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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold; diminishing northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,617. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900.—14 Pages and Supplement. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
With
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks heavy.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red 76⅝c; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 8c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Buller reported yesterday that Gen. Warren had retired from his position on Spion Kop. There has been an improvement in sanitary conditions at Ladysmith. Dr. Leyds, the Transvaal agent in Europe, said yesterday in Paris that the time for intervention had not arrived. Five thousand carpenters working on the Paris Exposition buildings went on strike yesterday. Many Chinese are asking the American, British, and Japanese Ministers to intervene. The mother of the Empress of Germany will be buried Sunday. It is reported that the British have been successful in Borneo. It is said Russia is seeking a loan in Berlin. The plague continues unabated in New Caledonia.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

CONGRESS.—Prominent shippers appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday to urge the passage of a bill giving greater power to the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Several amendments to the Nicaragua Canal bill were agreed to in the House committee. Arguments were heard by Congressional committees yesterday in opposition to the Government ownership of a trans-Pacific cable. Eulogies were delivered in the House in memory of the late Garret A. Hobart. A Senate sub-committee recommended several changes in the subsidy shipping bill. The Committees on Public Grounds and Post Offices and Post Roads announced their intention of coming to New York to examine into the needs for a branch Post Office building.—Page 4.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings in both houses were very brief, those in the Senate occupying five minutes. Three bills were passed in the Assembly, including the annual appropriation of over $16,000,000.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Cotton Hayden Allen, ex-Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, died in St Louis.

Chicago will issue next week $300,000 in scrip to pay employes and creditors.

W. Bourke Cockran has announced his determination to support Mr. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for President on the ground of his opposition to imperialism.

Gov. Roosevelt announced his intention of nominating ex-Senator Francis Hendricks of Syracuse to succeed Louis F. Payn as Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Hendricks has accepted.

Page 3.

A test vote will be taken in the Kentucky House of Representatives to-day bearing on the contest for the Governorship. The mountaineers at Frankfort are quiet.

The crew of a trading schooner in the Admiralty Islands was massacred by the natives, and, it is said, were eaten.

Page 5.

Riverside Park taxpayers have begun suits to prevent the erection of the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Directorate was strengthened yesterday by the election of six new members.

John B. McDonald, contractor for the construction of the underground rapid transit system, has planned the formation of a strong company to aid him in the work and overcome the difficulty in arranging for his bond.

Page 8.

The American collier Miami was wrecked on a reef off Vancouver Island while in charge of a Canadian pilot.

John D. Archbold spoke on "Trusts" last night at the dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of Syracuse University.

At a special meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company the resignation of Russell Sage as President was received and immediately accepted.

Page 9.

Tons of mail matter are stacked up on the British Columbia border on account of a dispute as to smallpox disinfection.

Page 12.

The report of the Canal Commission and the message of Gov. Roosevelt found hearty approval yesterday among shipping men.

Page 14.

The body of Ying Hing, Grand Master of the Chinese Masonic Order in North America, was buried yesterday.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 13.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Real Estate.—Page 12
Society.—Page 7.
United Service.—Page 4.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

BLIZZARD UP THE STATE.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The worst blizzard of the Winter prevails here. A high northwest wind has drifted the snow badly and traffic is impeded greatly. The streets are nearly deserted. Telephone and telegraph companies are suffering as a result of the high winds. The mercury dropped forty degrees last night.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 26.—A blizzard from the northwest struck here to-day, sending the thermometer from 45 to 5 degrees above zero. There was a forty-mile wind to-day. The snow is drifting badly, and trains on all roads have been badly delayed.

TO RAISE TICKET AGENTS' PAY.

Railroad Men Want to Make Up for Coming Loss of Commissions.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Plans to partially reimburse the ticket agents of the country for the losses they will sustain by the sweeping abolition of commissions Feb. 1, are being discussed by the general passenger agents of the roads operating west from Chicago.

A proposition is before the general passenger agents of these roads to call a meeting here to consider salaries to be paid agents who will be affected. Many of these have been receiving as high as $500 per month in commissions, while their salaries have been as low as $35 per month. The changes will not bring the salaries up to the commission point, but it is expected that reasonable advances will be made.

In this connection a new plan has been broached. It has been suggested that the railroads agree on a common scale that will give equal salaries to all agents having similar duties. Chicago tickets agents of the big Western roads will be dealt with first.

Ask Foreclosure of Western Road.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—A suit to foreclose a mortgage on the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern Railroad was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Central Trust Company of New York. The amount of mortgage bonds due is $2,000,000, with interest for the last six months. The complainants ask that the road and coal property be sold in three parcels.

Up to Date in Every Respect.
Perfect in every detail. The Pennsylvania Limited leaving New York daily for Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and St. Louis.—Adv.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS WILL SUCCEED PAYN

Gov. Roosevelt Names the New Insurance Superintendent.

THE NOMINEE HAS ACCEPTED

Was Strongly Urged by Senator Platt and Other Leaders.

Payn's Friends Threaten to Fight the Machine—Platt Said to be Secretly Working to Nominate Gov. Roosevelt for Vice President.

Special to The New York Times.

ALPANY, Jan. 26.—Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, long prominent in the offices of the Republican Party in this State, will succeed Louis F. Payn as State Superintendent of Insurance. Official announcement of this was made to-night by Gov. Roosevelt, who will send Mr. Hendricks's name to the Senate next Monday night. The prediction is made that Mr. Hendricks's nomination will be confirmed by the Senate before the adjournment next Friday. A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held early in the week, and it is believed that Mr. Hendricks will receive 26 of the 27 votes. The only Republican who may vote against the nomination is Senator Ambler of Chatham who represents Mr. Payn's home district, and it is said to-night that even Mr. Ambler may fall into line, as there is no possibility of defeating the nomination.

In making the announcement that he had selected Mr. Hendricks, the Governor said: "Senator Hendricks was my first choice for the position, but on two occasions he said he could not possibly accept the appointment on account of his private business matters. I appreciate his acceptance very much. On Wednesday he telephoned me that he would accept.

"I wish to express my obligation to Judge Charles T. Saxton, ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound, and former Mayor Green of Binghamton, each of whom I considered for the office and to each of whom I wrote concerning a possible appointment. Each of them told me that he earnestly hoped I would get some one else to accept the office.

"Judge Saxton desired to remain on the Court of Claims bench. Prof. Pound did not see how he could relinquish his chair at Cornell University. Ex-Mayor Green has business interests which would interfere with an acceptance. But each said that he would accept if I found it necessary to name him. Judge Saxton wrote to me several days ago urging me to prevail upon Senator Hendricks to accept. I have known Senator Hendricks for a long period. We were in the Legislature together. He is an old friend of many years."

It is understood here that Mr. Hendricks consented to accept the place only after being strongly urged by Senator Platt and other organization leaders, as well as Gov. Roosevelt. He has been identified with the machine, and when Senator Platt saw that the Governor was determined to replace Mr. Payn, even if he had to engage in a factional warfare, it is said that the State leader's first choice was Mr. Hendricks.

Much speculation is being indulged in here as to what effect the refusal of Senator Platt to stand by Mr. Payn, who for forty years has been his personal friend and political ally, will have on the State organization and also on the next campaign. Mr. Payn's friends say that they will oppose the renomination of the Governor, and that ex-Gov. Black will use his influence to bring about such a result. Some of the more radical Payn men threaten that a fight will also be made against Senator Platt with a view of driving him from his place as leader of the organization forces in the State. They say that they will have no difficulty in securing the support of all the anti-machine element in the Republican Party, and predict that the Senator's reign as dictator of the organization is nearing its end.

Should they fail to defeat Gov. Roosevelt for renomination these radicals hint at employing treachery at the polls next Fall. Even conservative Republicans admit that they fear the Payn controversy will work to the serious disadvantage of the party in the State. They argue that, while the friends of ex-Gov. Black and Mr. Payn might not be able to prevent the renomination of Gov. Roosevelt or force Senator Platt from his leadership, they could do great harm to the Republican State ticket next Fall.

The story that Senator Platt is secretly working to have Gov. Roosevelt nominated at Philadelphia next June for Vice President finds many believers. The gossips have it that the machine leaders hope to have some delegate from a State well up on the roll call, such as Alabama, Arkansas, or California, present the name of Gov. Roosevelt to the National Convention, dwelling on his career as a soldier and trusting to stampede the convention for New York's Chief Executive. Those who hold this view say that the Governor would not be able to decline a unanimous nomination.

There has been much talk to the effect that Senator Platt wants to retire Gov. Roosevelt from State politics and nominate a man for Governor such as Benjamin B. Odell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, whose loyalty to the organization has never been questioned.

Mr. Payn Refuses to Talk.

Mr. Payn was in consultation with friends at the Grand Union Hotel last night. In reply to a request for his views on the Governor's announcement of the choice of Mr. Hendricks, he replied:

"Really, I have nothing to say for publication. I don't know just what I shall do."

Friends of Mr. Payn, however, say that he realizes that he is beaten and feels more hurt than angry. While several prominent men want him to fight to the last ditch regardless of consequences, it is said by others in his confidence that he does not care to sacrifice lifelong friends by making an issue of his case. These men regard it as probable that he will retire without any further struggle.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS'S CAREER.

Francis Hendricks was born in Kingston, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1834, and after receiving a common school education took a course at the Albany Academy. He moved to Rochester, where he lived for eleven years preceding the civil war, and then went to Syracuse, where he has since made his home, and where almost from the first he has figured prominently in the political and business life of the city. He established a photographic supply house with a capital of only a few hundred dollars, but it grew under his management, until it became one of the largest concerns of its kind in the State outside of the metropolis.

He was appointed a Fire Commissioner of Syracuse in 1877, and was for two years President of the board, and during the time that he held this office the paid department was organized and brought to a high degree of efficiency. On account of his public services he was elected Mayor in 1880 and was re-elected the following year. He served his first term as a member of Assembly in 1884, and was re-elected for the next term.

While in the Assembly Mr. Hendricks was Chairman of the Committee on State Charitable Institutions and a member of the Committees on Cities and Indian Affairs. He was also Chairman of the select Committee to Investigate the State and Adirondack Surveys, and was chosen by the Reform Associations of New York and Brooklyn as their special representative to oversee legislation affecting the sister cities.

Mr. Hendricks was elected State Senator in 1888, and figured prominently in the election of two United States Senators, one of them his fellow-townsman, Frank Hiscock, and the other William M. Evarts. He served three consecutive terms in the Senate from 1886 to 1891. Mr. Hendricks was also Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and was Chairman of a committee which made a special investigation into the Tammany methods of conducting the municipal affairs of this city, although in that work he was overshadowed by J. Sloat Fassett. The committee's work was not so fruitful of results as the Lexow committee, for which it paved the way in a measure. Mr. Hendricks took an active part in the legislation which drove the New York Aqueduct Commissioners out of office.

He was appointed Collector of the Port of New York Sept. 17, 1891, to succeed Mr. Fassett, who had just accepted the nomination for Governor, and held that position until he resigned, March 6, 1893, giving as his reason a pressure of private business. His administration of the affairs of the Custom House was considered highly successful.

Mr. Hendrick's many battles with the Belden faction in Syracuse have been a feature of the political history of Central New York. Leaders of the organization urged the appointment of Mr. Hendricks to succeed George W. Aldridge as State Superintendent of Public Works, and it was considered almost certain that he would secure the place, but Gov. Roosevelt upon coming into office refused to appoint him.

MONTANA MAY LOSE SOME LANDS

Northern Pacific Railway Likely to Get Seventeen Townships.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 26.—The State Board of Land Commissioners received word to-day that Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, had refused to grant a motion for review applied for by Attorney General Nolan in a proceeding involving seventeen townships of valuable timber lands in Missoula County.

Unless the Secretary of the Interior should reverse the Commissioner's ruling, by the decision the Northern Pacific Railway Company will secure timber lands having a present value of at least $500,000, which the State itself had expected to obtain from the Federal Government under the grant to the State at the time of admission.

MUST USE INK IN CHECKS.

Secretary Gage Bars Typewriters and Rubber Stamps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Gage has issued an order to United States District Attorneys forbidding them to use typewriters and rubber stamps for the purpose of filling in dates, payees' names, and amounts of checks issued in payment of public debts.

The order says that the use of the typewriter and rubber stamp for these purposes is not only unsatisfactory, but dangerous. Words and figures written on the typewriter can easily be erased, and this makes it easy to substitute other words and figures. The impression made by the rubber stamp is often so dim as to be almost illegible.

"Paid checks," says the order, "form important vouchers, which remain permanently on file and are often referred to years after their payment."

Official checks are to be filled in with ink only.

MANY UNDERPAID LETTERS SENT

Department's Collections Increase Over $27,000 in One Quarter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The remarkable increase of $27,584 (26.78 per cent.) in the value of postage due stamps issued by the department during the quarter ended Dec. 31, over the corresponding quarter of 1898, taken in connection with Postmasters' reports of short paid matter received, indicates to Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden a very gratifying and commendable vigilance in detecting and properly collecting due postage.

One office alone, that at San Francisco, reports the receipt of over 20,000 short paid letters and the collection of $659 due postage between Sept. 26 and Jan. 15. It appears that a large proportion of short paid letters are dispatched without due postage being rated thereon, and postal officials are urged to exercise the utmost diligence in guarding against such violations of law hereafter.

TRAINOR TO AID SHEPARD.

Assemblyman Is Ready to Testify in Soldiers' Home Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26—Assemblyman Patrick F. Trainor of New York, who was a member of the legislative committee which visited the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath two years ago, will probably appear as a witness during the investigation into the charges preferred against Commandant Shepard.

Col. Shepard has been charged with having ordered wine to be served in the chapel to members of the committee. Mr. Trainor denied to-day that Col. Shepard delivered such an order. He said:

"If I am wanted I shall be glad to aid in the investigation. Col. Shepard did not direct that any wine be brought in the chapel, and he was not present when it was taken there. The committee had been in the chapel for some time, and about the time we were ready to go down to supper Col. Shepard told one of the physicians to treat us to some liquid refreshment. The Colonel did not tell him to bring it into the chapel, and the physician evidently misunderstood the commandant. When Col. Shepard returned later and found the wine there, he remarked that it 'was too bad.' There was no dancing in the chapel as has been charged, and no one was intoxicated.

PRICE OF BIBLES INCREASES.

Cheaper Editions to Cost More Because of Advance in Paper, &c.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Dealers in religious literature say there is nothing surprising in the report from the East that the manufacturers of Bibles contemplate making an advance in teachers' Bibles. The advance in paper and bindery material has compelled the increase, but it is only the chapter editions that will be affected.

"Bibles have been advancing in cost for some time, but not over 5 per cent.," said Alexander McConnell of the Fleming H. Revell Company. "With the advance in material came the increase, but I do not expect to see much further advance."

"I do not anticipate an advance in teachers' bibles," said J. A. Mack, Secretary of the Chicago Bible Society, a branch of the American Bible Society. "A representative of the Oxford Bible Company called on me several days ago, but said the advance would be on the cheaper editions, and that it would be only a few cents."

Row in the Astor Military Company.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, Jan. 26.—Trouble is brewing in the John Jacob Astor Military Company at Rhinebeck. It grows out of a desire on the part of an element of the organization to elect a new Commander in place of Capt. McCurdy. As a result, some of the unruly members have threatened a disturbance, but thus far nothing has come of it.

Is the Mystery of the Maine Cleared up? The New York Herald to-morrow (Sunday) will contain the amazing confession of a Spaniard, who asserts that he helped Spanish officials in the deliberate and premeditated destruction of the American war ship and the murder of our sailors and marines. He backs up his unheard of statement by affidavits, diagrams, &c. The New York Herald has submitted it to the highest naval authorities in Washington and to officials of the United States Secret Service. What the Spaniard says and what the officials say will all be printed in the New York Herald to-morrow.—Adv.

STRANGE PENSION ROMANCE.

Years After Husband's Death the Widow Finds He Had Been a Criminal and Abandoned His Real Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A strange romance lies behind a commonplace looking private pension bill introduced by Senator Joseph V. Quarles of Wisconsin. The heroine, or rather victim of it, is Nellie A. West of Stevens Point, in that State, who has learned in her old age, years after her husband's death, of the deception practiced upon her by him in her girlhood, nearly forty years ago.

During the civil war she met a young soldier serving in Company B, First Wisconsin Cavalry. His name was West. They fell in love, and while he was at the front they corresponded and agreed to marry when the war was over. He served faithfully and was honorably discharged after Lee's surrender. When he returned they were married. Whispers concerning her husband's early life came to her ears, and he finally confessed to her that before the war he had fallen into evil courses, and had been convicted of counterfeiting, serving a term in the State Penitentiary at Waupun. But he was anxious to redeem himself. He turned over a new leaf, fought gallantly, and earned a good reputation.

The news was a blow to his wife, but there was no doubt of his reformation. They lived together happily for many years, and had eight children. He was wounded in the war and was a pensioner. After his death she applied for a pension. The Government authorities looked up his record, and the result of the widow's application was the discovery that she was not West's legal wife. Before the war he had married a girl in New York State, but he had deserted her, and had gone West shortly before his arrest for counterfeiting.

To West's legal wife, also, the news brought by the pension bureau detectives came as a revelation. She had known of her husband's trial and sentence, and of his subsequent release and enlistment in the army. One day during the war she received word from his army comrades that he had been killed in battle. There is no doubt that West, who had in the meantime met and become engaged to the Wisconsin girl, had himself arranged to send to his real wife this false information. West's first wife fell into the trap. In the course of time she married another man, and they have lived together, happy and respected, in the New York town from that time to this.

Under the circumstances, the second Mrs. West could not receive a pension in the regular way. A special bill for her benefit was therefore drawn and presented by Senator Quarles.

AUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

An Elephant Brought $2,450, While a Camel Sold for $125.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The big circus and menagerie auction of the Walter Main Shows is nearing a close. All the wild animals have now been sold to the highest bidders. Bostock Brothers of Boston bought more of the animals than any other showmen present. For a Bengal tiger they paid $410, for two leopards $650, two ostriches $200, one elephant $2,450, and another $1,000, a hyena $75, two kangaroos $200, and a female lion $500.

The llama was purchased by Welsh Brothers of Lancaster, Penn., for $350, a zebra for $475, a hyena for $150, an emu for $90. Lewis Sells, representing the Sells Brothers and Forepaugh shows purchased a camel for $125. A native buffalo, scarce as they are, was purchased by E. D. Colvin of Chicago for $275. A water buffalo purchased by William Sells of Chicago brought $100.

CHICAGO TO ISSUE SCRIP.

$300,000 Will Be Put Out to Pay Employes and Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—For the first time since 1887 employes and creditors of Cook County are to be paid in scrip. Warrants in anticipation of the tax levy will be issued by County Controller Monagan next week. The first batch of warrants will aggregate $300,000, covering salaries and supply bills for December and January.

The paper is redeemable when the current tax levy is collected, but "loan sharks" are preparing for a rich harvest from employes receiving small salaries, who, on this account, are unable to hold the scrip until it can be redeemed at its face value. The brokers discount the paper at from 5 to 10 per cent.

DR. ABBOTT ON GENESIS.

Says that It Is an Edited Book Based on Legend and Myth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's lecture in the Lowell Institute course on "The Old Testament" was this evening devoted to the book of Genesis. It was the second lecture in the course, and, as on the first night, Dr. Abbott explained that his point of view in discussing the Old Testament was that of modern literary or scientific criticism.

"The Book of Genesis was supposed to have been written about 1,450 years before Christ," said the lecturer, "but it deals with a period twenty or twenty-five centuries before the time of Moses. Supposing, then, that Moses wrote the Book of Genesis, how did he obtain the fact found in the book? My own opinion," continued Dr. Abbott, "is that it was written by some unknown prophet as a sort of introduction to the Bible."

He called attention to the two separate and distinct acts of the deluge, and said that to him Genesis seemed like an edited book rather than a written book. It was known to be in existence long before the time of Noah. "What were the resources if not legend and myth?" he asked.

THE FORT RINGGOLD RIOT.

Gov. Sayers Notified that Civil Court Has No Jurisdiction.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 26.—Gov. Sayers today received a letter from Secretary of War Elihu Root regarding the recent trouble between the negro soldiers at Fort Ringgold and the citizens of Rio Grande City. Judge Advocate General Lieber has held that the soldiers are not liable to answer in a State court for the offense.

Secretary of War Root's letter is in part as follows: "I beg to assure you that I appreciate the temperate and kindly tone of your letter of Dec. 22, and I am glad to find, upon a careful examination of the papers, that the facts so far as now ascertained obviate any occasion for conflict between the authorities of the State of Texas and the military authorities upon the reservation at Fort Ringgold, for it appears by Gen. McKibbin's dispatch that the occurrences to which he refers as a cause for the arrests, which he does not propose to permit, are occurrences which took place on the reservation. Such occurrences the learned Attorney General of your State, in the opinion which you were good enough to transmit to me, dated Dec. 14, 1899, declares to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and not within the jurisdiction of the State of Texas.

"It appears, so far as any papers which have come to my notice are concerned, that no one off the military reservation was wounded or struck by any shot fired during the occurrences in question, so that no act done on the reservation took effect off the reservation, and there is, therefore, no occasion for applying the rule laid down in the numerous and unquestioned cases which hold that an offense is deemed to be committed where the act takes effect. I beg to assure you that there is no disposition on the part of the military authorities of the United States to interfere in any way with the process of the State of Texas."

Beautiful, Swift, and Sure.
The "Royal Limited," exquisite in all appointments, leaves New York, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty St., daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Unexcelled Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

W. BOURKE COCKRAN TO SUPPORT BRYAN

Imperialism, He Declares, Is the Real Campaign Issue.

FREE SILVER SHELVED NOW

Democratic Party's Only Obstacle to Success the Danger of Reaffirming That Financial Plank.

W. Bourke Cockran has come out in favor of W. J. Bryan as the Democratic nominee for President. Mr. Cockran still repudiates free silver, but proposes to support Mr. Bryan on the ground of his anti-imperialistic policy solely.

In a report sent out from Lincoln, Neb., it was said Mr. Cockran had associated himself with J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, in an effort to elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention who would be unalterably opposed to Mr. Bryan. It was this report which caused Mr. Cockran to give out the following statement contradicting the report and defining his position in the coming campaign:

"There is no truth in the statement, so far as I am concerned. I am not engaged in any movements, plots, or enterprises to aid any Democratic faction or thwart any Democratic politicians. I am neither a 'Gold Democrat,' nor a 'Silver Democrat,' a 'Bryan' or an 'Anti-Bryan Democrat.' I am simply a Democrat, without adjective, qualification, or hyphen.

"In 1896 I believed that fidelity to Democratic principles imposed opposition to the Democratic Party. Therefore, I supported the Republican candidate. My opposition, however, was confined to the platform. To the candidate there was no objection, and there could have been none. Before his nomination I had served four years with him in Congress, and the high opinion which I formed then of his personal qualities I am glad to say is now held by the whole American people. But Mr. Bryan's personal virtues, far from diminishing my objection to the platform on which he stood in 1896, intensifie it. Vicious principles are never dangerous when supported by a vicious or commonplace man. It is only when they enlist the advocacy of enthusiastic but misguided virtue that they become really formidable. From all this you will perceive that the reason which led me to regard Mr. Bryan as a most dangerous candidate while he represented what I believed to be a vicious platform would lead me to support him warmly if he stood on a sound platform.

"I am very much mistaken in Mr. Bryan if he would be capable of suppressing, renouncing or disguising his views on any question for any reward, even the Presidency of the United States. But the issues of the campaign do not depend upon Mr. Bryan or any other leader. They are fixed by the preoccupation of the electors. Campaigns are always waged on the question which happens to be of chief interest to the people at the time. In this respect the convention has no other function than to formulate the opinion reached by the rank and file of the party as the result of individual reflection and of local discussions. The people seldom, if ever, pass upon more than one issue at a time, for the obvious reason that men who agree upon any one question are likely to differ upon another, and, therefore, the paramount question becomes the decisive issue.

IMPERIALISM THE ISSUE.

"The issue in the next election will be imperialism or silver; it cannot be both. No matter what platform the convention may adopt, if its candidates were elected the currency of this country could not be reduced to a silver basis for at least four years. The silver question, therefore, will not play a decisive part in the campaign. A question which cannot be decided by the election cannot become one of its issues. The American people have never waged a Presidential contest upon an abstraction. The maintenance of an imperialistic policy or its abandonment is the one question which can be decided—and decided forever—by the popular verdict next November. There is little doubt that it will be rejected, if all who condemn it are allowed to unite in opposing it. The only chance of its success lies in the danger that anti-imperialists may be divided by the injection of a financial discussion into the campaign. For my part, however, I believe this issue will be presented without any distracting question to complicate it. It is inconceivable that under our political system the people should be denied the right to pass directly upon a question involving the very structure and essence of our Government. While a desire for Mr. Bryan's renomination appears to be unanimous in his party, the sentiment is still stronger that the people of this country should have an opportunity to vote squarely upon this policy, which threatens to effect a divorce between our flag and our Constitution by unfurling the one over countries where the other cannot exist, and which has already deprived us of that unquestioned primacy among civilized nations which we had achieved during the first glorious century of our existence.

"To unite the Democratic Party it is not necessary that it should repudiate any of its former expressions; that it should renounce, suppress, or even disguise any of its beliefs. The Democratic Party would be invincible if, recognizing the fact that the silver question has been postponed by the people for at least four years, reaffirming, if necessary, the faith in the sincerity in the declarations of 1896, and their determination to press them whenever an occasion again arises for obtaining a popular verdict upon them, realizing that this election involves not any one policy, but the very existence of Democratic government, the convention should invite all citizens who abhor the attempt to clothe this Republic in the tawdry rags of imperialism to co-operate in maintaining the territorial integrity of the United States, leaving all questions affecting the financial integrity of the United States to be settled hereafter.

REAFFIRMS INDEPENDENCE.

"I would reaffirm the Declaration of Independence, and go to the people on that alone. On such a platform the campaign of 1900 would resemble the campaign of 1800 in its issues, its temper, and its results. Who can doubt that Jefferson's immortal work would obtain in 1900 an indorsement as emphatic and as salutary as its author received in 1800?

"I have no doubt Mr. Bryan will advocate the readoption of the Chicago platform in its entirety, and I am equally confident that he would decline to be a candidate or to remain in the convention if the Chicago platform was repudiated directly in words or indirectly by silence. But I cannot and do not believe that he would refuse to accept the judgment of the convention as to whether this is the proper time and occasion for submitting the doctrines embodied in that platform to the judgment of the people.

"If Mr. Bryan were elected upon a platform declaring that the financial status quo should be preserved for the next four years, I have no doubt that he would loyally abide by it. He would of course be free to seek re-election in 1904 as an advocate of free silver, and if he were renominated on such a platform I would oppose him again as earnestly as I did in 1896. In the meantime, he would have an entire right to surround himself with officials who shared his views and who could, therefore, be trusted to aid his renomination. This would exclude me and those who share my views from all prospect of holding office under his Administration, but whoever assumes an attitude of independence to his party from a sense of duty must be prepared to pay the price of his independence.

"I do not believe that Mr. Bryan's position on trusts is very different from mine, although his expressions on this subject are somewhat vague. I have no doubt that what he really condemns is an industrial organization which obtains control of the market through Government favor. An industry dominating the market by furnishing goods or service cheaper and better than any other I am sure he would not disturb. There is but one way in which such a predominance could be checked, and that is by reducing the excellence on which it rests. Mr. Bryan, I am sure, does not mean to denounce skill and industry or their natural fruits. In his opposition to trusts built upon the favor of Government or of railroads, or other public or quasi-public agencies, Mr. Bryan is no more resolute than any other Democrat.

"Opposition to trusts, in my judgment, really means opposition to special privileges. This discussion of trusts, while not always sensible, has already borne valuable fruit. It has shown that the tariff, if not exactly the mother of trusts, is to a large extent their nurse, and whatever tends to demonstrate the folly and vice of taxing some people for the benefit of others is calculated to promote Democratic principles and to secure good government, which is the same thing.

ATTACKS PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

"Every election depends largely upon the policy of the party in power. This discussion of trusts is one manifestation of this tendency. It shows that, notwithstanding the disturbing questions of foreign policy that have arisen during the last four years, the country has grown uneasy over the domestic policy of the present Administration. The men who have directed Republican councils in the past have either disappeared from the public service or they have been excluded from prominence in the Republican Administration. The policies which, however unsound, under their leadership were always dignified by a brilliant support, have sunk now into schemes of absurd paternalism, at once senseless and extravagant. The leading measure of this Administration is the Subsidy bill, the passage of which has been urged by the President on the ground that the business of shipping is highly profitable, so profitable, in fact, that the Government should undertake to pay the losses of those engaged in it. With a statesmanship too profound for me to comprehend he appears to believe that after a certain period accumulated losses will be metamorphosed into profits. What sensible man can contemplate the initiation of such a policy without apprehension as to its results? If it be advisable to guarantee profit in a new industry, it must be still more advisable to protect from loss an established industry. Surely, the laborer, the merchant, the farmer, or the lawyer has as much right to be guaranteed a profitable occupation as any person engaged in transportation. If this system of bounties be once established, I know of but one way in which we may hope to escape from it, and that is by insisting that every body be pensioned—each individual thus forced to contribute to his fellows in the shape of taxation the equivalent of which he draws from them in the form of subsidy.

"No party ever entered a Presidential canvass with an easier road to success than that now open to the Democracy. The only cloud on its prospects is the danger that it will tie itself to a question, dead as a practical issue, but still sufficient to hamper its movements, distract its councils, and paralyze its efficiency."

COL. W. J. BRYAN IN DELAWARE.

He Makes Speeches at Wilmington and at Smyrna.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 26.—Col. W. J. Bryan spent to-day in Delaware making speeches here and at Smyrna. Mayor Fahey of Wilmington presided at the meeting in the Opera House here to-night. The place was crowded to the doors. Among those in the audience were ex-United States Senator Higgins, a Republican, and Patrick Neary, a well-known gold Democrat of Wilmington.

Mr. Bryan, in opening his address, said he felt flattered at the large turning out of the citizens. He said that he felt sure that the people were not so much interested in him as they were in the matter which he was about to discuss. He said the people throughout the country were just as much alive to the issues of the day as those in front of him were.

He immediately plunged into the subject of his speech, and severely arraigned the Republican Party for "its many failings," and accused the party of grand larceny by law for the many things that it has not done to better the condition of the workingmen of the land. He reiterated his oft-made charge that the Republican Party put the dollar above the man. He also discussed the financial question, expansion, and the income tax.

On the way to Smyrna Mr. Bryan met Abner McKinley, brother of President McKinley, who was on his way to Norfolk. The two exchanged pleasantries for five minutes, to the great amusement of the others in the car.

After luncheon Mr. Bryan was driven to the Opera House, where he delivered a lengthy speech.

WARREN'S RETREAT DEPRESSES LONDON

News that He Has Abandoned Spion Kop Causes a Shock.

CHECKS BULLER'S MOVEMENTS

Seven Days' Fighting Leaves the Boer Position Intact.

Impression Grows in Great Britain that Ladysmith Will Surrender Before Relief Can Arrive.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The chief interest in the news from the front in the last twenty-four hours attaches to Gen. Buller's dispatch, dated at Spearman's Camp, Jan. 25, noon, in which he says:

"Gen. Warren's garrison, I am sorry to say, I find this morning, had in the night abandoned Spion Kop."

Gen. Buller also reports that the British casualties, Jan. 24, were:

Killed—Officers, 6; non-commissioned officers and men, 18.

Wounded—Officers, 12; non-commissioned officers and men, 142.

Missing—31 men.

The killed include Col. Buchanan-Riddell of the King's Royal Rifles. He served in the Niger war of 1881.

It is not clear whether the casualties include those at Spion Kop, or only those resulting from the fighting prior to the Spion Kop engagement.

To sum it all up seven days of fighting have left the main Boer positions intact and Gen. Buller's army 706 men weaker, according to the official casualty lists, which may not include the Spion Kop losses, as those last forwarded do not mention Gen. Woodgate's wounding.

England is possessed by a depressing sense of failure, although not a word in criticism of her Generals and soldiers is uttered. Not much effort is made to place a happy construction upon Gen. Buller's bare eighteen words telling of the retirement from Spion Kop; and there is an uneasy impression abroad that worse news is yet to come.

At one of the military clubs to-night the statement passed from one member to another that the War Office had received an unpleasant supplementary dispatch from Gen. Buller, which was being held up for twelve hours.

Spencer Wilkinson, in The Morning Post, writes as follows of the Spion Kop loss:

"This is a serious matter, and an attempt will not here be made to minimize it, for no greater wrong can be done to our people at home than to mislead them about the significance of the events of the war. The right way is to tell the truth as far as we know it."

But facts from the neighborhood of the Tugela are scantier than ever. The censorship now is simply prohibitive and something is wrong with the cables. The break on the East Coast lines has been repaired, but the cable between San Thome and Loanda, on the West Coast, is now interrupted.

"More troops" is the only suggestion here as to the way to break the Boer resistance. Mr. Wilkinson regrets that Gen. Buller has not 20,000 more men, declaring that if they would not make victory certain his enterprise without them is hopeless. The Spectator, dealing with the necessity of large additional military preparations, says:

"It may be that we have yet another cycle of disasters in front of us."

The transport Assaye arrived at Cape Town last Friday with 2,127 officers and men. The first portion of the Seventh Division is afloat. Hence, with the 10,000 men of this division and about 9,000 others now at sea, it lies in the power of Lord Roberts to reinforce Gen. Buller heavily. This course is advised by several military writers.

Although England's nerves are severely tried, her courage is absolutely unshaken, and probably nothing that can happen in South Africa will change in the slightest degree her intentions. She will continue to receive bad news, if it comes, with dignity, and will maintain her determination to win at last.

When the newsboys bearing big placards containing the words "Spion Kop Abandoned" appeared in the streets yesterday the people rushed to buy the papers, and from cabmen on top of hansoms, to business men hurrying citywards all could be seen scanning the news with dazed expressions. The signs of pleasure which were visible everywhere Thursday have now given place to a wave of depression, but there have been no outward demonstrations or scenes. In the West End the apathy with which the bad news traveled was remarkable. A few minutes before 11 o'clock yesterday morning the dingy War Office had a deserted appearance, only a few reporters and messengers being visible about the building. A few minutes later, however, and almost simultaneously with the posting of Gen. Buller's dispatch, carriages and cabs came rolling up, people with anxious faces hastened to the notice boards, and the lobbies soon became congested.

Under other circumstances the news from Ladysmith, showing greatly improved sanitary conditions, the plentifulness of provisions, and the strengthening of the fortifications until the place is regarded as impregnable, would have inspirited the nation. But these good tidings to the British are overshadowed by anxiety as to the situation on the Upper Tugela, and the thought that the heavy losses suffered

what disquieting spirit displayed in Gen. Buller's comments as revealed in The Gazette's dispatches. For instance, his comment as to the action at Zoutpans Drift. His remark concerning the probability that British officers would in time learn the value of scouting, might properly have come from a foreign military attaché, but it is rather more than surprising that it should be thrown out in this casual, irresponsible fashion by the head of the forces concerning his subordinates, a week or two moreover after the loss of the guns on the Tugela.

"The consequences of this latest check may be very serious to the gallant Ladysmith garrison. It is impossible to estimate the next movement. It may be that Gen. Buller will be compelled to retire from the ground he lately won; but, in any event, we may be sure that the British people will not show themselves wanting in fortitude and steadiness. The Government would be well advised to call out immediately all the militia and to expedite the dispatch of the Eighth Division and of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade. No doubt Lord Roberts will strain every nerve to enable Gen. Buller to renew the attempt to relieve Ladysmith."

The military critic of The Times, discussing various possible explanations, dwells strongly upon "the terrible drawback to British Generals involved in the absence of maps of this tangled hill country."

The Standard, which thinks still more troops will be required, and which comments upon the "astonishing manner in which South Africa swallows up troops wholesale without any appreciable result," goes on to refer to the Continental jubilation and to the predictions regarding Gen. Buller's check. It says:

"It is humiliating to find that the Natal tarrain has been more accurately studied in Berlin than at our own headquarters on the Tugela."

The afternoon newspapers only briefly comment on the situation, preferring to await fuller particulars. The St. James's Gazette says:

"We are only at the beginning."

Still, The Westminster Gazette suggests that the abandonment of Spion Kop need not mean more than that a miscalculation was made regarding the value of the Kop.

The Pall Mall Gazette expects that "the advance will again continue, as it began, with a series of rushes. A kopje taken here, half a mile gain there, and that we shall have, in short, to fight our way to the rescue by hardly won degrees. Ladysmith, nevertheless, will be saved."

The Globe says it is assured that the country will face the situation "calmly and bravely, with the firm determination to press forward unflinchingly in spite of all obstacles."

GERMANS CALL IT A DEFEAT.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The latest news from South Africa is interpreted as a signal defeat for the British. The Deutsche Tageszeitung calls the British position there "another step into the mouse trap."

The last direct German mails to the Transvaal are now being returned from Cape Town without any explanation on the part of he British authorities. The German press comments upon the fact with considerable heat.

An incident illustrating the bitterness of popular feeling in Germany against England is the appearance of a pamphlet today entitled "The Final Reckoning with England." This pretends to describe events in 1931, and sets forth descriptions of naval battles in which Germany defeats England, and a general break-up of the British Empire ensues, with Australia declaring her independence and the other British colonies being divided up amid various powers.

PARIS PLEASED WITH THE NEWS.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Most of the French papers hail with keen satisfaction the announcement that the British have abandoned Spion Kop. The ambiguous wording of the first dispatch had led them to declare that the British War Office was keeping back something; and they now insist that this dispatch must have contained the fact that Sir Charles Warren had abandoned the position, and that this was suppressed by the War Office.

All comment upon this "extraordinary step" and express the opinion that it is sufficient to "drive any nation to despair."

The Matin even goes so far as to make this insinuation:

"The British Government willingly gave the nation false joy when it knew it had the truth. Was it from motives of policy or from other motives? To what must we attribute such sharp practices? Signor Crispi acted thus at the time of the Abyssinian war. We believe Lord Salisbury to be a stranger to such proceedings, which are only explicable if the direction of affairs is in the uncontrolled hands of Mr. Chamberlain."

LESS SICKNESS AT LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, Jan. 21, (by Runner, via Frere Camp, Jan. 24.)—The garrison is watching Gen. Buller's guns shelling the Boers. Their fire can be seen at this distance, and appears to be very effective. The movements of the Boers show that they are evidently determined to stubbornly oppose the advance of the relief column. They show no signs of removing their guns, and have mounted new ones, and are continually strengthening their fortifications. Our fortifications have been greatly strengthened since Jan. 6, and Ladysmith is now practically impregnable.

Owing to the dry weather the fever has diminished, and the number of convalescents returning from Intombi Camp exceeds that of the patients being sent there. The supplies are spinning out splendidly, all the troops having sufficient wholesome food.

The heat is terrific, the thermometer registering 107 degrees in the shade.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to The Standard from Ladysmith, dated Dec. 26, and describing the Christmas celebrations, says:

"Only a few were fortunate enough to get turkeys or geese. A majority had to be content with the hard beef of wasted, underfed oxen or the coarse goatflesh which does duty for mutton.

"On Saturday there was a provision auction. Potatoes brought at the rate of a shilling each, eggs averaged 10 pence each, carrots 7 pence each, ducks naif a guinea each, cigarettes 42 pence per threepenny package, and whisky from £5 to £7 a bottle. Everybody, however, was able to indulge in Christmas pudding, as the commissariat kindly issued the necessary ingredients for the occasion.

BOERS TO RESIST TO THE LAST.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Times publishes the following dispatch from Frere Camp, dated Wednesday morning, and evidently written before the capture of Spion Kop was known.

After describing the position of the Boers, actively intrenching and bringing fresh guns forward, the correspondent says:

"Their front extends ten miles, and we shall have to try to break it in the middle. Every prisoner says the Boers will never let us reach Ladysmith. This is their last chance of preventing us, for, behind this hill, lies open country, without a single fortifiable position. Therefore, they will strain every nerve to throw us back here."

SAY BOER LOSSES WERE HEAVY.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Special dispatches from Durban say the Boer losses on the Upper Tugela during the fighting Sunday last were very great.

They add that Gen. Warren's men captured 100 prisoners, and that 130 Boers were found dead in one trench.

DURBAN, Wednesday, Jan. 24.—One hundred and sixty Boers captured during Gen. Buller's recent operations, have arrived here. A Free Stater, who is among the recent arrivals, says that President Steyn has been removing his furniture to Pretoria, where several of his officials have taken houses.

It is also reported that no big guns are now left in the Pretoria forts, and that the Boers have exhausted their stock of good Mauser cartridges, and are now issuing cartridges formerly condemned by Gen. Joubert. They are said to be manufacturing 12,000 cartridges and 200 shells daily at the dynamite factory.

METHUEN PRAISES THE BOERS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The position of the British armies in Cape Colony is virtually unchanged. Lord Methuen forwards by mail the first official recognition of Boer valor and military art. He calls their tactics and their courage "indisputable." In defending frontal attacks, Lord Methuen says:

"The mobility of the Boers is such that they can change front in fifteen minutes, so that a flanking operation, when striking home, simply meets a new front."

The Daily Mail, referring to Boer resistance, and what may be necessary to overcome it, alludes to a saying of Napoleon that no position could resist 500,000 men.

CHEER THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—At the Life Guards' barracks, Regents Park, this morning, the Prince of Wales inspected the first lot of yeomanry who start for South Africa tomorrow. A number of well-known people were present, including Lady Essex, Lord Rothschild, and Lord and Lady Lonsdale. The Prince of Wales, who wore the undress uniform of a Staff General, walked along the entire line with Lord Chesham, making the most minute inspection of every man, often taking a rifle in his hands and examining all parts of the equipment. The men looked very businesslike in khaki and putties, with cowboy hats, turned up at the side, with a little bronze emblem representing the Prince of Wales's feathers. At the conclusion of the inspection the Prince of Wales made a speech, during which he said.

"I am proud of the privilege of inspecting you here to-day before you start for active service. I also feel it is a very high compliment that I have been asked to be your Honorary Colonel. You may be sure I shall take the deepest interest in your welfare and watch all your proceedings. Throughout you will, like all the men who have volunteered for active service, do your duty to your sovereign and your country. I am sure that, although you leave your homes and your country, you all feel that a great duty devolves upon you to maintain the honor of the British flag, and that you will assist the regular forces of her Majesty and do credit to your corps. I wish you now godspeed and a safe return."

Lord Chesham called for cheers for the Prince, which were enthusiastically given, the men hoisting their hats on their rifles. The officers were then presented to the Prince individually. Several of them were among his personal friends, notably Philip Percival of the Royal Yacht Squadron, who goes out as a Captain. Among the troopers is the husband of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the actress.

REPORTS OF BRITISH GENERALS.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Gazette to-day publishes a number of dispatches from Gen. Buller to the War Office, inclosing reports from Gens. White, Hildyard, Methuen, and other Generals regarding their various operations, but containing nothing later than the record of occurrences to the middle of December.

A dispatch from Gen. White, dated Nov. 2, says:

"I was so greatly impressed with the exposed position of the garrison of Glencoe that I determined, Oct. 11, to withdraw from there and concentrate all the troops at Ladysmith. But the Governor represented that this step would involve such grave political results that I determined to accept the military risk of holding Dundee, as the lesser of two evils."

Gen. White then proceeds to describe the subsequent attack by 4,000 Boers, of whom about 500 were killed or wounded, three of their guns being left dismounted at Talana Hill, but, he adds, there was no opportunity of bringing them off. He also describes how the Boers were seen streaming away in bodies of from fifty to one hundred, on which the British artillery could have inflicted great loss. But the Boers displayed a white flag and the British refrained from firing.

After describing the desperate fighting at Elandslaagte, culminating in the bitter, protracted fighting before the capture of the Boers' final position, the General continues:

"At length the guns reached us and the captured end of the ridge was gained, from which the whole of the enemy's camp, full of tents and horsemen, was fully exposed to view at a fixed range. While the flag was shown in the centre of the camp, Col. Hamilton ordered 'Cease fire!' and some of the British moved in the direction of the camp. For a few moments there was a complete lull. Then a shot was heard, followed by a deadly fire from a rear-by kopje. The British momentarily fell back, but charged and recaptured the position."

Gen. Methuen reports similar white flag incidents.

Gen. Buller, commenting on the action at Zoutpans Drift, Dec. 13, says:

"I suppose the British officers will learn the value of scouting in time; but, in spite of all one can say, our men seem to blunder into the middle of the enemy."

Describing the battle of Colenso, Gen. Buller, under date of Dec. 17, says:

"When I heard of the disaster to Long's artillery I believed the six naval guns had shared the same fate, and I decided immediately that it was impossible to force the passage without guns. Long was dangerously wounded and I was unable to obtain explanations. I had personally instructed him where to go into action, and with the naval guns only, but Long advanced so fast that he left the infantry escort and Naval Brigade behind. I believe that but for the failure of the artillery we would have carried the crossing."

Gen. Buller recommended the Victoria Cross for Capts. Congreve and Reid, Lieut. Roberts, and Corp. Nurse, all in connection with the attempts to save the guns.

Gen. Methuen in a dispatch dated Dec. 1, with reference to the battle of Modder River, confesses that he believed the force in his front was only fighting a retiring action. He had no idea that 8,000 Boers had been brought from Spytfontein to oppose his advance.

Commenting upon the difficulty of conveying orders, Gen. Methuen says, "The truth is that no one can be on horseback with any safety within 2,000 yards of the enemy," and he admits that he himself, most of the day, was in positions where he had no right to be, because, unless he went to the front, he could not see how the fight was progressing.

Gen. Methuen draws special attention to the services of Col. Paget of the Scots Guards in this action, in leading his men in the face of a punishing fire, during which his horse was killed after being hit five times.

BLAME IS LAID ON OFFICERS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The following account of the Modder River fight was received today from one of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders.

"We have had some hot fighting with Methuen, but we get through all right until the 11th, when we got a licking. We, of the Highland Brigade, had to march during the night to surprise the Boers. No one knew what we were going to do or where we were going. The rain came down in torrents, and we were soaked through, and that on empty stomachs. We were led right into the Boer trenches by guides, and before we could deploy from column half of us were shot down. We all ran for our lives, and reformed 500 yards back, when the Gordons joined us, and we again tried the trenches. But it was no good. All day we lay out in the sun without food or drink, and in the afternoon the Boer shells began bursting among us; so we made the best of our way to the rear. The men were sick and disspirited, there was no fight left in them, and they would not stop for the officers or for anyone else. Gen. Wauchope was killed—hit in seven places. He was the right sort. They say it wasn't his mistake at all, and he did not want the night attack. Anyway, it was a ghastly failure.

"The camp at Modder River was full of Boer spies—Colonials and others—so our every movement was watched, and information carried to the enemy. Why these people are allowed to mess about the camp I cannot understand. Some of these disloyal Colonials have been caught red-handed fighting against the Queen. Why don't they shoot them right off, instead of sending them down for trial—they don't deserve it.

"Most of the regiments here are full of young boys for officers, and the men don't care about them. I saw some of them at Modder River fight like a lot of schoolboys, shouting out orders that none of us could understand, so the old hands took no notice of them and went their own way as best they could. Most of the regiments are the same; the guards are the best off for officers. None of us can make out why so many young officers are sent out to take charge of old soldiers. Why can't we have more of our old officers? My late Captain, who left us at Aldershot, came to see us off, and we asked why he wasn't coming with us. He replied that the War Office would not let him rejoin. He was a good man. We should not have lost half the men we had if we had had older officers.

"We were a good brigade if we had not been messed up, and if only Wauchope had been left to handle us himself. This is a terrible war, and God only knows how it will end."

TOO EARLY FOR INTERVENTION.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Echo de Paris this morning publishes a report of an interview with Dr. Leyds, in which the Transvaal representative denies that Charles E. Macrum, former United States Consul at Pretoria, has been intrusted with any mission to President McKinley, and says:

"It is not time for intervention. We must await events."

The morning papers comment upon the absence of the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, from President Loubet's [illegible] dinner Thursday evening, at which Dr. Leyds was present. The Echo de Paris says:

"His absence was the cause of much remark. Moreover, the receptions at the British Embassy have been suspended for some weeks past. Marquis de Galliffet, who was formerly a constant visitor, has not been seen at the embassy during the last fortnight.

"We may add that the recall of Sir Edmund Monson, which was so much discussed before the Transvaal war, is only delayed. He will be replaced after the exposition."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Standard this morning alludes to the significance of Dr. Leyds's doings in Paris, remarking:

"Dr. Leyds was a guest at President Loubet's banquet on Thursday, where, in consequence, the British Ambassador did not appear. M. Delcassé conversed some time with him, and it is believed that he has since received him at the Quai d'Orsay. Our Paris correspondent, however, assures us that the French Government is determined to preserve neutrality."

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WAR TALK LEADS TO BLOWS.

Two Englishmen and a Boer Sympathizer in a Lively Mix-Up.

Great Britain won a battle on Thursday night over the Boers. The scene was not South Africa, but the Susquehanna Railroad Station at Homestead, in Hudson County, N. J. The Boer sympathizer, Louis M. Stein of Hoboken, was outnumbered three to one, and received the worst of the argument.

Mr. Stein was waiting for a train at Homestead about 6 o'clock, when three Englishmen employed in Givernaud's mills, and who knew Mr. Stein's feelings, stopped to gloat over the capture of Spion Kop by the British forces so as to be overheard by Mr. Stein.

Mr. Stein stood the taunts of the tormentors as long as his temper would allow him, but it finally got the better of him, and he asserted that he could whip any ten Englishmen. In less than a minute there was a lively mix-up.

One of Mr. Stein's enemies was of slender build, and did not engage in the encounter, beyond encouraging his comrades on. The other two Britons were stout and stocky, but neither of them was as large as Mr. Stein. They were handy with their fists, however, and when Mr. Stein gave them an opening they planted blow after blow upon him. He was knocked down once, but regained his feet. The arrival of the train stopped further hostilities.

Mr. Stein says he gave the men enough to let them realize they had been in a fight. When he heard yesterday that Warren had been driven back from Spion Kop he forgot his injuries and danced a jig.

Speakers at Pro-Boer Meeting.

The final arrangements for the big pro-Boer mass meeting to be held at the Grand Central Palace Monday were made last night at a meeting of the New York Committee to Aid the South African Republics. The speakers who will appear at the meeting are Senator Wellington of Maryland, Congressman Charles F. Cochran of Missouri, Congressman William Astor Chanler of New York, Congressman D. A. De Armond of Missouri, Augustus Van Wyck, and Robert B. Roosevelt.

MRS. RICH FOUND GUILTY.

Sentenced to Fourteen Years' Imprisonment in Mexico for Killing Her Husband.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 26.—Mrs. John D. Rich, the Chicago woman surrendered to Mexico to be tried for the murder of her husband in Juarez last May, was adjudged guilty to-day by the Mexican court and sentenced to serve fourteen years in prison. The finding of the court was read to the woman in her cell, she being unable to attend court owing to a broken leg. Only her attorneys and the court officials were present.

When she heard the sentence Mrs. Rich screamed like a maniac, and it required the combined strength of two guards to prevent her from assaulting the officials. She was finally quieted, however, and then asked the pardon of those present for her conduct.

Mrs. Rich's lawyers will appeal to the higher court at Chihuahua, and in the event the finding of the lower court is affirmed, Gov. Ahumada will be asked for a pardon. Money is required to prosecute the appeal, and a subscription list has been opened here by United States Marshal Hillebrand.

A search of Mrs. Rich's cell last night revealed the fact that a quantity of nitric acid and other poisons had been concealed there. Mrs. Rich had decided that she would commit suicide if convicted, and it is supposed that she procured the poison for the purpose. She will be imprisoned at Chihuahua.

WANTS PART OF $5,000,000.

Ruthven W. Stuart's Suit Against William Whitewright's Estate.

Ruthven W. Stuart, who is now eighteen years old, has brought an action in the Supreme Court to secure a share of the property left by his relative William Whitewright, who died a year ago, leaving an estate worth over $5,000,000.

Mrs. Jeannette R. Stuart Ruthven's mother, yesterday obtained from Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, an order appointing J. T. Hurd guardian for her son, for the purpose of bringing the action. The plaintiff claims that his mother made an agreement in 1898 with Whitewright by which he consented to provide for Ruthven in his will as liberally as he would for his other grandnephews and grandnieces.

POLICEMEN CAUGHT NAPPING.

Thieves Rob a Saloon in Plain View of Adams Street Station.

While a dozen or more policemen were peacefully sleeping in the Adams Street Station, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, a Sergeant dozing at the desk down stairs, and other policemen chatting pleasantly on the adjacent corners, two burglars robbed a saloon under their very noses and got safely away with the cash.

The saloon was that of John Ryan, at 323 Washington Street, which is immediately in the rear of the station house on Adams Street. The rear part of the saloon is plainly visible from the back windows of the police station, yet the thieves forced one of the rear windows, entered the place, robbed the cash registers of $40, and got away without being discovered. They overlooked $300 in cash in a drawer behind the bar.

AMERICANS SHOT IN MEXICO.

It Is Reported Gen. Torres Ordered Execution of Six Prospectors.

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 26.—The mail tonight from Guayamas, Sonora, Mexico, brings the news that a report is current there that six Americans, David Cusick, John Eldridge, George Lunt, Charles Burns, Lon Webster, and Henry Williams, were shot during last week near the foot of the Bacatete Mountains, east of Guayamas, by order of Gen. Torres, who is in command of the Mexican troops now operating against the Yaqui Indians in the Bacatete range.

It is further reported that the matter was brought to the attention of the American Consul at Guayamas, but that the latter declined to act.

It is said the Mexican troops found the Americans in friendly intercourse with the Yaquis, whom the troops have surrounded in the range. Some of the names are known here as those of prospectors. Americans at Guayamas warn all Americans to keep away from the Yaqui country.

Col. Waring's Widow Wants Damages.

Mrs. Loise Waring, widow of Col. Waring, has filed papers in a suit for damages in the United States Circuit Court against the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company, an Illinois corporation doing business in this city, and George B. Marx, a resident of this city, for infringement, as she claims, of her patent rights as inventor of improved receptacles for street sweepings. Mrs. Waring says that the Austin Company, without her license or allowance, is making and selling the receptacles which she invented. The amount of damages asked is not stated.

Agassez's Scientific Party All Well.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—Advices by the steamship Miowera say Prof. Agassiz's scientific party on the yacht Albatross asked to be reported at Suva, Fiji, Dec. 20, all well.

SONS OF DARTMOUTH DINE

Ex-Speaker Reed the College Association's Guest.

President Tucker on the Amos Tuck School of Administration—Competition of Alumnae.

Songs led by Musical Director Herbert R. Thurston and college yells given with full strength enlivened the thirty-sixth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New York, held at Delmonico's last evening. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, President of the association, presided. On his right was the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, and on his left ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed. Others at the guests' table were Prof. Justin H. Smith, William B. Hornblower, Hamilton W. Mabie, Dr. John S. Warren, and Judge Warren W. Foster.

A feature of the evening was a yell given by members of the class of '90 for the class of '45, which was represented by Edwin T. Rice.

Toastmaster Cohen in his introductory remarks recalled that the association was the first of its kind established in this city. He said he wished to stimulate the activity of his hearers toward the association because there were new and dangerous rivals in the field.

"There used to be competition enough," he continued, "when we had to contend with the alumni of other colleges, but now there are alumnae, and our sisters of Holyoke and Barnard and Wellesley and Vassar are pushing us so hard that unless we are energetic, the women will have also encroached upon this new field. Information reaches me (quite confidential, however,) that one difficulty—almost insurmountable—confronts our sisters. That lies in the necessity of revealing their age. We have only to ascertain the class with which they graduated, then, by a simple mathematical calculation, we have the deadly fact. Can any woman, however intellectual, face these startling figures, and thus proclaim to the world, almost to a year, the date of her birth?

"We hope that they will have moral courage enough to confront the situation, and also that they will be successful. Their success would not be at all lamentable if they would let us join with them, but up to the present they have not shown that catholicity of spirit which would result in a new and added joy to their meetings and in that more orderly conduct of their proceedings."

Mr. Cohen then called upon President Tucker to respond to the toast of "The Relation of the Alumni to the College."

Dr. Tucker observed that there were three forces which are keeping the American college at the front in the quickening life of the generation—the growing enthusiasm of college men, the capacity of the colleges themselves for enlargement to meet new demands, and the increasing recognition and confidence of the public, especially as evinced in material support. The power to utilize these forces was the test of a college.

He referred to the establishment of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance through the gift of $300,000 to the college by Edward Tuck of Paris, a member of the association, as a memorial to his father, Amos Tuck. This school, President Tucker explained, is not offered as a substitute for a college education, but has been established in the endeavor to make a college education available to those who possess it in the conduct of affairs.

He further announced that it was proposed to observe the centennial of the graduation of Daniel Webster at some time during 1901, and that in this connection a strong effort would be made to raise a fund of $1,000,000, including the amount of $300,000 given by Mr. Tuck, for the purposes of instruction in the different departments, and $400,000 for buildings and equipment.

Ex-Speaker Reed was called upon by Toastmaster Cohen in the following words:

"At gatherings of this kind it has almost become a formula to say that a person about to be introduced needs no introduction. If that statement were ever true, it is surely applicable to the giant among our living statesmen—he of childlike face, so strongly reminiscent of Raphael's cherub loking out in baby wonder upon a strange and unknown world! From the look of intelligence in your eyes I see that you know him without further characterization, and I call upon the gentleman on my left to tell us how to preserve the undergraduate spirit."

Mr. Reed responded briefly and in a vein complimentary to Dartmouth College and laudatory of his own college, Bowdoin.

The other speakers and the toasts to which they responded were: Prof. Justin H. Smith, "The College Idea of To-day"; William B. Hornblower, "Why I Entered Princeton when Dartmouth Existed"; Hamilton W. Mabie, "What Makes the College"; Judge Warren W. Foster, "A Judicial Comparison Between the Indian of Moor's Charity School and the Tammany Indian." Dr. John S. Warren recounted reminiscences of Edward Tuck, to whom Luther W. Emerson also paid a tribute.

The proceedings concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

At a business meeting which preceded the dinner the following officers of the association for the ensuing year were chosen:

President—William N. Cohen, '79, (re-elected;) Vice Presidents—Benjamin S. Harmon, '82; Hiram T. King, '73, (re-elected;) and Charles M. Hough, '79, (re-elected;) Secretary—Jordan J. Rollins, '92, (re-elected;) Corresponding Secretary—Albert A. Wheat, '89, (ree-lected.) Treasurer—John French, '86, (re-elected.)

CORNELL ALUMNI DINE.

President Schurman Says a Modern University Is Needed in the Philippines.

For the twentieth time in their history, the Cornell University alumni held their annual dinner last night, this time in the ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 300 graduates were present, and besides listening to several speeches, lived over again one phase of their college days in the songs of the University Glee Club, whose ditties, some old and others new, brought forth rousing applause, and seemed to please no one half so much as they did the old fellows who became young again in reminiscence.

One of the most pleasing events of the evening to the graduates as well as the few undergraduates present was the announcement by President Schurman of Cornell University of an anonymous gift of $80,000 to the university for a building for physiology and anatomy.

William R. Bronk, President of the Cornell University Club, presided. During the evening a letter from Ambassador White at Berlin was read regretting his inability to be present and extending congratulations. President Schurman, who was the first speaker, made an allusion to the Philippines, saying:

"We of Cornell believed with all our hearts and soul in the constitutive principles of the university. Of these the most essential is freedom—freedom expressing itself both in the curriculum of study and in the life of the students. Our aim was to give free play to the individual and to have as little government control as possible. I am inclined to think that this foundation principle of our university will be found to be of the greatest value in the solution of our Philippine problem.

"We can govern the Filipinos successfully by letting them, as far as possible, go their own way, by allowing the largest measure of home rule, and perhaps the greatest service we can render them is to educate them." He added that he often used to think that, from an educational point of view, the greatest desideratum for the archipelago was a modern university, where, as Ezra Cornell said, "Any person can find instruction in any study."

President Schurman, in speaking of Cornell University, took President Hadley of Yale to task for some remarks made by Yale's President in a recent address reflecting upon Cornell. Mr. Schurman said he had thought Cornell's conception of education and teaching had by this time been pretty well understood, but he found he was mistaken when he read the following from President Hadley in a Yale college paper:

"I believe it is possible to bring them [the professional schools] into closer connection with the life of the country, not by the so-called teaching of practical things, for, admirable as are some of the arrangements at Cornell, I have great doubt whether the best way to make a man a mechanical engineer is to teach him to hammer out a link of a chain with his own hands."

"If this means anything," he went on, "it means that in Cornell University, engineers are made by manual training, or that the larger part of the course, at least, consists of manual exercises. When President Hadley makes such a misstatement, I deem it my duty to state the actual facts. And the facts are that a student is not admitted to Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering or to the College of Civil Engineering without a preparatory training as complete as that required for admission to the academic department either of Cornell or of Yale, and that in his first year the engineering student takes higher mathematics than was ever prescribed for graduation at any of the New England colleges, and throughout the entire course he devotes the larger portion of his time to mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other sciences fundamental to the practice of engineering and only 15 per cent. of his whole time to shopwork or manual training. You may judge from this how much truth there is then in the statement that we make an engineer by teaching him 'to hammer out a link of a chain with his own hands.'

Following this speech a toast in silence was drunk to Ezra Cornell, and afterward came these: "Municipal Government," Controller Bird S. Coler; "Intercollegiate Relations," Dudley De Forest Van Vleet; "Good Citizenship," the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer; "Cornell in Greater New York," Dean of the Cornell Medical School in New York, Dr. W. M. Polk; "Cornellians," John De Witt Warner. Joseph C. Hendrix also spoke.

HILO SCARED BY PLAGUE.

Large Mob, Armed with Guns, Tries to Keep Sheriff Andrews from Coming Ashore.

HONOLULU, Jan. 17, via Victoria, B. C., Jan. 26.—The citizens of Hilo are worked into a frenzy by the plague news, and those on shore even tried to keep the Sheriff, Mr. Andrews, from returning after he made a visit to Minister Cooper on the steamer Kinau. Not only the organized movement to keep off communication with Honolulu manifested itself, but a mob armed with guns and stones made an ugly demonstration at the landing. Minister Cooper's show of authority was of not the slightest avail, and the people at Hilo did not mind being told that they were in rebellion against the Government.

"We don't care if it was the President of the United States," they shouted, "he could not land here."

Sheriff Andrews finally succeeded in getting ashore. He secured the aid of the United States survey ship Pathfinder, which vessel was in the harbor. He was finally landed, and then began another stormy meeting in Hilo.

A Red Cross society, formed by some of the most prominent ladies of Honolulu, has done most effective work, and the local physicians and clergymen have continually gone among the sick and dying, submitting to voluntary isolation to minister to the physical and spiritual needs of the stricken ones.

Honolulu is not a closed port. In spite of reports to the contrary from San Francisco, the Australian passengers will be quarantined in San Francisco, judging by advices received to-day via the Australia. The bookings for San Francisco number 150, and W. G. Irwin & Co. are preparing to fit up the quarters of the vessel usually used by steerage passengers for cabin passengers. The quarantine at the other end will be fifteen days, though it is possible from this period the time occupied by the voyage will be deducted. San Francisco has apparently taken on a bit of a scare as a result of the latest advises, and the greatest precautions are now being taken against infection from Honolulu.

The Japanese steamer Yorohine Maru, with about 700 emigrants from Honolulu, arrived this morning from Yokohama. She was anchored outside the harbor, as there is no room on Quarantine Island for her passengers. The Japanese brought by the Doyo Maru are still on the vessel, Quarantine Island being about full, and it is likely to be a long time before the latest arrivals are taken off the steamer.

The arrival of the emigrants on the Yorohine Maru makes about 3,000 that have arrived this month. The Yorohine Maru is thought to have brought the last that are coming, and the importation of contract labor from Japan is probably about at an end.

THE PLAGUE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

Japanese, Tonkinese and Kanakas Are Victims—Eight Whites Recover.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—From Noumea, New Caledonia, come the most alarming reports of the ravages of the plague, which has been prevalent there since early in December. There were sixteen deaths during the first ten days following the development of the malady.

The origin of the plague, an account of which was brought by the steamer Miowera, is attributed to the filthy quarters where a number of Japanese, Tonkinese, and Kanakas were lodged. The scourge is believed to be local in origin, and all the Kanakas have been isolated on an island adjacent to the town. Up to Dec. 23 there had been no deaths among the whites, eight of whom had been infected, but nine Kanakas, two Japanese, and five Tonkinese had died of the disease, according to the latest advices.

The western end of the town, where the infection first developed, has been fenced off with a high galvanized iron fence 700 yards long. The principal business houses, official buildings, and the banking and shipping offices are guarded by posses of soldiers. Twenty buildings in the infected quarter of the town were demolished by the health authorities, but, despite all the precautions, the plague continued to spread. Much alarm is felt by the residents, and business is at a standstill.

The natives believe the plague is a visitation of Providence and that it is wrong to take measures to check the disease. Their ignorance and superstition make the labors of the officials doubly arduous.

AN UNDERTAKER ACCUSED.

Meagher Left Scarlet Fever Victim's Body Too Long Unburied.

William H. Meagher, an undertaker of 683 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was charged in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday with violating the sanitary rules regarding funerals of persons who die of contagious diseases. On Tuesday last Michael J. Curley, third-two years old, of 696 Third Avenue, died of scarlet fever. Meagher took charge of the funeral.

The law requires the burial of contagious disease victims to be made within twenty-four hours after death. An Inspector of the Health Department, it is alleged, visited the Curley home on Wednesday night, and found that the body was still in the house and that a "wake" was in progress. It was promptly broken up.

The body of Curley was buried on Thursday morning. Dr. S. J. Byrne of the Health Department then secured a warrant for Meagher's arrest. The undertaker pleaded not guilty. His examination was set for next Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; cold; diminishing northwesterly winds.

The cold wave which occupied the Ohio Valley and the lake regions Thursday night has extended over the Atlantic Coast States, attended in the Middle and North Atlantic States by a fall in temperature of 20 degrees or more. In the Western and Northwestern States the temperature has risen, while in the British Northwest Territory there has been a temperature fall of 10 to 20 degrees. In New England rain has been followed by snow flurries, and snow is reported in the lower lake region and the extreme Northwest; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

The storm which was central Thursday night over the Southeastern New England Coast has moved northeastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with a marked increase in strength, and minimum barometric pressure of 28.76 inches was reported last evening at Farther Point. High northwesterly winds have prevailed along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coast, with a maximum velocity yesterday of 76 miles an hour in this city.

The weather will continue cold and fair in the Atlantic Coast States to-day, but will moderate during the day. Fair weather is indicated for the Western and Northwestern States, and rain for the Southwestern States.

Along the Middle Atlantic and New Engand Coast the winds will diminish in force from the northwest, On the South Atlantic Coast fresh northerly winds will shift to northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	30	39	34
6 A. M.	33	28	31
9 A. M.	39	24	30
12 M.	42	21	36
3 P. M.	46	20	37
6 P. M.	43	18	32
9 P. M.	38	17	29
12 P. M.	43	15	19

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1899	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	28

The maximum temperature yesterday was 39 degrees at 3 A. M. and the minimum 15 degrees at 10:39 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 48 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 29.56 and at 8 P. M. 29.70.

"An honest tale speeds best being plainly told."—SHAKESPEARE.

Winter Warm, Heavy Stock.

Fancy Suits, some sold formerly as high as 22.00; only odds and ends; some of all sizes; not all sizes in some 8.00

Fancy Suits, some sold formerly as high as 18.00; now..... 12.00

Trousers fancy, nearly all sizes; were 4.00 to 5.50..... 3.00

Overcoats; were as high as 15.00; only odds and ends..... 8.00

Overcoats; were as high as 35.00; some silk lined..... 15.00

Paddock & Raglan Overcoats; sold as high as 35.00; not all sizes.. 20.00

HABERDASHERY REDUCED ACCORDINGLY.

Maduro Bros. & Co.

Morton Building,

110 to 116 Nassau St.,

Between Beekman and Ann.

Now is the time to put an anchor to windward

The season of colds, coughs, and all the attending evils is at hand. Our

OLD CROW RYE

Whiskey should be in every household, and at the first symptoms use it. It is HAND-MADE SOUR MASH and is, therefore, the purest stimulant in the world, and will not disappoint you.

Buy from reliable houses only.

H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Russell M. Gray, Boston.

BUCKINGHAM—Ex-Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham.

CAMBRIDGE—Frank B. Noyes, Washington, and Count A. de Lichtervelde, Belgium.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania.

GRAND—Major R. L. Frisbie, United States Army.

HOLLAND—Lieut. W. Romanoff, St. Petersburg; ex-Congressman T. C. Coykendall, Rondout, and Robert T. McCormick, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—C. A. Hopkins, Boston; Ames Van Etten, Rondout, and Otis A. Poole, Yokahama.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Connecticut, and G. de la Gargass, Mexico City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Hibben, J. H., Dry Goods Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Hibben, dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Atkins, shoes, 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Rivers.

Madden, Graham & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; J. W. Madden, shoes; St. George Hotel.

Graham Brothers, Greenville, Texas; W. T. Graham, clothing and shoes; St. George Hotel.

Robinson, J. M., Norton & Co., Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Cunningham, fur

AMERICAN-ASIATIC DINNER

Wu Ting-fang, Chinese Minister, Guest of the Association.

OPPORTUNITIES CHINA OFFERS

Says Americans, However, Must Treat His Countrymen Fairly to Get Their Patronage.

The Chinese Minister, Wu Ting-fang, made a speech at the second annual dinner of the American Asiatic Association at Delmonico's last night which made a marked impression. The Minister, not only engaged in a little humor, but some raillery as well, and then he told the members of the association that if they expected to find an open door in China they must not expect to too closely exclude those whom they sought as customers from entering American markets to buy.

Covers were laid for about a hundred and a score more of the members and their guests in the Red Room. Over the guests' tables were draped the British and American colors and at the opposite end of the room were the colors of Japan and China.

At the guests' table with President Everett Frazar were ex-Minister to China Charles Denby, Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister; Jutaro Komura, the Japanese Minister; Cornelius N. Bliss, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam; Brayton Ives, Senator Foster of Washington, Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, Richard Delafield, Dr. W. P. Wilson, and the Rev. Dr. McConnell. Among those at other tables were John Food, Secretary of the association; H. B. Montgomery, William E. Dodge, Pierre Matl, Horace J. Fairchild, S. M. Milliken, S. D. Brewster, Dexter N. Force, George C. Batcheller, F. B. Thurber, D. C. Ball, Herbert Appleton, Charles A. Schieren, O. Jennings, Francis E. Dodge, and Theodore Cooper.

Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, Secretaries Hay and Gage, Senators Beveridge and Aldrich, and President Morris K. Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce.

Minister Wu Ting-fang wore his brilliant Oriental costume of silk, embroidered with heavy gold braid and decorated with the Chinese characters, indicating his distinctions. He sat much of the time looking at Mr. Denby, as if very much interested in his every movement. The Minister from Japan wore full evening dress after the American model.

The toasts and speakers were as follows: "The President of the United States," Charles Denby; "The American Asiatic Association," Everett Frazar; "China, the Greatest Potential Market in the World," Wu Ting-fang; "Japan, the Pioneer of Asiatic Progress," Jutaro Komura; "The South and the Open Door in the Far East," Senator McLaurin; "The Pacific Slope and the Asiatic Trade," Senator Foster, and "The Paramount Interests of the United States in Asia," John Barrett.

MR. DENBY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Denby, speaking first, said: "Those of us who take an interest in the Far East and in its trade have peculiar reasons for being grateful to the present Administration for its efforts to secure fair and equal treatment for our trade and commerce in the Far East. It is understood that, owing to the efforts of the State Department under the direction of the President the great powers have all given their assurance that no discrimination will be made in China against the commerce and trade of the United States.

"We are a great nation, and it is not for us to stand aside, like a poor boy at a frolic, when international questions are on the tapis. We have just as much right to preserve and save our trade rights in China as England has, or Russia, or any other European power has to protect its own. We are the closest to China of all the great commercial nations except Japan. We have done more to open it to civilization than any country except England. Our trade is next to England's. Our population in China is next to England's.

"The Eldorado of commerce lies before us in the Far East. Hundreds of millions of people are awakening to the sense of new wants. The silent but persistent worker, the missionary, has been the pioneer of civilization as well as Christianity. Teach a Chinaman English and you make him a new man.

"All over that country the people are awake to-day. The whistle of the locomotive is heard in the land, and the syndicates of all nations are bidding against each other to open mines and to build railroads. China will be gridironed with railroads.

"Our own trade has recently been going by leaps and bounds. We sold to China twice as many pieces of goods in the past year as we sold in the year before, and the statistics of the current year will show still greater sales. Develop mines, send goods into the interior, and the Chinaman will buy.

"But if we are to compete with the world in trade we must use the methods that are commonly used by those who are our competitors. The Chinese are very critical, and are often attracted by the fine appearance of the packages containing the goods. Young Americans should be sent to China and made to study the language. A civil service system, so far as Consuls are concerned, should also be adopted for the Far East."

Mr. Denby concluded with an appeal for support for the policy now obtaining in the Philippines. "When the insurrection is over," said he, "we will discuss what to do with the Philippines."

Mr. Frazar the President of the association, followed in a brief address, in which he reviewed the work of the association and America's trade with and the commercial conditions as they now exist in the Far East, and then the Chinese Minister was called upon.

WU TING-FANG'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. President and gentlemen," he began, "I thank you for the manner in which you have referred to my country and the cordial manner in which you have received me, but I was puzzled at being put down as the third speaker. The mystery was why I was not first or second. But I am number three on the list.

"In reading the menu I think I have discovered the cause. The oysters come first, soup second, and third the side dishes. My toast is a side dish. It shows the ingenuity of the gentlemen who have framed this toast list, but it is not surprising, because you are all merchants. It is a merchant's trick.

"What I am going to say is a side dish. This association is, comparatively speaking, new. When we consider China it is a baby. I was fortunate to read its constitution, and I found its object was to foster and safeguard the commercial interests of the United States in China and the Far East. These gentlemen are very partiotic and honorable in what they have undertaken, but you must excuse me if I fear their object is selfish. I repeat it advisedly, and I am not surprised at it.

"We are all selfish. Show me the man who at some time is not selfish. Human nature is selfish. You can't repudiate that, Mr. President. I suppose if I stop here you will wish you had not invited me." The Minister smiled blandly, and was greeted with great applause and laughter.

"What," he said, "you want me to go on? Gentlemen, be not impatient in condemning me. I was going to say there are men who are selfish regardless of the effect on others, but there are others who, in benefiting themselves, benefit others. I am here to protect the interests of my country and my people, but not to do anything to injure the interests of your country.

"My sole object is to draw closer and cement the bonds of friendship that bind us. We are on a common ground. I am here to give encouragement to your work. While I am here I feel as though I were in the East." Here he referred to the flags of China and Japan, which he said took him back to the Far East.

"My country," he continued, "is called the greatest potential market of the world. You all know that China is a great market with her 400,000,000 population, which has to be fed, clothed, and provided with all the necessaries of life. She wants the wheat of the Platte, the cotton of the Carolinas, the steel of Pennsylvania and Alabama.

"She is building railroads, and she must have rails and steel and electric power and hundreds of other things. Until she is able to develop her natural resources she must get these things abroad. There is a fine field for you. It is for you to realize it.

"With your Pacific a fine highway and the Philippines at our door, you have great opportunities. If you don't come up it is your fault. China wants these things. You must go to her. China is like the mountain, she doesn't go to Mahomet. You must go to the mountain. You must be on the alert. If you don't look out others will go and you will lose your opportunity. That will not be our fault.

SHOULD STUDY CHINA'S WANTS.

"I am not a commercial man, not an expert in these matters, but from contact with commercial men I have learned what is requisite. First you should study our wants. Find out what is suitable. Do not dump your surplus upon us without regard to our needs and irrespective of quality. If you did this you would rue the venture. You must supply according as you learn our needs from study.

"I would advocate an exhibition of your goods as I advocated before the Philadelphia International Commercial Congress. Such exhibitions should be established at the chief commercial ports. Chinese business people will not buy what they don't know. It would gratify me if the movement to ask the sanction of Congress to send a commission to the East to study the markets there should be carried out.

"You have done many things better than others have, and why should you be behind in these respects? In dealing with us study our manners, and be a little civil. Remember we in China are brought up in a different way. Our notions of etiquette are very different. Remember when you are in Shanghai or Peking you are not in Wall Street. There should be no browbeating, which, I am sorry to say, I have seen. A little civility goes a long way.

"Deal fairly and justly. I don't mean that you would cheat them, but don't be too sharp. I remember your President Lincoln said, 'You can fool some of the people all of the time, all of the people part of the time, but you can't fool all of the people all of the time.' That should be your motto when you go to China to deal with my people.

"You have a motto, 'Honesty is the best policy,' but a verbal promise should be as good as a bond. A verbal contract in China is as good as a bond. Here you will not enter into a contract until it is reduced to writing. Which is the better policy I leave you gentlemen to judge.

"If you want to have a share of China's trade, a good deal depends upon the kind of treatment you extend to my countrymen in this country, and especially in your new possessions. It is my duty as a friend to give you as much material support as I may, and I should be sorry to see my efforts offset by an unjust treatment of my countrymen in those places.

"I do not say my Government would take retaliatory measures, and I should be sorry and do my best to prevent. But remember there are 400,000,000 of people, and if you want their patronage you must be fair to them. You must give and take—not take everything and give nothing. It will not do for you to expect China to keep her door open all the time if you shut the doors on Chinese merchants who come to your gate. If you expect to have their custom you mustn't prevent their coming here to buy.

"I should not be surprised if some of my countrymen, in view of the exclusion, should boycott some American goods, but I hope this may not occur. I hope that your Congress may enact such laws as may be fair and just to my country. This society is composed of educated people, who should instruct the people here as to what we need and what is fair treatment.

The Japanese Minister, who followed, said: "I confess I did not receive notice early enough to prepare a speech for this meeting. The only merit I can claim is brevity.

"The pleasure of this occasion is enhanced owing to the position you have taken in entering the affairs of the Far East. Japan's most striking feature has been her transition from isolation to free and unrestricted intercourse. On July 17 last our treaties with all powers went into operation.

"Japan is now ready to welcome the cooperation of American enterprise. In Japan's advance none has been more sympathetic than the United States. The utterances of your President and press affords undoubted proof of your good will toward Japan. This has been so much impressed on the minds of Japanese that in the extension of your sphere of influence you have had no more sincere friends or well-wishers than the people of Japan."

COFFEY AND McLAUGHLIN.

Witness in Disloyalty Hearing Charges Senator with Making Sharp Attack on Brooklyn Leader.

The trial of Senator Michael J. Coffey on charges of political disloyalty before the special committee of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee, was resumed last night. Boiler Inspector William O'Donnell, designated after the revolt in the Ninth Assembly District as Willoughby Street's representative in that district, testified to various conversations with Senator Coffey, in which the latter always expressed sentiments antagonistic to Hugh McLaughlin. On one occasion, Mr. O'Donnell alleged, Senator Coffey said:

"Do you suppose I am going to support the nominees of that poor, dopey, old fossil down in Willoughby Street? I guess not."

William A. Hervey, formerly a reporter, said that soon after the election he had a talk with Senator Coffey about the report that the Senator, with James Shevlin and Senator McCarren, was to form a combination in the county. Senator Coffey, he said, remarked:

"I will have nothing to do with Willoughby Street under any circumstances."

Mr. Kapper of Senator Coffey's counsel caused some surprise by admitting that Senator Coffey did make such a remark.

Mr. Kapper charged the committee with violating the Penal Code in issuing the form of subpoena used by it. This subpoena closes with the statement that a failure to attend will render the person subpoenaed liable to a fine of $50 for contempt. Mr. Kapper contended that the committee had no authority to issue such a subpoena.

The committee adjourned to meet again next Friday evening.

PLATT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Says the Democrats Are Hopelessly Divided and Prospects for Republican Success Are Bright.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—In a letter expressing his regret at his inability to be present at the annual meeting and dinner of the Republican State Editorial Association, held here to-day, Senator Thomas C. Platt said:

"Probably no more interesting and important a campaign than the approaching one has confronted us in many years, because it deals not only with fundamental principles of Republicanism, but particularly with newly established precedents, tremendous in their scope, and bearing upon our National welfare, which mark this epoch of the country's history. The proper education of the masses on these burning questions and the counteracting of the insidious poisons disseminated by the Democratic organization, and by individual Republicans masquerading as statesmen and patriots, rest in large measure with your association. Happily you have not faltered or been false to your duty, and the sentiment of the people of our State is overwhelmingly right.

"It must be remembered that your influence reaches beyond the boundary lines of our State, for the reason that the people of the Nation look to New York for a guiding impulse on great National questions. I congratulate you that the Democratic Party is hopelessly divided on important party policies, and that the outlook for Republican success in the ensuing election is so bright."

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith also sent a letter of regret, in which he said:

"I cordially congratulate my brethren upon the great position of country which has come as the result of policies which they have steadily sustained and as the fruit of a course which has had their earnest and faithful support. I congratulate them also upon the bright outlook of the year in which we are just entering. The country has never been so prosperous as now. The promises and the predictions which accompanied the return of the Republican Party to power have been more than fulfilled. New and unexpected responsibilities have come with the present Administration and they have been met with courage, the sagacity, and the success which have distinguished Republican statesmanship since it was first charged with National authority under Abraham Lincoln.

"There is no citizen of the Republic but what must feel new pride in the name of American, with the higher respect and the new deference which that name now commands throughout the world. We have gained a new conception of our mission in advancing humanity and civilization and have entered upon a new epoch of commercial greatness and beneficent world influence.

"As Republican journalists, you can enter upon the contest before you with the strongest conviction of the justice and grandeur of the cause you sustain and with the serene confidence that it will command the approving judgment of the enlightened and progressive American people."

SEEKS TO BE VICE PRESIDENT.

Webster Davis of Kansas City Said to be an Aspirant.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 26.—Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and ex-Mayor of Kansas City, has an ambition to become President McKinley's running mate this Fall, according to The Kansas City Star. The Star says:

"Davis's closest friends here in Kansas do not hesitate to express the belief that he went to South Africa on some mission other than in search of health. One of Davis's warmest admirers tells of a conversation he had with the Assistant Secretary of the Interior in Washington nearly a year ago.

"'I called on Mr. Davis in regard to a pension claim,' he said. 'He introduced me to Cornelius Bliss. Mr. Bliss talked of the future of Mr. Davis in politics. After we talked with Mr. Bliss we went over to see the President. Mr. McKinley declared that Davis was destined to be a great man in the Nation. The President questioned me closely about the standing of Davis in the West, and said that Missouri should be very proud of him.

"'After we left the White House Davis told me he was slated for the nomination for Vice President. He declared the President had taken up the subject with him voluntarily. McKinley believes that Davis can carry Missouri for the Republican ticket. The trip to South Africa is nothing more than a move on the political checkerboard to bring Davis into prominence.'"

THE KENTUCKY CONTEST.

Test Vote in the House of Representatives To-day—Mountaineers Remaining at Frankfort Are Quiet.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—To-morrow a vote will be taken in the House of Representatives that is expected to foreshadow with some accuracy the strength that both sides will be able to muster when the Gubernatorial contest comes up. The vote will be on the contest brought by Van Meter, Democrat, for the seat now held by Berry, both being from Fayette County.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans claim to have a majority on the impending vote, and while it will not be decisive in any way, it will put every man upon record, and the party managers will know just who is for them and who is against them. There are 100 members of the House, and the Democrats claim with confidence that of these they will have at least 52 votes against 47 for the Republicans. The Republicans assert that they are absolutely certain that the vote will be at least 51 to 48 in their favor.

A vote taken in the House to-day forms a slight indication of the result of to-morrow's contest. Immediately after the opening of the session, Representative Grider presented a motion that, in hearing contests, the House go into a Committee of the Whole, listen to both sides when majority and minority reports are presented, and give to each side forty minutes for argument. After some debate, Representative Finn moved to table Grider resolution, and the yeas and nays being called on the motion to table, it was lost by a vote of 49 to 47. Of the 49 votes received by the Republicans, 10 were cast by Democrats, as follows: Lafferty, Rawlins, Bagby, Hinton, Cochran, Orr, Willingham, Weatherford, Grider, and Lyon.

The city has been very quiet all day, without the slightest sign of trouble. There are still a number of visiting mountaineers in the city, but they are making no noise.

In case Goebel wins in the Legislature, the Republicans will make an effort to carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court. The Goebel men are anxious to have the matter settled by a joint ballot, and in the event of their being successful in this method of election, the claim will be made by the Republicans that Goebel was chosen illegally, because he did not have a majority of both houses independently. This possible plan of procedure was announced to-night by an anti-Goebel Democrat. The straight Republicans would not discuss it.

Witnesses of unusual prominence testified before the Gubernatorial contest boards to-day. The number included Judge Sterling B. Toney of Louisville, for whom ex-Gov. Bradley, one of the contestee's attorneys, asked a warrant of arrest yesterday. United States Marshal A. D. James, Major A. T. Wood, former Republican candidate for Governor; Col. Thomas Landrum of Gov. Bradley's staff, and Dr. David Smith of Louisville.

Judge Toney retold the story of the granting of mandatory injunctions on election day, requiring the admittance of Inspectors for the Brown ticket to the voting places. In the course of his testimony he said that he believed that a Judge who took his politics upon the bench should be disrobed. He had done what he thought was right, and would have done as he did had his action ruined either the Democratic or the Republican Party.

Major Wood testified respecting the character of the speeches made by ex-Gov. Bradley during the campaign. The evidence was in rebuttal of the newspaper reports before the board to the effect that the Governor's speeches were inflammatory and were attacks upon Mr. Goebel. The witness said that Gov. Bradley had not attacked Mr. Goebel, that his speeches were chiefly a defense of his own administration.

BLACKBURN'S SENATORSHIP.

Gov. Taylor May Refuse to Sign the Certificate of Election.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—Ex-Chief Justice Pryor, as counsel for Senator-elect Blackburn, to-day formally offered Gov. Taylor the report of the legislative sessions at which Blackburn was elected United States Senator, together with a request that a certificate be issued for his client.

The document was filed, but no official action was taken. Blackburn's friends are hoping that the certificate soon will be forthcoming, but Gov. Taylor declines to be interviewed upon this point. It is regarded as certain, however, that Gov. Taylor will not sign his name certifying Blackburn's election unless forced to do so. His failure to sign it may strengthen Bradley's claim for Blackburn's seat.

Gov. Taylor Pardons a Convict.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 26.—Gov. Taylor to-day pardoned John D. Young, convicted at Mount Sterling fifteen months ago of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Young is the son of ex-Congressman John D. Young.

Contest of T. J. McManus.

The committee of members of the Legislature appointed in the matter of the contest of T. J. McManus for the post of Assemblyman from the Fifteenth District of New York, met in the Hotel Cadillac yesterday, with E. H. Fallows as Chairman. M. L. Bruce appeared as counsel for the contestant and T. C. O'Sullivan for James E. Smith, the successful Democratic candidate. Samuel E. Carter was counsel for the committee. The notice of contest was put in as evidence, and the Supreme Court order authorizing the production of the sealed packages containing the ballots alleged to be void or defective, was read. The committee examined the packages. Some of them were imperfectly fastened. Before the examination was completed the representative of the County Clerk's office announced that under the law the documents must be returned for the night, and that the office closed at 4 P. M. The committee then adjourned.

SAILORS KILLED AND EATEN.

Crew of a Trading Schooner in the Admiralty Islands Massacred—Expedition to Avenge Them Sets Out.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 26.—Details have been received here per steamer Miowera from Sydney of the killing of the Captain and crew of the schooner Nikamarra on one of the islands of the Admiralty group by the natives. It is said all of the victims were eaten.

The Nikamarra was owned by E. E. Forsythe, and had left New Britain early in October on a trading cruise to the Admiralty Islands. On arrival there she was boarded by a number of the natives with whom Capt. Balthe was unsuspectingly doing business, when he was set upon by his treacherous customers and killed, his fate being shared by the mate and six New Ireland natives, all of whom were cut and hacked with knives and tomahawks. The natives then plundered the vessel.

Nothing was known of the killing until some time afterward, when Mr. Forsythe arrived on the scene with his other schooner, the Niagara. He was accompanied by Messrs. Bullock and Doudney, and they, too, were set upon by the natives from ambush as the white men rowed shoreward, using the rifles taken from the Nikamarra. Bullock was badly wounded by a shot through the thigh, but the boat party regained the Niagara, which, with her gas engine, reached open water.

An expedition to revenge the massacre has set out from New Britain.

Ex-Governor of the Chickasaws Dead.

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 26.—Jones Wolf is dead of pneumonia at his home, near Tishomingo, Indian Territory. He was for years Governor of the Chickasaws, and was the last of the full-blood Indian rulers of that tribe.

CASTELLANE-DE RODAYS DUEL.

The Count Closes the Incident Until He Reaches Paris by Cabling to His Adversary "Poor Idiot."

The Count and Countess Castellane spent an uneventful day yesterday, there being nothing more exciting during their forenoon and afternoon than receiving and paying a few social calls and a limited shopping expedition, this last by the Countess. The Count's day was singularly free from annoying cablegrams from Paris editors, and he was consequently in a placid and contented frame of mind.

When asked what reply he would make to the latest statement published in the Paris Figaro that that newspaper would sue him for 200,000 francs damages for his recent cablegrams in which, it is alleged, he libeled M. de Rodays, the directer of the paper, the Count smiled and shrugged his shoulders complacently.

"What will I do now?" he said elevating his eyebrows haughtily. "Well, I think it would be a waste of time and money to send any more messages to the Figaro. In signifying its intention to bring a libel suit against me for 200,000f. it has virtually acknowledged that my last telegram, published in all the other Paris newspapers, has wounded the editor personally and impaired still further the standing of the Figaro. I shall therefore content myself with doing nothing further in the matter until I reach Paris. I really feel sorry for de Rodays in his present predicament, and so I have just sent him a cablegram, as follows.

De Rodays, Figaro, Paris:
Poor Idiot. CASTELLANE.

"I think this is about the most appropriate message I could send him after his latest attempt to escape the responsibility for having malliciously abused me."

The Count left the Waldorf-Astoria during the forenoon for a visit into the downtown district, presumably to call upon one or more of his brothers-in-law. It could not be learned, however, at the offices of George or Edwin Gould whether the Count had or had not put in an appearance there. The Countess went out alone during the afternoon it was said at the hotel, to visit her sister, Miss Helen Gould, at the latter's residence, on Fifth Avenue.

The Count and Countess will go to Lakewood, N. J., to-day, where they will be the guests for several days of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

AGENT AND MONEY MISSING.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Ticket Overseer Disappears with $1,000.

Charles E. Mackey, who had charge of the ticket agents employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge, was yesterday reported to be missing. About $1,000 of the receipts from Thursday's sales of tickets, it is alleged, has also disappeared. Mackey was last seen in his office Thursday night. When the safe was opened yesterday morning no money was found in it. Assistant Treasurer C. D. Meneely of the company said last night that the amount missing was more than $1,000.

Mackey is about thirty-five years old. His home is in East New York.

LEGISLATURE'S PROCEEDINGS.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Ten Senators were in their seats when Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem. of the Senate, called the session to order to-day. Two bills were introduced, and an adjournment was taken until Monday evening. The session lasted but five minutes. In the Assembly Mr. Allds in submitting a report of the Committee on Rules introduced a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed by the Speaker to which be referred all codification bills as prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission. It was adopted.

Objections were raised to the bill of Mr. Hitchcock, authorizing the Hudson River Water Company to erect and maintain a dam across the Hudson River between Gens Falls and Palmer Falls, and it went over until Monday.

Mr. Hill's Pan-American Exhibition bill was advanced to third reading. Adjournment was then taken until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

PUBLIC PARK AT OYSTER BAY.

Senator Norton's Bill Provides for One to Cost $30,000.

ALBANY, Jan 26.—A bill introduced by Senator Norton to-day has for its object the laying out and maintenance of a public park in the town of Oyster Bay, Nassau County. Henry P. Noyes, James M. O. Sherwood, and James Little were appointed Commissioners to select and acquire the lands necessary at a cost not to exceed $30,000.

The Supervisor of the Town of Oyster Bay is authorized to issue bonds upon the direction of the Park Commissioners for such sums as they may deem necessary, the bonds to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., payable in ten years from the date of issue, and at no time shall the total amount of such bonds outstanding and unpaid exceed $30,000.

The Board of Park Commissioners is charged with the maintenance of the park, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of Nassau is directed to include in the tax levy an amount sufficient for its maintenance not exceeding $1,500 a year.

Assembly Bills Passed.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following bills were passed in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. FALLOWS—Appropriating $5,000 for the care, maintenance, and repairs of the quarantine establishment at the Quarantine Station.

Mr. ALLDS—Appropriating $19,000 for the Dannemora State Hospital for Insane Convicts, for repairs.

The annual appropriation carrying over $16,000,000 for the support of the State government was also passed.

Other Bills in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Among the bills introduced to-day in the Assembly were these:

Mr. SWIFT—Extending the time for the completion of the Brooklyn, Westershire and Union Railway Company's extension until the year 1905.

Mr. CONGER—Prohibiting absolutely the sale of partridge, woodcock, quail, or gray squirrels. The effect of its passage would be that only persons who killed the game birds could enjoy them.

Mr. FOWLER—Removing the restriction that the annual income of the estate of any infant must exceed $100 in order to permit of the appointment of a banking corporation as guardian.

Mr. SANDS—Providing that any County Clerk or Register in the State in whose office affidavits in foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement or the certified copies thereof have been filed, is authorized to deliver the same to the purchaser of the mortgaged property on the foreclosure sale.

Mr. BELL—Providing that any locomotive engineer who shall fail to ring a bell or blow the whistles upon approaching a grade crossing shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. SANDS—Extending the time for the completion of the Erie and Central New York Railway for five years beyond that fixed.

Mr. HALLECK—Appropriating $20,000 for the deepening of the channel of the Peconic River, Suffolk County.

Mr. STEVENS—Fixing the expenses of trials or proceedings in the courts of the State for felony and misdemeanors committed on Indian reservations, so that the moneys thus expended shall be refunded by the State to the counties and towns chargeable with the same.

Mr. COOLEY—Providing that compensation be allowed to the volunteer firemen of that portion of Westchester County annexed to the City of New York who were in service between June 12, 1895, and June 12, 1899.

Mr. BRENNAN—Increasing the power of the Borough Presidents of New York by placing them on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Public Improvement Board. They are to have a vote on all matters affecting their respective boroughs and a half representation on matters affecting the City of New York.

Mr. WEEKES—Providing for the appointment by the Justices of the Appellate Division First Department, of a court attorney to represent them in non-contested divorce cases.

Mr. WEEKES—Giving the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals from a denial of a motion for a writ of certiorari; also that on an application for an attachment the court may authorize any defect or insufficiency of proof necessary to support the attachment, to be supplied by affidavit.

Comparison of Assembly's Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—This is a comparison of work done up to Jan. 26 in the Assembly with last year:

	1899.	1900.
Assembly bills introduced	380	505
Assembly bills printed	298	434
Bills on order second reading	15	40
Bills on order third reading	14	32
Bills passed	3	16
Senate bills received	3	7
Senate bills passed	1	1

Died on Her Way to a Party.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Gertrude N. Boice, while on her way last night to a party to be given at the house of her son, Cornelius Conover, died in her carriage. She was joking about the dances she intended having with the young men when she suddenly collapsed. She was sixty-six years of age.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION OUTLOOK

Catholic Club and Statutory Revision Commission's Bill—Mr. McKelway Thinks It Has No Chance.

Members of the Catholic Club, comprising a sub-Committee of the Educational Legislation Committee, are holding meetings at which school legislation is being discussed. The proposed Educational bill, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, was the special subject of discussion Thursday night.

This bill was prepared by Chairman Lincoln of the commission, and, it is understood, meets the approval of Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction Ainsworth and ex-Judge Joseph F. Daly. While none of the members of the sub-committee will discuss the result of their meeting, it is understood that they are not entirely satisfied with the bill. Judge Daly, who is a prominent member of the club, and was with the Committee at its meeting, said yesterday:

"No person has been authorized to say what the club has done or will do. It is true that the bill was under discussion by the sub-committee, but it has not yet reported the result of its investigations to the entire committee. When asked to give his own views on the proposed legislation, Judge Daly declined.

According to St. Clair McKelway, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the State Board of Regents, there is little danger of the proposed bill becoming a law during the present session. "I do not believe," he said, "that Gov. Roosevelt will sign any school bill that ought not to pass, and I do not believe that this Legislature will pass any bill that Gov. Roosevelt ought to sign. We therefore expect the net result of no school legislation this Winter.

"We further expect that during the ensuing year the ease with which the Board of Regents and the Department of Public Instruction will get along with one another will show that no legislation whatever is required. The whole demand for the unification of the school laws, now that there is harmony between the two departments, seems to be confined to those persons and their friends who wish to manufacture unnecessary high salaried positions, and to do so in such a way that they can fall into the places.

"The late Unification Commission, which undertook to revise the school laws, was composed of seven members, four of whom were candidates for positions under a scheme of their own devising, or, if not the entire four, certainly three, and certainly a friend of the four in the person of a more or less distinguished manufacturer of educational propositions in the City of New York. Gov. Roosevelt can be trusted to see that rapacious influences, whether in the Legislature or outside of it, shall not be allowed to thrust the school system of the State into politics."

ALLOTMENTS FOR SCHOOLS.

Apportionment Reported by State Superintendent Skinner Aggregates $3,859,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner reports the following apportionment of school moneys for the year 1900:

COUNTIES.

Albany	$20,895	Onondaga	47,192
Allegany	38,934	Ontario	37,897
Broome	28,404	Orange	38,834
Cattaraugus	55,648	Orleans	23,713
Cayuga	31,258	Oswego	42,322
Chautauqua	45,480	Otsego	46,692
Chemung	16,207	Putnam	9,555
Chenango	38,203	Queens	
Clinton	31,910	Rensselaer	36,981
Columbia	23,537	*Richmond	
Cortland	23,403	Rockland	19,174
Delaware	46,712	St. Lawrence	68,253
Dutchess	32,164	Saratoga	44,654
Erie	51,245	Schenectady	8,690
Essex	27,020	Schoharie	25,441
Franklin	32,112	Schuyler	14,587
Fulton	12,929	Seneca	17,741
Genesee	25,545	Steuben	65,973
Greene	23,546	Suffolk	39,097
Hamilton	4,761	Sullivan	24,410
Herkimer	32,551	Tioga	26,417
Jefferson	50,308	Tompkins	20,277
*Kings		Ulster	48,831
Lewis	27,168	Warren	21,174
Livingston	27,814	Washington	39,197
Madison	35,822	Wayne	36,097
Monroe	35,070	Westchester	46,391
Montgomery	18,729	Wyoming	25,953
Nassau	25,993	Yates	16,234
*New York			
Niagara	27,462	Total for counties	$1,835,924
Oneida	54,341		

*Apportioned to New York City.

CITIES.

Albany	$40,468	New York	1,242,156
Amsterdam	8,535	Niagara Falls	9,547
Auburn	14,482	Ogdensburg	7,255
Binghamton	23,544	Oswego	11,537
Buffalo	143,689	Poughkeepsie	10,945
Cohoes	9,889	Rensselaer	4,558
Dunkirk	18,185	Rochester	86,674
Elmira	17,938	Rome	7,103
Gloversville	8,496	Schenectady	10,016
Hudson	4,750	Syracuse	53,609
Ithaca	6,987	Troy	26,532
Jamestown	13,643	Utica	25,611
Johnstown	5,268	Watertown	12,398
Little Falls	4,837	Watervliet	5,012
Lockport	9,419	Yonkers	18,571
Middletown	6,924		
Mt. Vernon	10,365	Total for cities	$1,889,563
Newburg	12,964		
New Rochelle	8,681		
Total for State			$3,725,488

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians	$3,511	State Teachers' Library	10,000
Salaries of School Commissioners	114,000		
Contingent fund	6,000	Grand total	$3,859,000

ANOTHER SCHOOL TEACHERS' BILL.

Assemblyman Fallows's Measure Fixes Salaries to be Paid.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Another school teachers' salary bill for New York City was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Fallows, which differs somewhat from the one introduced by Senator Ahearn yesterday. It provides for a different schedule of salaries, to take effect Feb. 1, 1900.

No teacher who has served ten years shall receive less than $1,080 per year, and for fifteen years less than $1,320. The first assistant, who shall discharge the duties of Vice Principal or head of department, is to receive $1,440, and no male teacher shall receive less than $1,080 after two years of service, nor less than $2,400 after twelve years of service. No male Vice Principal, male head of department, or male first assistant who shall discharge the duties of Vice Principal or head of department, shall receive less than $2,500. The salaries of women teachers shall not be more than $2,400 per year. No teacher shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the seventh year of service, unless by a majority vote of the borough Board of School Superintendents.

The City Superintendent of Schools is directed to issue to teachers who have had experience in schools outside of New York City a certificate stating that the experience of such teachers has been equivalent to a certain number of years of experience in the New York City schools, and such certificate shall entitle the holder to salary in accordance with the minimum schedule of salaries established.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is required to issue bonds to provide funds to carry into effect the provisions of the act during 1900, 1901, and succeeding years.

FATALLY WOUNDED BY BURGLAR

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 26.—J. F. Speer, a general merchant, is lying at the point of death at his home in Johnsonville, a hamlet in the northeastern section of this county, as a result of an encounter with a burglar last night. Johnsonville is situated in the backwoods, and it is one of the loneliest places in the county after nightfall.

When Speer was leaving his store last night he was confronted by a burly burglar, who, drawing a revolver, ordered him to throw up his hands. Speer showed fight and knocked the pistol from the fellow's hand. The burglar then attacked Speer with a club; in the scuffle he regained possession of the revolver, and fired at Speer, fatally wounding him.

The neighborhood was aroused and a posse started in pursuit of the burglar. He had not been caught at 9 o'clock this morning.

Thomas W. Grosvenor Dead.

UTICA, Jan. 26.—Thomas W. Grosvenor of Herkimer was found dead in his room in the Butterfield, in this city, this morning. Last Spring he was arrested in New York for uttering worthless checks at the Gilsey House. His relatives are wealthy, and this affair was settled up. During the last few weeks he had been drinking heavily, and his death was due to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks.

To-morrow (Sunday) Notable Special Articles in The New York Times.

Among them will be: "Law of the Household," by Justice David McAdam of the Supreme Court; "The Evolution of the Seeing Eye," by William Patten, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College; "Needs of the Army," by Capt. E. L. Zalinski, United States Army, retired. Interesting articles on the Drama, Music, and Society, together with a variety of Entertaining Miscellaneous Matter, will be found in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, a newspaper for the intelligent and thoughtful. Sunday 3 cents. Daily 1 cent. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

LOSS IN COLD-STORAGE EGGS.

Warm Weather in Chicago Brings Disaster to Holders.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Holders of eggs in cold storage have experienced a disastrous season. On South Water Street it was estimated that the loss upon eggs thus held amounts to at least $150,000. The warm weather is responsible. There are now in storage here 65,000 cases of eggs, and the supply will not last more than fifteen days.

The price has fallen to 11 cents, and recently was as low as 8 cents. It costs the holder about 14½ cents a dozen when he takes his eggs out of cold storage. The egg dealers started in the season with about 625,000 cases in cold storage, and for a time money was made on them. Then came the warm weather, and down went the prices.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:14	Sun sets...5:11	Moon rises...4:07

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:59	Gov. Isl'd...4:25	H. Gate...6:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:32	Gov. Isl'd...4:49	H. Gate...6:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

As a Place to Visit

DO you know our idea of a store? It is to have it so interesting that you'll feel any outing incomplete if it does not include a visit here; that you shall feel ashamed of the oversight if you fail to bring your visitors here. We want the store to be just as interesting as the matinee—want you to come here before or after it.

And yesterday we had a dry-goods man say that he believed New Yorkers did feel just that way toward Wanamaker's.

Now we haven't coaxed you to come to buy anything—we will not. Do as you please about buying—we know that if the store is good enough you'll come here when goods are needed. But come and enjoy it; come often—sketch; lunch; look; study.

To be sure, this beautiful store, that has been big enough, lo! these many years, doesn't seem so big now. But it is our welcome. If our wish would change it, the store—our welcome—would be as big again by Monday.

Fur Sale Continues—Prices Reduced One-fourth. Yet London cables report advances in prices of 20 to 100 per cent.

Three Shoe Bargains

At nine o'clock this morning we shall make a clear-up sale of three hundred and twelve pairs of **Mens' $3 Shoes at $1.** Tan and russet; good toe shapes.

It costs a third we'll get for the shoes to print the story—but little lots are the store's one bugbear.

Women's $2.50 Shoes at $1.20. Black kidskin; all the regular sizes, but we're afraid not enough to meet all to-day's demands. These are here as a factory clearance—glad we skip the loss; glad to give you the bargain.

Some black Box-Calf Shoes for Misses, at **95c.** At the maker's regular price these would necessarily sell at $1.75. Fifth floor.

Men's Scarfs and Smoking Jackets

One move is as good as a fire to this neckwear maker, for he has sold us every worthy scarf that he owned and sent to auction the last bit that we refused. He starts up in a new factory within a fortnight—everything new.

Seventy-two hundred Scarfs and Ties—we believe all, excepting possibly two hundred, were made for this winter's selling.

Ready for you this morning—a third of the lot are Batwing and String Ties—50c to $1 in these qualities—these we shall sell at **25c.**

The rest of the lot is made up of Tecks, Puffs, Imperials and a few English Square Ties—a few are 50c quality, but most of them $1 and $1.50 sorts. These are **35c,** or three for **$1.**

Sixty-two Men's Dressing Gowns are left from our holiday stock. As you read, yesterday, the prices were $10 to $22.50; to-day they are $5 to $11.25.

Smoking Jackets, just half of yesterday's prices. $2.50 to $8.25. Until this morning they were $5 to $16.50.

Ready when the store opens this morning.

Men's Goods, Ninth street side.

Men's Overcoats for Real-Winter Wear

Ulsters of all-wool frieze—black or Oxford-gray; plaid lining; genteel and durable, $12.

Ulsters of frieze, Oxford-gray, (no use of saying "all wool;" we won't sell a man's garment unless it is absolutely all wool); frieze or cheviot; lined with a durable worsted stuff. $15. A clothing man, whom we thoroughly believe in, says they are fully equal to the best twenty dollar overcoats he has seen.

Ulsters of navy blue chinchilla, wool lined, $18.

But this is list enough—a mere hint that we have whatever you need for the winter days that come sooner or later—that seem to be here now.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Underwear and Hosiery Likely as not you shared the good fortune of last week—when we sold hosiery and knitted underwear at a half, third or fourth its worth. We do that once a year to make an absolute clearance of both the very extreme styles and broken lots of every-day styles.

Most of the things were sold.

To-day, the remnant lots—good as any—at still less prices—

Women's Stockings, that last week were reduced to 25c and 50c (some were $1) are **15c.** Eight hundred and fifty pairs.

Women's Knitted Under-garments that last week were reduced to 50c and 75c (some were $1.50) are **25c.** Corset Covers, vests, drawers, Union suits. About five hundred pieces.

Ready at nine o'clock. Fifth floor.

Gloves Cheaper Than Ever

Completing the recent stock adjustment of Gloves, we have marked the remaining pairs at prices next to nothing.

If we were careless talkers you might pass this statement in contempt. But here is the price-list—

12½c a pair—Children's Scotch-knit Gloves. Children's Kidskin Mittens. Children's Cashmere Gloves—colors and black. Women's Cashmere Gloves—black. Women's Golf Gloves. Women's Silk Fleece-lined Gloves —you know at full prices these were 50c to $1 a pair.

25c a pair—Children's Kidskin Gloves. Children's Mocha Mittens. Women's Mocha Mittens—black. —you know these at full prices were 50c to $1.50.

50c a pair—Women's Kidskin Gloves—black and colors—originally $1 to $2. All the above on Fifth floor.

65c a pair—Women's 12, 16 and 20-button length Suede Gloves—pink, lavender, straw, pearl, yellow and black—in good condition; bought to sell at $2, $2.50 and $3.

Men's Gloves, 50c—broken sizes—1-clasp Pique. 1-clasp Out-Seam. 1-button Driving Gloves, heavy—originally $1, $1.25 and $2.

Men's Gloves, 75c—all sizes—1-clasp Pique or Out-Seam. 1-clasp English Cape 1-button Deerskin, tan or gray—the best were $2; the cheapest were $1. Main floor.

In the Muslin Underwear Store

We are almost sure of it—these special lots of under garments will be sold in less than a week. What difference does that make? Well, prices must necessarily be much higher after that—in some cases we must charge half as much again as these are marked.

Petticoats

35c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric; small plaits. Only 3 to a buyer.

50c—Muslin; deep flounce of lawn with hem and row of hemstitching. Were 85c.

65c—Muslin; deep lawn ruffle and ruffle of fine embroidery. Were $1.

$1—Muslin; umbrella ruffle of lawn with clusters of plaits; rows of insertion and deep ruffle of embroidery. Were $1.50.

Drawers

10c—Muslin; deep hem and 3 small plaits. Some of muslin or cambric, with deep hem and clusters of small plaits, at 15c. And some of muslin, with deep ruffle of lawn edged with torchon lace and plaits above, at 18c. Not more than 3 of either of these to a buyer.

25c—Muslin; deep ruffle of cambric and small plaits.

35c—Cambric; deep umbrella ruffle of lawn; row of torchon insertion and lace edging.

Seersucker Petticoats.

50c—Of good quality striped seersucker; umbrella ruffle; very wide. Good value at 75c

Gowns

38c—Muslin; square neck; yoke of fine plaits and embroidery insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with lawn ruffle. Were 50c.

50c—Muslin; fine plaits at neck; large collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery.

Flannelette Gowns

75c—In blue and pink stripes on white; worn as negligee and as night gowns. Prettily made. Were $1.50.

Black Sateen Petticoats

75c—Lined with flannelette; deep ruffle, corded, lined with crinoline; an especially good value.

Silk Waists

$4.75—In solid colors, red, blue or violet; entire body, collar and tops of sleeves covered with rows of fine cording; full front, fitted back.

Flannelette Waists

Some at 75c, of striped flannelette, others at 95c in black and white shepherd's checks. Bargains both.

For the Bath and Toilet The Tenth-street aisle is given over to-day to the selling of a special line of Toilet Goods—inexpensive, but good, for all that.

This is the list—

Violet Witch Hazel, 16 oz., 25c.
Florida Water, 8oz., 25c. Another, less pungent, at 10c.
Violet Toilet Water, 3½oz., 25c.
Violet Waters, in long green bottles, 15c and 25c.
Wildwood Violet Perfume, 2 oz., 25c.
Perfumed Bath Tablets, box of 8, 25c.
Violet Ammonia, 16 oz., 15c; 8 oz., 10c.
Sweet Violet Soap, 15c a box.
Violet Talcum Powder, in bottles, 15c.
Bay Rum, 8 oz., 10c.
Woodland Violet Essence, 10c.
Violet Smelling Salts, 10c.
Almond Meal, 10c.
Olive-oil Soap, pound bars at 10c.
Bay Rum Soap, 10c a box.
Rose Soap, 10c a box.

Enameled Ware at Half Prices All sorts of utensils in every-day use in the kitchen. We had a great quantity—sold much of it. If you would share in the half-price offer, be prompt. The goods are "seconds"—little hurts that don't hurt much. Maybe you won't discover them at all—

Covered Buckets, 1 qt., 15c; 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 20c.
Cooking Pots, straight side handles, 19c to 55c.
Lipped Stewing Kettles, 13c to 60c.
Measures, 1 qt., 23c; 2 qt., 28c.
Saucepans, 2 qts., 18c.
Water Pitchers, 35c and 38c.
Pudding Pans, 8c to 23c.
Cake Moulds 15c and 18c.
Coffee and Tea Pots, 19c to 39c.
Muffin Pans, 28c to 38c.
Milk Kettles, 25c and 28c.
Cuspidors, 32c. Basement.

Men's Prince Albert Coats and Vests We'll fit you perfectly with a double-breasted frock coat, and the proper style vest, at a saving that's worth while.

At $20—Prince Albert coat with double-breasted vest, of black Thibet; serge lined and silk faced.

At $25—Prince Albert coat with double-breasted vest; of black Thibet; silk lined throughout.

At $35—Prince Albert coat and double-breasted vest of imported black Vicuna. The usual custom tailors charge at least a half more for no better.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lillian Corsets at Half Prices and Less All fine imported corsets—*best*, according to our judgment, after years of experience. Sometimes when lots become incomplete prices are reduced; that's the only reason for this lowering of price. Odds and ends, yet perfect goods, at $1 to $3 for kinds that were $2 to $7. They're of coutil, sateen or satin, in white, drab, pink and black; nearly all have real whalebone.

Some domestic corsets at 45c and 65c, that would be considered fairly priced at 75c and $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Imported Suspenders We've some Parismade Suspenders to sell at 25c. Not elaborate, but thoroughly good. Any color. But their charm is their comfortableness.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Girls' Petticoats Just of two styles—both pretty and both very moderately priced. For ages 10 to 16 years.

35c—Of muslin; umbrella ruffle; hemstitched; value 50c.

55c—Muslin; lawn ruffle, edged with lace; value 75c. Fifth floor.

Girl's Dresses and Wraps Reduced! And they don't deserve it. But of the regular winter dresses there are just about two hundred, grouping certain lots, that must go out right away.

At $5—Dresses that ran up to $12 in value. Eton, Double-breasted, Guimpe and One-piece garments. For ages 4 to 12.

At $7.50—Dresses in value up to $16. Some are tailor-made, some are blouse suits; others one-piece. For ages 4 to 18.

At $30—Dresses in values up to $24, for girls of 8 to the miss of 18. Tailor made—single and double-breasted jackets.

Reefers for girls of 6 to 10 years—$2.50, $5 and $7.50—half the early prices.

Some Three-quarter Box Coats for girls of 6 to 12, $15. Of navy blue and brown velveteen. Second floor.

Men's and Women's Umbrellas Here are four groups of bargains—two for men, two for women. It's not umbrella weather, to be sure, but it's always wise to prepare for a rainy day—These may not be here when it comes.

$2.90—Women's 26-in. all silk umbrellas; fancy handles in all new designs; pearl, ivory, horn and natural wood, all silver mounted, and fine Dresden. The least expensive umbrella in the lot is a good $3.75 value. Others that are fairly worth $5.

$2.90—Men's 28-in.; all silk; fancy natural wood handles, trimmed with silver; the newest styles; regularly $4.

$1.75—Women's 26-in. Union taffeta umbrellas; various fancy handles.

$1.75—Men's 28-in. Union taffeta; handles of natural wood with silver trimmings.

Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

TO CHECK THE RAILROADS

Shippers Urge Legislation on the Part of Congress.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED

Business Men Assert that More Power Should Be Given the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day gave a hearing to the representatives of a number of business organizations throughout the country in support of the bill to amend the inter-State commerce law. The first statement was made by Mr. Frank Barry of Milwaukee. He is Secretary of the National Millers' Association and the accredited representative of the National League of Industrial Associations. He commended the pending bill, saying that it had been framed with a view to doing justice to both the shipper and carrier. He condemned the present law, saying that it had become impotent and valueless, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission was nothing more than a moot court.

In reply to questions from Senator Tillman, Mr. Barry said the Standard Oil, Sugar Trust, and the large flouring mills of the Northwest and grain elevator interests were not co-operating in this movement. He had no direct information on the subject of favoritism, but he called attention to the recent change of freight classification made by the railroads, which he said left carload rates on oil practically where they were, while it raised the rate on fractional carload rates from 200 to 300 per cent. It was not difficult to see that this was in the interest of the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Barry expressed the opinion that the Minneapolis millers were receiving discriminatory rates from the railroads.

Mr. Barry also made complaint of the discrimination by the railroads in favor of wheat for export as against flour for export. He thought the discrimination was due to the fact that many of the railroad men were large owners in the elevators.

Augustin Gallagher of St. Louis, Commissioner of the Millers' National Association, spoke especially of the interests of the millers in the proposed legislation. He said that the railroads were not content with controlling the mines and the forests of the country, but that they were now attempting to control the ballots of the people along their lines. He contended that the railroad systems of the Middle West, so far as the grain interests are concerned, are practically parceled out by large firms in Chicago and other cities.

Mr. Gallagher, in response to an inquiry of Chairman Cullom, said he firmly believed the adoption of the amendment proposed by the National Board of Trade would produce results immensely beneficial to the whole people.

Further along Mr. Gallagher said that the exportation of wheat from the United States last year was about 148,000,000 bushels, possibly 60 per cent. of which went to the British Isles. The labor cost of producing flour, he said, was something more than 20 cents a barrel, and, of course, that amount was lost to the labor of this country on the exported wheat. In answer to a question by Mr. Chandler, Mr. Gallagher said that the National Millers' Association and the National Board of Trade were favorable to such legislation as would restore practically an organization similar to the recent Joint Traffic Association.

"You are here to-day, then," said Mr. Chandler, "to advocate a railroad trust with $1,100,000,000 capital. Is it not in effect a fact that you propose to organize a gigantic railroad trust which is to abolish all competition in traffic rates?"

"As a member of the National Millers' Association and of the National Board of Trade, I deny that I have any such intention. I do not, and they do not, advocate anything of the kind," replied Mr. Gallagher.

"You understand, I take it," said Mr. Chandler, "that the great mass of shippers want an organization similar to the old Joint Traffic Association?"

"They do," replied Mr. Gallagher. "If the resolution adopted by the National Board of Trade does not convey that idea, I ask this committee to prepare one that will."

"Well," said Mr. Chandler, "some of us politicians cannot understand why the National Board of Trade and the National Millers' Association should desire the establishment of a railroad trust, the idea of which is to crush railway competition."

"We do not want to crush competition," replied Mr. Gallagher, "and what we ask will not accomplish such an end."

"You want, then," inquired Senator Allen, "to authorize the railroads to maintain rates without the pooling of the railroads?"

"That's it," replied Mr. Gallagher.

"Well," said Mr. Allen, "that's another name for the same thing."

E. O. Stanard of St. Louis, a flour manufacturer, stated that the railroads for years had been giving rates to wheat shippers in discrimination against the flour manufacturers.

"This discrimination is so great that the British manufacturer can make flour from American wheat at least 18 cents a barrel cheaper than the same flour can be made here," he said.

In conclusion, Mr. Stanard stated there was nothing in the proposed amendment, which would enable the railroads to consolidate or pool their interests.

E. P. Wilson of Cincinnati, Secretary of the National Association of Manufacturers, said it was essential that the Inter-State commerce law be amended so that the Inter-State Commerce Commission would have some vitality, and be able to do something definite.

He believed that the commission ought to have authority to step in between the railroads and shippers, and settle disputes until the question could be adjudicated by the courts. He did not approve of the idea of permitting the Inter-State Commission to fix the rates of railroads. That would be an insane notion, in his opinion. In conclusion, Mr. Wilson said that the bill before the committee was an excellent measure, and would accomplish, he believed, the ends desired.

L. B. Boswell, of Quincy, Ill., representing the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and Quincy Freight Bureau, urged Congress to come to the relief of shippers, by establishing an intermediary between shippers and railroads, whose action would be equitable and fair.

L. W. Noyes, representing the National Business League of Chicago, urged the proposed legislation. He declared that if some remedy for the present ills was not provided by Congress, and more distinct authority were not conferred upon the commission, local legislation against the railroads would result.

Edward P. Bacon, of Milwaukee, a member of the Financial Committee of the National Board of Trade, said that while the railroads were anxious, probably, to pool their interests, the National Board of Trade was not in favor of pooling. In response to inquiries by Senator Chandler, who declared the National Board of Trade desired simply to abolish all competition between railroads, Mr. Bacon maintained that while the railroad companies might be afforded some advantages, the proposed law would be of vast advantage to the people.

C. B. Cole, of Chester, Ill., a miller, said: "If this bill is passed it will stop the discrimination in freight rates, and it will strike trusts a harder blow than any other kind of legislation. It will be a benefit to the entire country, with special benefit to none and advantages to all."

John A. Smith, manager of the Charleston (S. C.) Bureau of Freight and Transportation, said the City of Charleston and the entire Southeast had been suffering from the most arbitrary, shameless, and reckless system of freight transportation that any people ever were afflicted with." He declared there would be no development in that section until the freight situation was relieved.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

House Committee Provides for Only $10,000,000 to be Made Available Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day reconsidered the Nicaragua Canal bill, which had been reported with an appropriation of $140,000,000, and changed the appropriation section so as to make $10,000,000 available, with authority to contract for the entire excavation, construction, defense, and completion of the canal at a total cost not exceeding $140,000,000.

Before this action was taken Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the committee, stated that as all the members of the committee were anxious for the success of the bill, it was well to consider some objections which had been raised. He had heard several objections on the ground that the whole $140,000,000 was appropriated now, and three or four gentlemen had said they would not support the bill if the entire sum was appropriated now, but would support it if only a portion was made available at once, to begin the work.

Mr. Corliss (Rep., Mich.) thereupon offered the following new section, which was adopted:

"Section 6—That the sum of $10,000,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, toward the project herein contemplated, and the Secretary of War is further hereby authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for materials and work that may be deemed necessary for the proper construction, defense, and completion of said canal, to be paid for as appropriations may from time to time be hereafter made, not to exceed in the aggregate $140,000,000."

A statement made last week by authority, to the effect that the Government has engaged in no exchanges with foreign Governments respecting the Nicaragua Canal since the beginning of the present Congress, may now be reiterated.

Certain conferences which have taken place in London between Mr. Choate, our Ambassador, and Lord Salisbury have not, as erroneously inferred in some quarters, had to do with the subject of an isthmian canal, but related entirely to minor affairs.

Respecting the attitude of foreign nations toward the United States in the event that the pending Nicaraguan bill becomes a law, it can be stated that the subject has received nothing more than a preliminary consideration, and it is questionable whether inquiries from any foreign power would be acceptable while the bill itself is pending before Congress and its fate is uncertain. In the event of the final passage of the bill, it is probable that the first overtures directed to any foreign Government by the United States in connection with this matter would be made to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and not to a European power.

Mr. Fletcher (Rep., Minn.) asked: "When you get that canal half built for $140,000,000, what will you do for the other half?"

Mr. Corliss answered that the highest estimate of cost thus far was $133,000,000.

Mr. Hepburn added that in the amended form the bill simply applied the contract system, and limited the aggregate to $140,000,000.

In the amended form the bill was ordered reported.

URGES BRITIAN TO ACQUIESCE.

London Newspaper Favors the Cutting of the Big Canal.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Spectator, in the course of an important article arguing that it is entirely to the advantage of Great Britain that the Nicaragua Canal should be cut, urges the Government to "anticipate the possibility of the Washington Administration raising the problem of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty in an offensive form by voluntarily offering to abrogate the treaty."

"We should thus avoid," says the Spectator, "being put into a ridiculous position by seeming unwilling to yield to pressure when pressure was being exerted in regard to something which it was our own interest to do.

"We do not want, in fact, to quarrel with America over not doing something which would be greatly to the advantage of the British Empire. If the canal is to be made, and cannot be under our control, it is immensely important that it should be in the hands of a strong, friendly neutral power; and, God be thanked, there is less fear of our being at war with America than with any other power in the world. We do not believe Canada would block the way in a matter concerning the welfare of the whole empire."

GERMAN EXPORTERS COMPLAIN.

Ambassador at Washington Calls Attention to Alleged Faults in American Customs Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Hay has sent to Speaker Henderson for submission to the House copies of complaints of the German Government, presented by its Ambassador here, Dr. von Holleben, against the existing customs regulations of the United States applicable to merchandise imported from Germany.

These complaints, as summarized by Mr. Hay, are as follows:

First—That the regulation governing the authentication of invoices by the Consular officers of the United States confer upon them the power of obtaining from the shippers such information as might be used to the detriment of the German trade, if disclosed to American competitors, and that, in any event, the details which may be inquired into by the Consul constitute a hindrance to the speedy transaction of the business and a course of molestation.

Second—That in the American ports of arrival the Consular certificates are merely examined with regard to their form, while the market value of the goods is finally decided by the American customs appraisers without regard to the invoice statement.

Third—That owing to the mode of procedure of the appraisers, it is hardly possible to prove the correctness of the declarations in the invoice, because their decisions are rendered on the strength of assertions and facts which never come to the knowledge of the exporter.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, in a letter reviewing the Ambassador's complaints, states that the existing Consular and customs regulations cannot be modified without a departure from the law of 1890, and that such regulations "are equally applicable to shipments from any foreign country and do not discriminate against or in favor of any particular foreign market." Mr. Gage suggests that Congress deal with the matter.

Ambassador von Holleben's letter specifies that the system is highly calculated to injure the German export trade and in some cases lead to an entire disclosure of the conditions of production and the business secrets of German industry.

In conclusion he asks Secretary Hay "to give to the complaints of my Government the kind consideration demanded by the friendly relations existing between the two countries."

HOUSE EULOGIZES MR. HOBART.

Tributes of Respect Paid to the Late Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The House today at 2 o'clock suspended public business to listen to tributes to the memory of the late Vice President Hobart.

Mr. Gardiner, (Rep., N. J.,) who served for several years in the State Senate with Mr. Hobart, presented the resolutions of regret and was the first speaker.

He said, in part:

"The career of Mr. Hobart is another of those of the recurring examples offered to young American manhood that energy, integrity, and courage, if seconded by real ability, may traverse all the weary paths that lie between the lowly and the highest estates—and sit triumphantly in an exalted place, for he rose with no aid but his merit; with no friend equal to his deserts, and no claim to recognition but his fitness. In the career of Mr. Hobart there was nothing sensational or episodical. His aims were definite, his course steady as the granite hills, his effort sustained as the motion of the planets. To every task he brought the energy of a splendid hope. With him all objects were specific and every duty great, and to his conviction of duty, his definite aims, his tireless energy and steady purpose, quietly pursued, are largely due the success and honor that crowned his life."

Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) the leader of the majority, and Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) the leader of the minority, each paid an impressive tribute to the memory of the late Vice President. Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) in a warm eulogy, said Mr. Hobart was the first Vice President within his recollection who gave dignity and value and executive co-operation to the office. He said when the present tariff law hung in the balance in conference no one man did as much to effect the result as did he.

The other speakers were Messrs. Stewart, (Rep., N. J.;) Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.;) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.;) Parker, (Rep., N. J.;) Fowler, (Rep., N. J.;) Daly, (Dem., N. J.;) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) and Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa.)

At 4:20 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

MAY AMEND THE SUBSIDY BILL.

Senate Sub-Committee Agrees Upon Several Changes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce appointed to consider the ship subsidy bill to-day agreed to recommend several changes in the bill. One of the amendments agreed upon limits the amount to be paid in any one year to 20 and 21 knot vessels to $2,000,000 in the aggregate.

Another change places vessels of 11, 12, and 13 knots speed in the special premium class, this action being taken to encourage low-power freight vessels. A third amendment provides for the admission of foreign-built ships of certain classes where a majority of the stock is owned by American citizens. The requirement in the bill as introduced was that 50 per cent. of the stock should be owned in this country.

COMMITTEES COMING TO NEW YORK.

Will Examine Into the Need for a Branch Post Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—William R. Corwine, representing the Merchant Association of New York, to-day extended the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds an invitation to go to New York as the guests of these organizations to examine into the necessity for a large branch Post Office up town near the Grand Central Station. The invitation contemplates meeting the commercial organizations interested in the project, a banquet, and elaborate entertainment from Friday until Monday at such time as the committee shall fix.

Representative Cummings of New York, the author of the bill for the branch Post Office, also appeared before the committee and urged the acceptance of the invitation. The committee subsequently in executive session accepted the invitation and fixed Feb. 16, 17, and 18 as the days for the visit.

The House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads accepted a similar invitation.

DAMAGES TO THE MANILA CABLE.

Congressmen Protest Against Paying for Loss by Interruption.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the House to-day Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of State to pay the Australasia and China Telegraph Company the amount of the expenses incurred in repairing the Manila-Hongkong cable, cut by Admiral Dewey during the war with Spain.

Mr. Mahon explained that the Government took the position that it was not liable for loss due to the interruption of business, but only for the actual expense of repairing the cable.

Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.,) said the Attorney General had reported that the company had no claim for indemnity. There were thousands of claims pending, and he thought it would establish a dangerous precedent to pay one which the Attorney General had reported against.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) argued that the law of nations was well settled that property of neutrals within the theatre of war operations had to take its chances.

No action was taken on the bill.

MANILA CABLE IS DISCUSSED.

Louis Marshall and Gen. Swayne Oppose Government Control.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Louis Marshall of New York appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce in behalf of the Eastern Extension and Australasian Telegraph Company, the British company which now operates the cable connections with the Philippines, and stated that he was present to submit a "caveat," or notice, of prior rights. He explained the concessions held by this company from Spain, some of them extending until 1940, and one of them granted in 1898 giving exclusive landing rights in the Spanish Pacific islands until 1918.

Mr. Marshall said the company maintained that these grants by Spain were binding on the United States, as this Government had succeeded to Spain's sovereignty and had put herself in Spain's shoes.

Mr. Corliss asked if it was claimed the United States could not lay a cable to Manila.

Mr. Marshall said it was held this could not be done without extinguishing the existing rights in some regular way. He submitted a brief on this point, and will be heard further.

Capt. Squier, acting Chief Signal Officer, stated that owing to the assertion of exclusive rights, the War Department had secured copies of the original concessions under which this British company was operating. He said these controverted the claims of exclusive rights. They were being translated, and would soon be submitted to Congress.

The Pacific cable question was also taken up by the House committee, and Gen. Wager Swayne of New York spoke in favor of private construction and operation of the cable line as against Government ownership.

DEMOCRATS TO FILL VACANCIES.

Numerous Places on the Congressional Committee Now Exist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Democratic Congressional Committee ought to consist of forty-five members of Congress, one from each State, but there are several States which omitted to elect Democratic Representatives in 1898, and the committee will soon have to appoint members who are not Representatives.

The States which have no Democratic members of the House are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, and Nevada. To these Utah has been added by the exclusion of Brigham H. Roberts. Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, and Nevada, however, are represented in the House by silverites and Populists.

Representative Hay, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, says that as soon as a quorum of the Congressional Committee has been chosen he will call a meeting to elect members for States that have not sent Democratic Representatives to the House.

PATRONAGE IN THE SENATE.

Republicans Will Soon Have Almost All the Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The reorganization of the Senate is now an absorbing topic among the hundreds of employes about the North wing of the Capitol. Until a few days ago it appeared very doubtful that the reorganization would go very much beyond a change in the offices of Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. The caucus Committee appointed to inquire into the distribution of patronage, of which Mr. Mason was Chairman, reported to the caucus, which rejected the recommendations, and appointed another committee, composed of Senators Platt of Connecticut, McMillan of Michigan, Perkins of California, Sewell of New Jersey, Carter of Montana, Hanna of Ohio, and Mason of Illinois, and this Committee has determined upon a plan which will doubtlessly be carried out within a comparatively short time.

This plan involves changes in about seventy-five positions now held by men whose "influence" has passed out of the Senate, or is wholly Democratic. The salaries of these places aggregate about $80,000 per annum. Under the plan only such Senators of the minority who have long been in the Senate will be allowed a certain amount of patronage. Younger Senators of the minority will not be recognized in the distribution of places.

These changes involve the offices of the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms, and other positions, from high salaried clerkships to places on the watch force in the folding room and mechanical departments, connected with the Senate. The reorganization will soon begin, and within three or four weeks it is likely that all the changes to be made under the plan of reorganization will have taken place.

ROBERTS AND HIS SALARY.

Matter of Pay and Mileage Is a Subject of Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The question of salary and mileage allowance for Mr. Roberts is to be considered by the House Committee on Accounts. There is about $1,000 on mileage and a like amount for salary conditionally due Mr. Roberts, but there is some doubt as to whether the sums should be allowed.

The Attorney General, on application, has refused to pass on the subject, as it is not in his jurisdiction, and the Controller of the Treasury has also referred the matter back to the Committee on Accounts. The latter body will now seek to get at the law in the case and reach a decision.

Call for Republican Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A call has been issued for the joint caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives at 5 o'clock P. M., Jan. 30, in the hall of the House, for the purpose of organizing the Republican National Congressional Committee.

Nashville Gets a Navy Gun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Long, at the request of Representative Gaines, has presented the City of Nashville, Tenn., a one-pound Hotchkiss gun which was aboard the gunboat Nashville, and which was the first American gun fired in the Spanish war.

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES'

MACKINTOSHES.

This Day—Saturday.

BLUE, DOUBLE FACED, WITH SINGLE CAPE, INLAID VELVET COLLAR, . . $2.95

ALSO OF FINER GRADE, WITH PLAID BACK, . $3.90

Best Value.

Commands the highest price.
Used by the best people.
Buy the distillery bottling in square bottles.
THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York.

Congress to Create Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representative Jenkins (Rep., Wis.,) to-day introduced a joint resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution giving Congress the power to create corporations for the purpose of commerce between the States, including railroads, telegraph, telephone, transportation, express, and sleeping car companies, and giving Congress power of control over such corporations.

Two New Postal Sub-Stations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Postmaster General Smith has ordered the establishment on Feb. 1 of two postal sub-stations with facilities for the transaction of money order and registry business, and for the sale of postal supplies, one to be known as No. 131, at Unionport Road, near Morris Park Avenue, and the other as No. 132, at 708 Eighth Avenue.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Transfers in the First Artillery: First Lieut. Harry E. Smith, from Battery N to Battery A; First Lieut. Frank W. Coe, from Battery A to Battery N.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department: Major William W. Gilbert, Paymaster, and Major William Monaghan, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Manila and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific and Eighth Army Corps, for assignment to duty; Major George G. Arthur, additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of California, for assignment to duty.

Second Lieut. Abrahant U. Loeb, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Ninth Infantry, and will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty temporarily and for instruction, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General Department of California, for further orders. Lieut. Loeb will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

Major Rudolph G. Ebert, surgeon, is relieved from further duty as surgeon at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, and as acting chief surgeon, Department of Columbia, and will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to Col. George M. Randall, Eighth Infantry, commanding the Department of Alaska, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

Transfers in the Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers: Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, from Company F to Company A; Capt. James D. Fauntleroy, from Company A to Company F; First Lieut. Louis St. Clair Munford, from Company A to Company M; First Lieut. John C. Cassels, from Company M to Company A.

Major Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and on completion of this duty will proceed to Washington, take station, and report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty.

Second Lieut. Alden Trotter, recently appointed, with rank from Dec. 1, 1899, is assigned to the Second Infantry, and will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. Lieut. Trotter will proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., and report to the commanding officer for assignment to duty with the battalion of his regiment stationed there.

Orders to Major John P. Baker, Chief Paymaster, Department of the Missouri, to take station at St. Louis, are amended so as to assign him with station at Omaha.

Navy.

Lieut. Commander I. S. K. Reeves is detached from the Franklin and ordered to duty in the steam engineering department of the Norfolk Yard.

Lieut. R. L. Russell is relieved from recruiting duty at Cleveland and ordered to establish a recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans, Feb. 5.

Lieut. William S. Smith is detached from the works of the William R. Trigg Company at Richmond, Feb. 5, and ordered to temporary duty on the Pensacola, and then to the Asiatic Station for engineer duty.

Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey is ordered to duty in charge of the engineering department of the Prairie.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Sylph arrived here yesterday.

The New York and the gunboat Machias have arrived at La Guayra.

The Celtic has sailed from Sydney for Manila, by way of Brisbane.

Fire at St. George.

The large railroad station and ferryhouse of the Staten Island Ferry Company had a narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning. A building on the end of the Baltimore and Ohio wharf, near the ferryhouse, and occupied by the United States Mills Export Company, caught fire, and the flames were prevented from spreading with great difficulty, owing to the high wind. The loss was almost $5,000.

Loving Cup for Justice O'Brien.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who recently retired from the Presidency of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, will be the guest of honor at a dinner to be given next Wednesday night at Delmonico's by the society. Justice O'Brien presided over the society for five years. His administration was the most successful one in the history of the body, which was organized shortly after the Revolution, and to mark the close of his term a handsome loving cup will be presented to him. Judge James A. O'Gorman, the newly inaugurated President of the society, will make the presentation speech.

Drops Dead in Detroit Post Office.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—Col. Louis Strassberger of this city dropped dead today in the Post Office from apoplexy. Col. Strassberger formerly resided in Baltimore. He served on the military staffs of three Governors of Maryland—McLean, Lloyd, and Jackson. Col. Strassberger served for a year and a half in the Confederate Army, enlisting at the age of thirteen. He had been Poor Commissioner and a City Councilor of Baltimore and was prominent in business there.

TUNNEL WILL BE BUILT BY COMPANY

John B. McDonald's Plan to Overcome Bond Difficulty.

TO SECURE STRONG BACKING

Members of the Construction Syndicate Would Constitute the Contractor's Bondsmen, Sharing Profits.

As a result of the attitude of the surety companies in the matter of furnishing the bond of $5,000,000 which Contractor John B. McDonald must give before he can proceed with the construction of the rapid transit tunnel, he has set on foot a plan to form a large construction company, the members of which will be of such individual responsibility as to do away with any objection the surety companies may have had in the matter of securities to be furnished on the bond. Mr. McDonald yesterday stated to President Orr that such a construction company was to be formed, and later in the day he, with his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, met the representatives of the various surety companies already nominated by the contractor—the American Surety Company, the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Maryland—when the question of securities and the compensation for the bonding was thoroughly gone into.

According to Mr. Nicoll, no definite conclusion was reached, but he and Mr. McDonald expressed their firm belief that all obstacles would be overcome and that in the additional ten days allowed the contractor yesterday by the Rapid Transit Commission all matters relating to the five-million-dollar bond would be satisfactorily settled.

TO BE CONTRACTOR'S BONDSMEN.

It is understood that the proposed construction company, or, more exactly, the members who are to comprise it, will in themselves constitute the bondsmen for the contractor and that it will not be necessary for Mr. McDonald to call on the surety companies at all. It is pointed out that if the members of the construction company can give the necessary security demanded by the surety companies for the alleged protection of their stockholders, they can just as well become personal sureties for the carrying out of the contract to the extent demanded by the contract.

Mr. McDonald's plan, therefore, is to gather around him a number of men who will form the construction company and build the tunnel and the road in it. They will be sharers in the profit obtained under the contract, and in consideration of this they will pledge themselves individually to furnish a proportionate share of the $6,000,000 security demanded—$1,000,000 in continuing bond or marketable securities and $5,000,000 in bonds for construction. While Mr. McDonald in forming this company would be departing from the rule he established when he became a bidder to do all the work himself, he would, on the other hand, be backed by men of great financial responsibility.

SAVING OF $50,000 A YEAR.

The first question that would be presented to a company of this kind would be the saving of $50,000 a year which will go to the bonding companies if they furnish the sureties, for their officers would not admit yesterday that they intended under any circumstances to accept less than 1 per cent. a year for their suretyship. As the five-million-dollar bond will continue until the road is in actual operation, and as it is stated by the surety companies themselves that they expect the bond to run for at least five years, the neat sum of $250,000 could be saved to the construction company alone.

But there is another fact which will be taken into consideration. The sub-contractors will be required to give bonds for the part of the work they undertake, and Mr. McDonald, or the construction company, will be the sole judges of what sureties are to be accepted on this bond. If, therefore, the construction company should also in time see its way clear to become a surety company as well, it could not alone underwrite the five-million-dollar bond of Mr. McDonald, but the bonds of the various sub-contractors. This would also add to the profits of the construction company, at the current rate, if these bonds should amount to $7,500,000, about $75,000 a year, and would go far toward figuring up the profits that are to be derived from all sources.

STATEMENT OF MR. ORR.

President Orr first made known the construction company project. He said yesterday that Mr. McDonald and Mr. Nicoll had called on him and had asked for an extension of ten days, which had been freely granted. He said that Mr. McDonald had told him then of the plan to form the construction company, the formation of which would do away with any difficulty in the bonding question.

"I do not know of any of the details of the proposed construction company," said Mr. Orr, "but I believe that Mr. McDonald will be able to adjust matters before his time has expired and that he will qualify and proceed with the work in good order."

Controller Coler was not surprised that Mr. McDonald had asked for more time. He said that the contractor was a thoroughly responsible man and that in all his dealings with the city there had been never a hitch. "I am sure that he will be able to qualify," said Mr. Coler. "There have been difficulties about the bonds, but this is only natural when the enormous nature of the contract is understood. The city is ready to do anything it can to help Mr. McDonald, but he has asked for no quarter or favor."

"It is true," said Mr. McDonald yesterday, "that there have been some unexpected hitches in the negotiations with the surety companies. I think that the immense amount of business given to them should call for consideration from them in the form of a special rate. That is one of the points of difference. But there are matters under way which I am sure will do away with every difficulty. I am sorry that I had to ask for the extension of time and I saw no necessity for it before this question of bonds arose. I'll build the road, however, you can be sure of that."

CONFIRMS COMPANY PLAN.

On the question of the construction company, Mr. McDonald refused to talk, and his attorney, Mr. Nicoll, was equally reticent, except that he admitted that such a company was to be formed. He said that he and Mr. McDonald had late yesterday afternoon met representatives of the three surety companies and that he expected fully to have the matter settled within a few days. He refused to state who were the persons who were to form the construction company.

President Lyman of the American Surety Company said that his company was still engaged in examining the contract made by Mr. McDonald and the law relating to the construction of the road, and until the officers had examined it thoroughly he was not in a position to state just what the American Surety Company would do in the matter. "You can say," he said, "that we have not refused to go on Mr. McDonald's bond for our share of the $5,000,000 nor has the question of rate been fully considered. So far as we are concerned, the whole matter is yet under consideration."

Henry B. Platt, Vice President of the Fidelity and Deposit Company, said: "This company does not care to write any part of the bond except under conditions that will protect the stockholders, and the conditions so far presented to Mr. McDonald have not been satisfactory to him. As to the rate, I would rather say nothing. We would be quite as well satisfied if Mr. McDonald were able to get individual bondsmen or even other companies. I want to say positively that politics cuts no figure in the matter. No one has been keener for rapid transit than Mr. Boardman, but the Fidelity and Deposit Company is not made up of philanthropists."

SURETY COMPANIES' MOTIVES.

Edward M. Shepard of counsel to the commission said that he had heard about the construction company and said he had no doubt that the members of it would be able to give the securities desired, and thus be independent of the surety companies. "That," he said, "would seem to be the logical reason for the formation of such a company. The commission has never said that it wanted surety company bonds, and will accept personal security if it is satisfactory. It is not that the surety companies are in doubt as to the value of the contract or the ability of the contractor to carry it through, but that they see the profits and want a share of them."

The formation of the construction company has brought again to the surface the question, Who is behind Mr. McDonald? At the outset he said that he intended to handle the matter alone, but he did not then see the difficulties which now beset him and make the project too large, it is said, for one man to handle. It was thought that Gen. Samuel Thomas might have been asked to join the company. Gen. Thomas said that no such offer had been made to him, but added that he would consider it when it was made. It was said after the meeting between the contractor, his lawyer, and the surety company representatives that a number of wealthy men had become interested in the scheme and that there was not a doubt that all difficulties in the way of building the tunnel would be soon removed

SURFACE LINES' ATTITUDE.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday to the effect that the attitude of the surety companies—at least the two that are known to be holding out more strongly, the American Surety and the Fidelity and Deposit—was caused by the street railroad interests, which are said to be opposed to the building of the tunnel. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company is credited with a wish to have the building of the tunnel postponed until the law should be modified so as to make it more advantageous for a corporation to operate it. The Directorate of the Metropolitan is strongly represented in the Directorate of the American Surety, and it was said yesterday that if it chose the street railway company could at any time bring such pressure to bear as would take the American Surety out of consideration. The same condition, practically, exists, it is pointed out, between the powers in the Fidelity and Casualty and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and the latter can bring quite as much influence to bear on the former as can the Metropolitan toward the American Surety Company.

BIG BRIDGE OPPOSED.

West End and Real Estate Associations Declare It May Cost $25,000,000—Queens's Fight.

The Committee on Bridges and Tunnels of the Council yesterday gave a hearing to those opposed to the proposed bridge across the East River at Blackwell's Island, between Sixtieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and Charles Street, in Long Island City.

Representatives were present from the Real Estate Owners' Associations of the Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Wards; the West End Association, and other organizations. They presented a communication stating that a bridge at the point proposed was unnecessary; that five or six blocks of tenements on Manhattan Island, worth $5,000,000 or $6,000,000, would have to be taken; that the bridge might cost anywhere from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000, and that the location was not of such importance as to warrant such a heavy expenditure.

Speeches in opposition to the bridge were made by Adolph Bloch and G. T. Lorenz. The former presented figures showing the ultimate cost of the structure and the latter emphatically declared that Manhattan Island could not stand the expense, except at the risk of confiscating the property of residents of the Bronx.

Councilman Cassidy of Queens questioned both speakers and declared that the proposed bridge would not cost over $9,000,000, though the Bridge Department estimates its cost at $13,500,000. He also said that the rapid transit tunnel would cost $100,000,000. Several property owners of the Borough of Queens spoke in favor of the bridge. The hearing closed without a decision being reached.

LONG ISLAND WATER PLANT.

Mr. Coler Will Ask the Amount Due Mercantile Trust Company.

The purchase by the city of the plant of the Long Island Water Company, for which the Municipal Assembly in September last adopted a resolution authorizing an issue of $570,000 in bonds, will probably be completed within a short time. The bonds were sold on Oct. 3, but the money has remained in the Controller's office because of confusion in the company's financial condition.

Controller Coler wrote to the Corporation Counsel some time ago for an opinion directing him how to liquidate the indebtedness. The Corporation Counsel replied Thursday that the vital point appeared to be the rights of the Mercantile Trust Company as Trustee of the water company, to which the latter had executed in 1881 and 1885 two mortgages to secure the payment of its bonds. This obligation has been decided by the Supreme Court of Kings County to be $500,000 and accrued interest.

The Corporation Counsel advises that the best plan for the Controller is to communicate with the President of the Mercantile Trust Company regarding the amount due with the understanding that it is the intent of the city to tender the amount to the trust company as the Trustee of the water company. The Controller will conform with Mr. Whalen's advice, and if the Mercantile Trust Company makes adequate reply will take immediate steps to conclude the purchase of the plant.

AGAINST SUFFOLK WATER PLAN.

Mr. Dalton Gets Letters of Protest—Mr. Coler Accused.

Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply yesterday announced that he had received a number of letters protesting against the passage of Senate Bill No. 24, introduced by Senator McCarren, and providing for the repeal of the Burr act of 1896, which prohibits the former City of Brooklyn from going into Suffolk County for a water supply. At its meeting last week the Board of Public Improvements indorsed the McCarren bill, and Commissioner Dalton said yesterday that at its next meeting an effort would be made to rescind that action.

In the letters which he has received, Mr. Dalton says, the charge is made that certain leaders of the Brooklyn Democratic organization have taken options on Suffolk County lands, and have thus acquired the water rights entailed. One of Mr. Dalton's correspondents accuses Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea, who were most active in killing the Ramapo job, of being in the combination to secure these rights in Suffolk County. The writer alleges that their purpose was not so much to save the city from a $200,000,000 contract as to fill their own pockets by "cornering" the supply upon which Brooklyn must in the future depend.

Both Mr. Coler and Mr. Shea yesterday denied any connection with such a scheme, if one exists, and also the existence of such a combination. The repeal of the Burr act, they said, was the only feasible way to provide against a water famine in Brooklyn, and no matter who owns the land, the city could get it by condemnation at reasonable cost.

LIQUOR DEALER SUES ORDER.

Suspended When He Changed Business, He Demands Reinstatement.

Members of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and other fraternal insurance societies will watch with interest a case which will come up for trial in the Supreme Court of this county next month to test the right of such associations to enact retroactive laws under which a member, otherwise in good standing, may be deprived of the benefits of the order for engaging in a particular business.

The case is that of John Goett, formerly a member of Tremont Lodge, No. 238, A. O. U. W., against the order. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the order held in 1898 an amendment to the general laws was passed whereby all members who had engaged in the retail liquor trade after March of the previous year were suspended from the beneficiary agreements of the order. Mr. Goett, who joined Tremont Lodge as a hatter in March, 1896, was thus suspended last November, when it was learned that he had entered the retail liquor business. He has obtained a writ requiring the order to show cause why he should not be reinstated.

Park District Protective League.

A meeting of the property owners of the Hudson River District above the Harlem Ship Canal was held Thursday evening, and resulted in a vote to incorporate a regular association to be known as "The Park District Protective League," for the purpose of the preservation of this suburban district as a park residence district and for the further purpose of taking united action with reference to any proposed improvements. The district referred to includes the localities known as Spuyten Duyvil, Hudson Park, and Riverdale.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Directorate Strengthened by Election of Six New Members.

MR. ROSSITER'S POLICY UPHELD

No Direct Presence of Either Standard Oil or Vanderbilt Interests in the Board.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's Directorate was strengthened at a stockholders' meeting in the company's offices yesterday by the election of the following board: Anthony N. Brady, Clinton L. Rossiter, Henry Siebert, John G. Jenkins, D. H. Valentine, T. S. Williams, H. C. Du Val, F. P. Olcott, Walter G. Oakman, Anson R. Flower, E. H. Harriman, August Belmont, and H. H. Porter. The last six mentioned are the new members of the board, and take the places of Theodore F. Jackson, W. C. Bryant, Seth L. Keeney, John D. Kelly, John Englis, and Charles D. Meneely.

At the meeting 434,504 out of a total of the 450,000 shares of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were voted either personally or by proxy, the ticket being elected without opposition. The same board was selected for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, the total of 2,000 shares being cast. Contrary to expectation, Wall Street could not trace, in the influx of new blood, the presence of either Standard Oil or Vanderbilt interests except perhaps remotely indirect.

It is held in some quarters that the addition of H. H. Porter to the new board is perhaps the most important. Mr. Porter has been largely instrumental in the development of the Chicago and Northwestern, the Omaha and Rock Island systems, and has long been a factor in the Rock Island, and is now Chairman of the board in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. He was also prominent in the organization of the Federal Steel Company and other large enterprises, and is a warm friend of John D. Rockefeller.

Like President Rossiter and Vice President Du Val of the company, E. H. Harriman has been mentioned as a representative of the Vanderbilts, but this was denied. Mr. Harriman was one of the big security holders in the old Nassau system taken over by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and his election confirms the rumor that he has been a recent heavy buyer of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Mr. Harriman is Chairman of the Union Pacific Executive Committee.

August Belmont is regarded specially as a factor of the banking interests, but principally representing himself. Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, was one of the members of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit voting Trust during its continuance, and his company was the depository of the securities. Messrs. Belmont, Olcott, and Oakman, together with A. R. Flower, represent large holdings.

A belief was expressed during the afternoon, when the result became known, that Mr. Oakman's election foreshadows a possible union of interests of Brooklyn Rapid Transit with the Long Island Railroad. Mr. Oakman is President of the Guaranty Trust Company, known as a Mutual Life institution, and is a factor in the Long Island Company, wherein the Mutual holdings are said to be large. Mr. Oakman was at the head of the syndicate which over two years ago bought the Austin Corbin estate's holdings in Long Island Railroad stock. Many expect to see in his election to the Directorate important traffic developments between the two companies in relation to the proposed Long Island Railroad tunnel under the East River.

Said one of the Directors yesterday: "There is no truth in all this talk about Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, or Whitney-Elkins-Widener interests being specially represented in this board. The mere surmise that because A. N. Brady is a member of the board, he represents the latter syndicate, but the surmise would have no more foundation in fact than any other of the baseless rumors floating about. The whole thing in a nutshell is that six heavy financial men have just come into the company, and their standing has added greatly to the confidence that the Street will have in the road. I do not think there will be any change in the officers at the election to take place next week."

Vice President Du Val, who will now serve his third term as a Director, was asked in view of the opposition that has been heard to President Rossiter's policy whether Mr. Rossiter would likely be superseded. "The vote to-day," said he, "is a vote of confidence in Mr. Rossiter in re-electing him a Director. He has developed into one of the best railroad men in the United States. It is more difficult to run a street railroad than a steam railroad. Mr. Rossiter has had countless problems to solve, conflicting interests to reconcile, local competition to confront and overcome, and now you see he has come out with flying colors."

President Rossiter said he felt gratified at the result of the election. "I do not care to say anything about our plans," he added, "except to mention that 97 per cent. of the stockholders voted as a unit, and this would seem to show faith in the present management."

Pending the announcement of the result of the meeting, the dealings in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock on the Stock Exchange were conducted on a rather more cautious basis than for some time heretofore, though a drive at the stock shortly after noon by a few bear operators resulted in depressing the quotation several points, until it touched 70¾, as compared with the previous highest figure of 72.

When the change in the Directorate was announced another drive against the stock was made, but with little success, as Wall Street was inclined much to believe that the new members of the board added to the strength of the system. The closing quotation for the day was 71¾, a net loss from the previous day of a half point. Considering the general weakness of the market, friends of the company considered this slight recession of no consequence.

WRANGLE IN PULLAR CASE.

Bankruptcy Records of Alfred R. Page Admitted as Evidence.

Proceedings in the suit brought against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and others, by Joseph W. Pullar, to set aside a contract by which he transferred to them a $50,000 interest in the will of his second wife, Johanna, opened before Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, with a wrangle between counsel over the admission of court records in the bankruptcy of Alfred R. Page, one of the defendants. These records were offered by W. D. Benjamin, counsel for Mr. Pullar, to prove he said, Mr. Page's character. He alleged that they showed that he had converted to his own use money which he had collected for clients. Justice Bischoff finally admitted the record, conditionally, to show that Mr. Page was insolvent at the time the Pullar contract was signed.

Mr. Benjamin then read from the schedules to show that Mr. Page swore that his liabilities were more than $15,000 while his assets were but $625.

William G. Leonard, a commercial traveler, then testified that he had known Pullar for a long time, and that at about the time of his wife's death he had not been sober for a year. "He drank as much as five ordinary men." He said that Pullar was irrational, and that at about the same time, he had expressed his intention of opening a hat store, an English chop house, and of erecting a big office building.

Agnes E. Bell of 193 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, corroborated the first Mrs. Pullar's testimony of the day before, concerning visits to ex-Gov. Waller at his office, and to a visit which they had paid to the second Mrs. Pullar. Mrs. Pullar then told Mrs. Johanna Pullar that Pullar was her husband, and that she was the mother of his children. Mrs. Johanna Pullar answered that she didn't care, that she was also his wife.

Jacob Hinrichs, a bartender in a saloon in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, which Pullar frequented, testified that at about the time of the signing of the contract Pullar would often remain in the saloon drinking whisky from noon until evening. The bartender said he did not consider Pullar in his right mind.

James T. Farrell of Hartford then told of various legal measures preceding the signing of the contract, and an adjournment was taken until Monday.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"Of the interest we manufacturers take in the proposition to establish a Department of Commerce by the Government, with a Cabinet officer at the head of it, the public has no adequate idea," said the head of one of the largest malleable iron manufactories in this country yesterday. "Publication by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the reports of the Consuls in various parts of the world have perhaps led up to it. The manufacturer who would be up to date reads these as carefully as he does the reports of his own agents abroad, who sometimes miss the points the Consular Agent makes. If we manufacturers are not the backbone of the country, we are certainly one of the important vertebrae in it, as the agriculturists are another, and the miners still another. The farmer may not admit it, but it is a fact, all the same. All that we ask is that the Government, which is very paternal to the wheat and corn and cotton and tea grower, shall do as much for us at the public expense as it does for them. We want no more. Where is there a department with chemists and technical experts aiming to improve industrial processes as the experts of the Agricultural Department are doing in their experimentation for the farmer and wool grower and fruit raiser? I don't know of any. We do all that at our own expense in our factory laboratories. No one aims to instruct us as to what is best to do to increase our trade abroad in any such intelligent fashion as the Agricultural Department is doing for the farmers. We should have trained men—not demagogues or politicians—studying the labor problem in its many phases, in order to prevent strikes and block that contest between labor and capital that the demagogues are striving to bring about for their own ends. We should have experiment stations for original investigation into the problems that are constantly facing manufacturers, so that we may meet competition from abroad. We have no textile schools supported by the Government, as agricultural schools are supported and coddled. No one looks intelligently after the demands of foreign markets for us except in the accidental sort of fashion which the Consuls undertake without any Governmental suggestion and supervision. This desultory work that has been done is good, as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. What we want is the same sort of thing that the Agricultural Department is giving to the farmer, and we shall keep at it until we get it, for I have little hope that Congress will do anything for us this session. When we get that the tariff question, about which a lot of people are worrying unnecessarily, will take care of itself."

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How thoroughly the war spirit pervades the community is very well indicated by a daily sight on Fifth Avenue. One of the art stores there has its large show window pretty well filled with war pictures, chief of which is that of the charge of the Collis Zouaves at Gettysburg, painted by a German artist. There are a half-dozen colored prints, mainly of cavalry charges. From earliest morning as long as light lasts there is a crowd in front of that window. Men and women of all social grades stand and study the pictures as if entranced by them. Better paintings, perhaps, are prominently shown in other windows, but these are ignored in favor of the pictures of carnage, which make them so timely now that every one is talking about the war in the Transvaal.

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The limit seems to have been reached in its line at one of the continuous performance theatres, where there are a couple of performers, a man and woman, who vary the demand for that sort of entertainment by presenting a Yiddish cakewalk, making up like a couple from the east side ghetto. The performers are of the sort used as "fillers-in" between the more pretentious features. They sing and dance badly, yet their act seems to "go" tremendously with the occupants of the gallery.

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"It seems rather strange to me," said a teacher in the public schools yesterday, "that no official action has been taken by either the Board of Education or the School Board concerning the death of James De Milt, who was for fifty-eight years continuously a teacher in the schools on the east side, and latterly in his career Principal of the Rivington Street School. Of French and Dutch Colonial ancestry, he was one of the most earnest as well as most modest men ever connected with our public school system. When he went on the east side to teach it was a semi-fashionable quarter, with a population almost wholly native American. He lived to see that character change entirely, so that when he retired, in 1895, the population was almost wholly foreign. If he had a particular abhorrence it was the mispronunciation of New York names, and there were none of his pupils who did not at least know how to pronounce them aright. Many of the residents would pronounce Goerck Street Garrick Street, and he was perpetually correcting students for that fault. He was averse to newspaper notoriety, and when the fiftieth anniversary of his service as a teacher was celebrated, in 1887, he said the only objection he had to it was that he would have to be paraded in the newspapers. The children of the east side lost a good friend when Mr. De Milt passed away."

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"I wonder if the death of John P. Stockton will also mean the death of Edward Clifford," mused a New Jersey lawyer, yesterday. "Clifford was charged with the murder of Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore Railroad some years ago, and his defense was the last case in which Mr. Stockton figured in court, I believe. Mr. Stockton's defense was that the accused was insane at the time that the murder was committed, and that therefore the State had no right to hang him. Clifford was convicted and sentenced in spite of the very able presentation of the case. But in some way or other he has escaped paying the penalty up to this. Execution is now set for February, however, and I am wondering if the same powerful influences that have saved him will operate now that Mr. Stockton is dead."

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John B. Bromley of Boston, who is just back from a visit to Costa Rica, was a visitor to Central Park yesterday and swapped stories for a time with "Jake" Cook, who has charge of the monkeys at the menagerie. "Do you know they make mighty good eating?" asked Bromley. Cook was horrified, and did not hesitate to express his disgust at the thought of eating one of the simians. "It was this way," explained the traveler. "Beef in any form, and beefsteaks in particular, are a scarce commodity down in the Central American States, and if you want flesh food you must take what you can get. Roasted monkey is a common item on the bill of fare in consequence, and take one properly cooked by a native who is an adept at cooking and it is better than even possum or coon, such as we do not hesitate to eat here in the States. It went against me at first, just as it did to eat skunk at a hunting dinner in New England a few years ago, but when the prejudice is overcome, any of these go all right. Monkeys are better than any rabbit I ever tasted, at all events." Then Cook went on to tell all about the intelligence of the monkeys, winding up with the declaration that most of his charges knew more than many of the visitors to the cages, and that he "would as soon think of eating the roasted body of a child as that of a monkey." That was a bit too much for Mr. Bromley, who when telling of his chat declared that what Cook had told him had impressed him so much that hereafter monkey will be eliminated from his bill of fare when he visits the Central American countries.

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Stories of the destruction of the peach crop have not found their way into circulation to any extent as yet, though there was a dispatch recently published as coming from Maryland that was decidedly pessimistic in tone. But J. H. Hale of Connecticut, who is the owner of the largest peach orchard in Georgia, comes from that State with a story that the crop of peaches there the coming year promises to more than make amends for the failure of last year, unless, of course, there should be such another late frost as that of last Spring that blighted all the peach buds. Mr. Hale thinks there will be a late blossoming this Spring, and that therefore there is a better chance for the fruit than at any time since he has become familiar with the peach-growing of that State.

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"I heartily wish there was some place in this country where they could raise grape fruit besides Florida," said a physician who was purchasing a few of the fruit that are now held at such fancy prices. "I believe in the fruit myself, and whenever I can get it always preface my breakfast with one. It seems to be the best fruit grown to correct minor stomach troubles. Before that freeze of 1895 I used to tell my patients to eat grape fruit with their breakfasts and I do it now with such as I know can afford to buy the fruit. Until that unfortunate freeze came and killed off the thousands of trees in Northern and Central Florida that had been grafted to this fruit, it was plenty. Now there is little to be had from that State, and what we get comes from the West Indian Islands, and is so expensive that it has been converted from a necessity to a luxury. Nor is it so good as was the Florida fruit, for it lacks something of the bitterness that made that fruit so tasty and helpful as a stomach tonic. The more of the quinine taste to the bitterness of the fruit the better it is, and the better the effects produced from a medicinal point of view."

FOCHT WILL CONTROVERSY.

Master in Chancery to Take Testimony in Jersey City.

Special Master in Chancery George T. Werts sat in Jersey City yesterday to hear testimony in the case of Carrie Buddington Focht, who asserts that she was the common-law wife of the late George Focht. Mr. Focht was the owner of the George Focht Iron Works, Hoboken, and died in that city June 20, 1898, leaving an estate valued at $500,000. His will was admitted to probate July 1, 1898. The bulk of the estate was divided among Focht's six adult children by his first wife, who died in 1893. Then came this clause:

"I give to my friend, Mrs. Carrie Buddington Focht, all my household furniture, wearing apparel, and jewelry; also $500 in cash, and an annuity of $100 a month during her life; besides the use of certain parts of the house at 102 Adams Street, Hoboken, during her natural life, or so long as she remains a widow."

This provision, the will stated, was to be in lieu of any dower right she might claim. The children accepted the terms, but after they had probated the will, Mrs. Focht refused to waive her dower right and brought suit to establish her claim that she was Focht's common-law wife. The children filed an answer to the effect that while Mrs. Focht presided over their father's house after the death of their mother, she was never his wife.

In the absence of the witnesses summoned yesterday, the will was read by Mrs. Focht's counsel, and the hearing was then adjourned until next Wednesday.

AGAINST SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Riverside Park Taxpayers Begin Suits to Restrain the Commission.

Two suits have been brought in the Supreme Court to restrain the erection of the proposed Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial in Riverside Park or its vicinity.

Mary Llewellyn Parsons, a taxpayer, has, through her attorneys, Young, Ver Planck & Prince of 149 Broadway, begun an action for an injunction against Mayor Van Wyck, the President of the Park Board, Recorder Goff, Controller Coler, and Joseph A. Goulden, the Chairman of the Memorial Committee of the Grand Army.

Mrs. Parsons says that the erection of the monument is contemplated at Riverside Park or near the foot of East Eighty-ninth Street, and asks that the defendants be enjoined from accepting any contract for its erection or from expending any money belonging to the city for such a monument.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Clark of Cooperstown, Otsego County, another taxpayer, has brought a similar suit against the city to enjoin it from accepting bids for the erection of the monument and from awarding a contract.

Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a preliminary injunction in each case.

The three members of the Monument Commission forming the sub-committee assembled at the Arsenal yesterday afternoon, and they were at once served with the injunctions. The members of the committee are President Clausen, Recorder Goff, and Joseph A. Goulden. The other members of the Monument Commission received notices of the injunction.

The sub-committee opened the bids for the erection of the monument. The bids in order, beginning with the lowest, were as follows: John H. Deeves, $219,826; James D. Murphy, $211,404; Norcross Brothers, $230,370; Eugene Lentilhon, $239,134; United Engineering and Contracting Company, $253,420; National Contracting Company, $285,000.

In Mrs. Clark's affidavit she declares that the monument is to be so constructed that it will interfere with the flow of light and air and obstruct the view and prospect from her home. She says, also, that it will constitute a breach of the trust under which Riverside Park and Riverside Drive are held.

Prayer Meeting Anniversary.

During the religious interest awakened in New York by the visit of Moody and Sankey in 1875, the West Side Noonday Prayer Meeting was organized at 281 Greenwich Street. The first meeting was held Jan. 26, 1876. The twenty-fourth anniversary of the prayer meeting was celebrated yesterday. Among the speakers were William P. Hall, known as the "millionaire evangelist"; the Rev. D. V. Gwilym, the Rev. Walter A. A. Gardner of the Church of the Holy Comforter for Seamen, the Rev. Dr. J. F. Morgan of the Park Reformed Church, Jersey City, and Joseph B. Maxfield, who led the meeting. Mr. Maxfield said that the service had been conducted daily, except Sundays and holidays, without an exception during the whole twenty-four years.

Molineux Juror Brown Improving.

Manheim Brown, the tenth juror in the Molineux trial, whose illness has kept the trial at a standstill for the last three days, was announced yesterday to be in a fair way to recovery. His physician, Dr. Sigmund Tynberg, says that he is resting easily, and that he will probably be able to resume his seat in the jury box on Monday.

MANHATTAN TAX HEARING.

Arguments on the Appeal from Justice Nash's Order.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was occupied during its entire session yesterday in hearing argument upon the appeal of the Manhattan Railway Company from an order made by Justice Nash quashing a writ of certiorari and affirming the action of the Commissioners of Taxes in assessing the company's capital stock for taxation for 1899 at $15,526,800.

The company, which was represented by ex-Judge John F. Dillon, Julien T. Davies, and Brainard Tolles, contended that the actual value of the Manhattan's capital stock was to be ascertained by a direct valuation of its assets and liabilities, and not by presumptions or intricate theories founded upon the payment of dividends or the market value of its shares. The sums paid to abutting owners as land damages and costs, it was asserted, did not represent any existing taxable property of the company, and no part of its bonded indebtedness was contracted or incurred in the purchase of non-taxable property or securities. All this indebtedness was, therefore, legally deductible in determining the actual value of the capital stock. It was contended that the company's capital stock, after deducting the assessed value of its real estate, and the shares of other corporations owned by it and taxable on their capital stock, had no value for the purpose of assessment and taxation in 1899.

It was contended on behalf of the Tax Commissioners, represented by Corporation Counsel Whalen and William L. Turner and James M. Ward, that the decision of the Special Term presented an equitable solution of the questions raised in the litigation.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Brokerage Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, at its meeting yesterday confined itself chiefly to details of the work of revising the list of licensed brokers. Several charges against brokers for alleged violation of the rules of the Exchange were taken up, and one brokerage certificate was revoked.

A petition from fire insurance agents in Staten Island is being prepared for presentation to the New York Fire Insurance Exchange at its next meeting, asking that the Borough of Richmond be added to the territory now under the jurisdiction of the Exchange. It is thought doubtful whether the Jersey City agents, who wish to obtain the separation of Hudson County, N. J., from the Exchange, will endeavor at that time to get the subject before the Exchange.

James H. Brewster, assistant United States manager of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of London and the Scottish Union and the National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, and J. Hugh Middleton of Holitcher & Middleton of London, who has been in this country in connection with the entrance of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company and the St. Petchsburg Insurance Company of Russia, will sail for England to-day on the Campania. It is understood that the Russian Reinsurance Company, which was considering the advisability of coming into this country with one of the other Russian companies, will take no further steps in this direction at the present time.

The heavy fire losses of 1899, together with the present unregulated condition of suburban fire insurance rates, which were discussed Thursday by members of the Fire Underwriters' Eastern Union, may, according to a number of prominent underwriters yesterday, lead to the issuance of a call for the companies to consider the possibility of re-establishing a suburban rating compact. The question as to issuing such a call will probably be determined by the degree of success experienced in obtaining, within the next few days, assurances of support from companies, which stand outside of the membership of the old Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association.

The Baking Powder Story

may be told in a few words. A prevalent idea among manufacturers and producers recently has been that it was a fine thing for them to get together, mark up prices and force enormous profits at the expense of the consumer. It was a fine idea—for the combines; that is, the trusts; but there has been mighty little fun in it for the consumer.

As it was in many other industries so it was in the baking powder industry. A baking powder trust was formed, and it has been a fine thing for the members of the trust, but the consumer pays the fiddler.

SOLAR
BAKING POWDER

is NOT made by a trust. The manufacturers of this absolutely pure cream of tartar powder think that the trust business has been overdone. They are content with the ordinary profits of the business world. They want to make money—everybody does who has any sense; but they do not want and they do not try to make extortionate profits. So they make an absolutely PURE cream of tartar baking powder, and they sell it for EIGHT CENTS A POUND LESS than the Baking Powder Trust asks for powders which do not cost so much to make.

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Byck Trousers (Formerly 5.00 to 9.00) NOW 3.20, 4.35, 5.40
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1900.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
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MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
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THE GREATEST QUESTION.

The violation of the Constitution involved in the vote to exclude Congressman ROBERTS from his seat is a matter of grave interest, but it is not the most momentous of the questions raised by the reckless action of the House.

The real question—the greatest question—is, What possible defense have we against the overslaughing of the law and the lawmakers by a public opinion perfectly uninstructed, half mad, generated by that psychical contagion that carries thoughtless impulses through crowds and rising in the end to a menace that only the well-balanced Congressional mind could resist?

Law, justice, and the "sanctity of the home" would have been faithfully conserved and regarded had the House admitted ROBERTS to take the oath and his seat and then expelled him. By that course, too, the Constitution would have been respected. But the vast mob bawled for the shutting out of ROBERTS, and he was shut out. The women of America who largely made up the mob were for the most part absolutely incapable of understanding why the Constitution should be permitted to stand in the way of inflicting immediate and exemplary disgrace upon a man who had married several wives.

Occasions of this nature are unlikely to arise, fortunately, but when they do arise, where is the safeguard?

ATTEMPTING THE IMPOSSIBLE.

One of the reforms recommended by the Joint Committee on Taxation is salutary and worthy of support. There is a well-nigh universal agreement, we suppose, that it would be wise to provide means for raising all the revenue needed by the State by indirect taxation, in order to do away with the scandals of the State Board of Equalization. When the taxes raised on assessed valuations are devoted wholly to local purposes and the State gets its revenues from inheritance taxes, corporation taxes, excise taxes, and the like, no county will have reason to complain that property is assessed at a lower rate in other counties to its detriment. The only persons who will oppose this reform are the predatory rural statesmen who are always devising ways to take the burden of taxation off the farming counties and put it on New York.

So, too, the recommendation that mortgages be relieved of taxation for local purposes finds many supporters, who are well pleased with a project of law that offers to take off the high local tax on mortgages and substitute a State tax of only one-half of 1 per cent. It is argued that the declaration that it is the established policy of the State of New York to tax mortgages at the fixed and known amount of one-half of 1 per cent. and no more will attract investment money to the State which would not have come here under the present law. The easy reply to this, of course, is that a declaration that it is the policy and determination of the State of New York not to tax mortgages at all would attract still more foreign capital for bond and mortgage investment.

The discussion of the proposed mortgage tax reveals not only wide difference of opinion, but also the unpreparedness of the legislative mind for the consideration of the difficult and exceedingly complex subject of taxation. This has been exhibited in many ways, among others by Mr. STRANAHAN'S effort to prove that the mortgage tax will be paid by the lender of the money, not by the borrower. We have already shown by references to the actual experience of other States under similar laws, as well as to our own experience, that this theory is delusive. Yet somebody has induced Assemblyman ROBERTS to introduce "by request" a bill to make the mortgagee pay the tax in spite of himself. This is to be done by the ingenious device of a provision of law permitting the borrower, or mortgageor, to deduct from his payments of principal or interest whatever sum he may have paid for taxes "more than should have been paid on account of indebtedness upon such estate." This is an attempt to tax the borrower upon his equity in the estate and the lender on the mortgage, which would be a fair arrangement if it were practicable.

The objection to it is that it is trying to override natural law by statute law. The 16 to 1 delusion is of the same nature. It can be laid down as a fundamental proposition that the lender will not pay the tax if he can avoid it; in the vast majority of cases he can avoid it, the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The reason of this is that in loan transactions it is usually the borrower who is the more anxious of the two. The money lender commonly has a great many loans outstanding. It makes no very great difference to him whether he concludes any particular transaction; accordingly, he can afford to hold out for a high rate and for a stipulation that the borrower shall pay all taxes. It is easy to make stipulations of that nature that will evade any law. The borrower, on the other hand, is generally in urgent need of the money. Often he must have it to prevent the loss of what he already has or to increase his gains by new enterprises. He is generally willing to give the market rate, and that is what the owner of the money thinks he can get at that time. Experience proves that the borrower will assume the tax if the lender insists on it. He is not independent; the lender is much more nearly so.

Again, Mr. STRANAHAN argues that in the rural districts the lender of money on farm mortgages will doubtless be willing to assume the tax because the prevailing rate in such transactions is 6 per cent. The farmer, he says, even at that rate borrows money only "with extreme difficulty." This difficulty, of course, is the measure of the reluctance of the lender to let the farmer have his money. The high rate also measures this reluctance. Does Mr. STRANAHAN suppose that there is any virtue in his tax bill which will make the reluctant lender glad to assume the one-half of 1 per cent. tax, thereby getting only 5½ per cent. interest on his farm loan where he now readily gets 6 per cent.?

The general purpose of the Joint Committee's bill is commendable. Some of its specific provisions are sound. But it is impossible to discuss such a measure, general in its nature, without having some regard to its underlying principles, and the principles of taxation which have been followed in this bill are not sound and cannot be made sound by ignoring them.

PRESIDENT CALLAWAY'S VIEW.

The President of the New York Central Railroad is quite justified in coming to the defense of the policy of his company against the "frontal attack" of the Schieren commission, and he shows more tactical intelligence than the commission in seeking, as recommended by the American Attaché to Gen. METHUEN a "way round."

It is true that he practically concedes about all that can be alleged against the policy of the company as to differentials when he says that "they were the outgrowth of competitive conditions which they were expected to modify, and were agreed to on no other basis." But most persons would hardly recognize that this is a concession of the essential fact, and Mr. CALLAWAY proceeds promptly to execute his flank movement by calling attention to the figures which show that the trade of New York in cereals has not fallen off within the past few years in proportion to the general total, and by attempting to show that the grain trade can be handled by the railroads at less than the cost of the interest and maintenance of the proposed enlarged canals.

This is a movement by the flank, but by no means around the flank, of his opponents. He bases his argument solely on the grain trade, which is only about one-sixth of the present traffic of the canal and one-tenth of that of the railroads, and may well be a much smaller fraction in the future. Moreover, the traffic with reference to which the plan of the Greene committee is proposed is that of the future as it can fairly be estimated according to known facts. Of this traffic the railroads will always get their share, but the total will be far greater if the canal is fitted as proposed by the committee to do its work under modern conditions.

We do not agree with the Schieren commission in its recommendations, and we are persuaded that the Central Railroad would gladly abolish the differentials if it could. But we are also convinced that the canal can be made to put the State of New York in a position enormously to increase its trade independently of what the railroads can or will do.

THE RECEPTION OF THE CANAL REPORT

The report of the Canal Committee sent to the Legislature by Gov. ROOSEVELT on Thursday is very favorably received by the press of this city, and as this city would have to bear the greater part of the expenditure recommended this is an important fact.

A significant point in the comments of the New York papers is that there is in them almost no trace of political feeling. The World, for instance, says:

To regain the lost ground and insure the future $60,000,000 are necessary. That is a large sum of money, but it is a trifle in comparison with the mighty stake of commercial supremacy that turns with its withholding or putting out.

This cannot be made a party question. It too nearly affects the prosperity of every citizen of the Empire State.

The Journal, which is more aggressively partisan than any other paper on the Democratic side, says:

The purpose is laudable. The canals should be deepened and widened, and our commerce should be protected. But how does Gov. ROOSEVELT propose to protect the people's money?

Can he give a better guarantee than was offered in 1896 that the hard-won taxes of the people given into the hands of ALDRIDGE will not be passed through the door of the Fifth Avenue Hotel later on?

It will be a serious matter if Gov. ROOSEVELT does not take note of the fact that, while ALDRIDGE has been deposed from the head of the Canal Department, the rest of the same old crowd that scattered the people's money broadcast are still on the pay rolls of the State, holding practically their former positions.

Let us have the canal improvements. Sixty million dollars is an enormous sum, but it will not be begrudged if it is honestly spent. But turn out the thieves first.

The Evening Post, frankly revising its "preconceived opinion," declares the recommendations of the committee "wise and proper." It thus sums up "the great question" presented to the people of the State:

Will you avail yourselves of the advantages that nature bestowed upon you; will you preserve the supremacy that your fathers bought for you when they opened the great waterway to the West; will you keep what you have got; or will you let all these things pass away, lose half your property, and sink into decrepitude and decay? To these questions there should be only one answer. The cost of the work seems large. It rises to $60,000,000, but the losses that confront us if we do nothing are obviously much greater. They cannot be computed in exact figures, but they must be many times the cost of the proposed work on the canal.

The Commercial Advertiser, which, we suppose, may be taken to represent partisan Republicanism, slightly sweetened and diluted, is unqualified in its indorsement:

The Governor, in the brief and luminous message which he sends with it to the Legislature, gives these recommendations his cordial approval. Whether the people of the State, who are to pass judgment upon them, will do the same is a debatable question, but we are confident that if all the facts in the case are brought home to their minds they will give their approval by a decisive majority.

The Sun is kindly but philosophic, after its fashion with matters of large import in their earlier stages:

The subject is one of such great importance, and the facts which must serve as the basis for action upon it are so many and so intricate, that the public attitude in the matter should be one of careful reflection rather than hasty judgment. The matter will, of course, be fully debated in the Legislature, and if action favorable to the proposed improvement is there taken it must be thrashed out thoroughly by the people on the stump and at the polls.

The Tribune lays especial stress on the absolute necessity of placing work of this sort and magnitude firmly on the basis of the merit system, and this position is clearly and emphatically taken also by The Post and The Commercial. It must be remembered that the committee makes this a condition precedent to any action whatever. It is not that Gen. GREENE and his associates are particularly interested in the civil service reform or have any especial fondness for its theories. They are simply business men with great experience and of great ability, and they see and say that if a work of this sort is not done on the business principle underlying the merit system it cannot be done at all.

THE INVASION OF FRANKFORT.

It is not pleasant for any American to read that a contested election in any State of the Union is followed by the appearance of "the people," in their primary capacity, to the number of a thousand, with arms in their hands and a willingness to use them.

The notion that this uprising is spontaneous is of course absurd. It has evidently been carefully prepared as part of a political scheme for the purpose of influencing the action of the Legislature. The pretense that men who have "come up" from half a dozen counties to the capital have been persuaded by "the Republican leaders" to go down again without making any progress toward their object is also not easily credible.

It does not follow that either the men themselves or the political managers who arranged their coming are in the wrong. The only way of meeting fraud which has managed to intrench itself in the control of the machinery of government may be by force. That there has been a deliberate attempt to take possession of the State of Kentucky against the vote of its people is believed by a great number of people outside of the State as well as within it. There is not a Kentuckian who is not absolutely crazed by partisanship who has any doubt that GOEBEL and his gang were beaten at the polls. If such a gang, under the lead of the most desperate of all the bosses, has control of machinery by which it can nullify the will of the people and falsify the results of the election, it is a fair presumption that nothing but physical fear will prevent it from trying to do it. To infuse that fear is the object of the gathering of armed men at Frankfort.

Those who are really responsible for this deplorable result are the men who have undertaken to do by fraud what they can be prevented from doing only by force. If that is really the political condition of Kentucky, it is a condition very shameful to the Commonwealth which has allowed it to come about that there is no choice but between fraud and force. In that case it would be difficult to blame men who took the only means in their power to prevent the triumph of fraud. But it seems out of the question that there should not be in Kentucky enough of honesty and reason and civilization to prevent the people from being shut up to such a choice.

BULLER AND LADYSMITH.

The exploit of Gen. WARREN in capturing and then abandoning Spion Kop recalls the tactics of that King of France who "marched up a hill and then marched down again." Gen. BULLER is "sorry to say" that WARREN has abandoned the position, as he may well be. Because Gen. BULLER had already given Gen. WARREN'S authority for believing that the capture of the hill had rendered the Boer position untenable.

Not only must this flattering unction be removed from the British mind, but it is proved that the position thus boasted of is untenable for the British. Why this should not have been ascertained before taking it, instead of afterward, is an addition to the puzzles of the war. So far as the reports go it does not seem that the British have been beaten out of it. The list of casualties forwarded by Gen. BULLER does not seem to refer to those suffered either in taking or holding the hill, but to those of the previous engagement. What seems to have happened is that the British General, after he had taken the hill with a surprisingly and suspiciously slight resistance, found that he had altogether overestimated the strategical value of it, that he could not effectively use his own artillery from it, while the Boers could effectively use theirs against it. In that case, after undergoing one day's shelling, to which he could not reply, undoubtedly he acted judiciously in withdrawing from it, as he had taken it, under cover of darkness. But the wording of Gen. BULLER'S dispatch may be taken to indicate that he does not agree with the judgment of Gen. WARREN nor approve his action.

It is quite certain that, if the abandonment of the position was not a blunder, the capture of it was, and vice versa. Why should the British commanders keep on making such blunders? Their best excuse must be that they are ignorant of the country they are operating in, and can obtain no trustworthy information. There is probably a good deal in that. The farmers of Natal seem to be in as complete sympathy with the Boers as the farmers of the northern part of Cape Colony and as willing to mislead them, so far as they can do so without risking their own necks. This is one of the disadvantages against which the British have had all along to contend, and will still have to contend.

The relation of this latest failure to the fate of Ladysmith is what gives it its chief importance. For the present Gen. BULLER is baffled and disabled from doing anything for the relief of the place. On the other hand Dr. LEYDS, the very capable agent of the Transvaal in Europe, expressed the belief a fortnight ago that the Boers did not want Ladysmith, that the garrison, if captured, would be an elephant on their hands, since they would have to subsist it, and that to "immobilize" Gen. WHITE'S force was much better business than to capture it. There is force in this suggestion, although it was taken in England to be a cry of "sour grapes." There is still more force in it if we assume that Gen. BULLER has been taken out of his way by the necessity of trying to relieve Ladysmith, and that he is moving along a line of greater resistance than he would meet if his problem were simply the invasion of the Transvaal. But, however it may be on purely military grounds, the capture of Ladysmith and its garrison would be by far the heaviest blow at British prestige which has been dealt, even in a war which has dealt so many. The effect on Europe of the surrender of Sir GEORGE WHITE would be comparable, if not equal, to the effect of the surrender of BURGOYNE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a common impression that fast trains are run by the railways at a cost considerably greater than the revenues they bring in, and that though it is done chiefly under the compulsion of reluctantly cruel competitors, yet there is an element of corporate generosity in it, and the traveling public, since they profit materially in convenience and otherwise by something for which they do not fully pay, owe a very appreciable debt of gratitude to the roads that maintain these trains. It is more than a little surprising that the first manifestation of doubt as to the truth of this theory about fast trains—the first, that is, which we have ever noticed—appears on the editorial page of The Railroad Gazette, a paper not much given, naturally enough, to the promulgation of heretical doctrines in regard to the business of transportation. The Gazette does not go so far as to deny that slow passenger trains are more profitable than very rapid ones, but it does assert that the difference is considerably less than is frequently declared, and still more frequently assumed to be the case. Commenting on some statistics presented at the last meeting of the Western Railway Club, as proof of the extravagance of a high-speed passenger service, The Gazette says that a number of the items "may really be offset in one way and another, so that the net saving attending a reduction in passenger speeds from sixty to thirty miles an hour might not result in any very important difference in the actual cost of hauling trains." There can be no question, the writer adds, "that the first cost and maintenance charges for track, bridges, and rolling stock are greater for fast passenger service than for trains run at moderate speeds, but the risk of accidents and greater chances for delays may be offset largely by the greater vigilance of all departments, better materials and construction and increased efficiency of operating officers. It is a question whether a good deal is not gained by a few fast trains in the way of keeping every one awake."

—A thrilling episode of the Philippine war is well described by Lieut. G. R. D. MACGREGOR of the Twenty-sixth Volunteers in a letter published by The Boston Journal. It seems that the Lieutenant, while at the head of thirty men near the town of Jaro, wherever that may be, unexpectedly came upon an intrenched body of 500 insurgents. After the absurd but very charming fashion of American officers, he immediately ordered a charge. "I led my men," he writes, "under a tremendous fire from the enemy across an open field and through a rice field up near their position, and did not lose a man. Bullets cut our sleeves, went through our blouses, stuck in our blanket rolls, cut leggin strings, broke bayonet scabbards, and yet only one of the men got wounded, and he was shot through the foot." And the Filipinos? The Lieutenant noticed them, too. "They were surprised and excited, and I determined to keep on in a series of short rushes, just as though the rest of our men were close at hand and not miles away. So I yelled 'Forward!' and on we went and dropped fifteen or twenty yards nearer; then, after watching our movements twice or thrice and seeing we were on the aggressive, they suddenly put a white flag out over their earthwork, and the whole outfit scampered away." In explanation of the absence of casualties among men who had charged a much superior force of well-armed enemies, the Lieutenant says: "It was one of God's miracles." From which one can safely infer that he didn't get his name by act of Legislature, and that he will never be a member of the Anti-Imperialist League.

—That ingenious resident of Long Island to whom credit was given yesterday for having constructed in 1896 "the first automobile that was successfully run as a public conveyance" will apparently have to be content with whatever fame there is in recognition as not the first to demonstrate the practicability of this kind of vehicle, but the first to do it in America. A Brooklyn reader of THE TIMES has sent us a page from The Mechanics' Magazine and Register of Inventions, published at 35 Wall Street in 1834, and containing an illustrated description of a steam omnibus which for some time before had been conveying passengers between Finsbury Square and Pentonville, London. The picture shows a far from ill-looking covered conveyance, with the machinery resting on the rear wheels, well out of the way, and the accompanying text declares that the contrivance had not only done its work safely, but had been a source of considerable profit to its inventor. Painted on the side of this—perhaps—oldest of automobiles was the curious name "Autopsy." That was a title hardly likely to inspire possible passengers with cheerful thoughts, and why it was chosen is certainly a mystery. But "autopsy" is a queer word, anyhow, and rarely, indeed, finds itself employed in service for which its etymology fits it. A steam carriage comes about as near to being an "autopsy" as does the dismemberment of a dead body.

—It is not less painful than surprising to find in The Boston Transcript a question which more than hints at lack of a kind of knowledge hitherto supposed to be almost superabundant in every Bostonian brain. The Transcript first inquires why "front" is not as good a word as "frontal." That is a question to which we haven't the slightest objection, though the idea that there is any difference in the merits of the two words had never suggested itself to us. They often mean much the same thing, and so far as we are aware the choice between them in such cases can be safely left to the dictation of euphony. But our indifference vanishes when The Transcript asks: "We do not say a 'rearal' attack; then why a 'frontal'?" Can it possibly be that our enormously esteemed contemporary doesn't know why? With all the culture of an Athens but recently modern to draw upon, was there nobody to tell it why the termination "al" blends harmoniously with "front" and makes a brutal and barbaric discord with "rear"? Why, even in Chicago there are lots and lots of men who wouldn't have to think a minute more than half an hour to evolve a correct solution of the problem which The Transcript seems to regard as unanswerable, and in Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Kokomo even the kindergartners would blush if they couldn't give offhand a good reason for condemning "rearal." We are really worried about The Transcript—yes, and about Boston, too. Both of them are evidently in a bad way.

THE TAXATION OF MORTGAGES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As counsel to Senator Stranahan's Joint Committee on Taxation, and in the interest of open and fair discussion, I have the honor to request your assistance in bringing sharply and clearly before the public the true issues involved in the recommendation of the committee as to the taxation of mortgages.

By much the larger part of the comments which thus far have been made are the sort of criticism which would be appropriate if property in mortgages had heretofore been exempt from taxation, and it were now proposed to tax mortgages as a new subject. This is not the fact. Mortgages are now, and always have been, taxable in this State, and they must continue so until there is a marked change in public opinion throughout the State. It is open to anybody who pleases to argue that mortgages ought not to be taxed at all, but his arguments would not be germane to a decision upon the committee's recommendation unless he goes further and shows (1) that the abolition of mortgage taxation is feasible in the present state of public sentiment, and (2) that the evils due to the necessity of equalizing assessments of realty between the counties can be done away with, the onerous burdens now pressing upon real estate owners lightened, and the revenue needed by the State supplied by some other tax.

Under the present law mortgages are taxable at a cruelly high rate, equivalent to from 40 to 60 per cent. of the income, but the methods of collection are so lax that very little revenue is realized. The committee's proposition is to change the rate so as to make it low, and to change the methods of collection so as to make them certain.

What will be the result if this recommendation is adopted? Will existing conditions be changed for the better? Will the classes of the people who are now overburdened by taxation be relieved? Will the classes of the people who do not now bear their fair share be compelled to yield some part of their unjust advantage? It would seem that these are the questions to which the discussion ought to be narrowed by everybody who is not prepared to advocate the entire abolition of the mortgage tax.

Who are the overburdened classes of the people, and how does the committee suppose they will be benefited so that their condition under the law proposed would be better than it is now?

Widows and orphans and other beneficiaries of trust estates invested in mortgages are one overburdened class. They have to pay the present high tax. It is plain that the proposed law would afford them great and instantaneous relief. Instead of losing half of their income, they would have to give up only a comparatively small part of it—on the average probably less than 10 per cent. To be sure, the members of this class are relatively few, but it is a shame for a civilized State to neglect them as New York has done hitherto.

Another overburdened class is made up of the owners of real estate. Plainly, the proposed law will benefit them by relieving them from about $10,000,000 which they pay under the present law for State purposes.

Another overburdened class is made up of the borrowers on real estate security. The committee believes that such borrowers, in addition to the benefit which they will enjoy in common with all other real estate owners, will receive a peculiar benefit, arising out of the fact, which is established by satisfactory evidence, that the liability to heavy taxation under the present law affects the average interest rate on mortgage loans to an extent of over one-half of 1 per cent. The influx of capital into mortgage investments, which holds aloof because of the present onerous tax liability, will reduce the average interest rate more than one-half of 1 per cent., so that, notwithstanding Brundage contracts and other similar stipulations, borrowers will be benfited.

Who are the classes who, under the present law, do not bear their just share of the burden, and how will the proposed change compel them to give up their unjust advantage? They are, first, those who, under the present law, are exempt from taxation, and, second, those who are willing to take the risk of being taxed, relying upon the defective machinery for enforcing personal property taxation, and taking advantage of many modes of legal evasion. The advantages which these people possess over other citizens are measured by that element in the interest rate which is due to the liability to tax under the present law. On the evidence that element is more than one-half of 1 per cent. To this extent the present law, while ineffective as a revenue raiser, makes the whole community pay tribute to particular classes. If the committee's bill becomes law, there will be no exemptions and no opportunity for evasion, and there will therefore be no element of compensation for risk or special privilege value in the interest rate, and the whole effect of the law will be to raise revenue for the common benefit of all the people.

These are the true issues. Upon them attention ought to be concentrated. Nobody having at heart the interests of the whole people, rather than the interests of privileged classes, will evade them or seek to darken counsel in regard to them.

An attentive consideration of what has been said will show that one of the most important questions is as to the effect of the present law. That is largely a question of evidence and of expert opinion. Inclosed herewith is a memorandum of some of the evidence on this subject which ought to be spread before the people, so that they may be able to judge of its weight.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900. S. B. CLARKE.

MEMORANDUM.

I.—Mr. J. Harsen Rhoades and the Presidents of four New York City savings banks appeared before the committee, and all of them concurred in the following statements by Mr. McMahon and Mr. Rhoades:

(Question by Committee's Counsel)—I want to get your estimate of the effect of the present law. I construe your answers to be, gentlemen, this: That the present law, which makes these mortgages liable to 2½ per cent., while it is not executed so as to catch all mortgages, but only catches a few, yet the liability to the tax has an effect on the rate of interest of over half of 1 per cent.

(Answer by Mr. McMahon)—I believe that to be thoroughly truthful and correct.

(Answer by Mr. Rhoades)—I think if you were to ask a hundred men accustomed to dealing in securities, active in financial affairs, I think you would get that as an answer.

II.—Mr. Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company, testified to the committee that since the abolition of a mortgage tax in Massachusetts, it has been found, from the savings banks records, that the bulk of investments on bond and mortgage are at 3½ per cent., and that in Pennsylvania the result of putting a single tax of four mills on mortgages was that the tax and the interest rate together were less than the interest rate had been before.

III.—It is matter of common knowledge that bonds which are exempt from taxation sell at prices which give a net interest return on the investment fully 1 per cent. lower than taxable bonds which are equally secure. It was shown to the committee that when State bonds were offered for sale there was a difference in the bids equal to nine-tenths of 1 per cent. in the interest rate, according as the bonds were or were not to be exempt from taxation.

IV.—Since the presentation of the committee's report to the Legislature, Mr. Morgenthau of the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company and Mr. Loew of the German-American Real Estate Title Guaranty Company are reported to have expressed the following opinions:

My Mr. Morgenthau—I believe that if it were distinctly understood to-day that such a tax would be all the tax to be imposed on mortgages they would take the same position in the eyes of investors as city bonds or United States bonds, which are selling on a basis of less than 3 per cent.

By Mr. Loew—The more I study it, the better I like it. I believe it would be a good thing for real estate, because it would bring in millions now withheld from bond and mortgage investments through fear of the present uncertain taxation. With a fixed low rate like the one proposed, and the assurance that it would be the only tax, vast sums of money would be set free in loans on real property. I believe that the result would be a reduction of the rate of interest to 3½ per cent. on gilt-edged loans. I don't think the rate would in any event exceed 4 per cent. Real property would be relieved and benefited. I do not accord with the view that the passage of the proposed bill would result in a general calling of mortgages held by savings banks and trust companies. Neither do I believe that it would cause a general insertion into mortgages of the Brundage clause providing that the mortgagor should pay the tax. If the trust companies and banks called in their mortgage loans as the result of this law, what would they do with their money? If they cannot get 5 per cent., they will take 4 per cent.; if they cannot get 4 per cent., they will take 3½ per cent., and they will be glad to get it. All this, in my opinion, will benefit real estate in a far-reaching way.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. BRYAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with astonishment bordering upon amazement that the writer saw an editorial in this morning's issue of THE TIMES charging Mr. Bryan with silence on the money question and calling him a political trimmer. This charge is puerile and unfounded, altogether unworthy of so valuable a paper as THE TIMES. Mr. Bryan, if I am rightly informed, made no public speeches while in New York, but never ceased to reiterate again and again to newspaper correspondents and others his unchanged and unchangeable views on the money question. Many of the papers are even now bewailing the fact that Mr. Bryan refused to be silent. If THE TIMES is really anxious to find an example of political trimming, why not go back to the historic silence of Mr. McKinley on bimetallism, just prior to his election? Mr. Bryan is not obliging enough to furnish such an example. We know he ought to, but he won't, and what is THE TIMES going to do about it? It is Mr. Bryan's magnificent fearlessness of purpose and integrity of character that are rallying around him devoted adherents in support of his ideas and ideals, adherents who have never before been interested in politics. He has lifted politics into the region of ethics, where high-minded men and women can follow him. This is to do a good service to humanity. It is really immaterial whether such a man is President or not. The ordinary man can rise no higher in his ideals. The great man will sink no lower.

The writer finds it difficult to understand THE TIMES'S hostility to Mr. Bryan. Has it allowed its prejudice to obscure its clarity of vision? Nothing is ever gained by injustice or misrepresentation. Turn as strong a light upon Mr. Bryan as you will—the stronger the better—for his nobility stands out in higher relief against a background of misrepresentation. Magnificent in soul and purpose, unselfish and with a wonderful capacity for sacrifice, with a magnetic temperament that draws men to him and a simple yet overawing dignity of character, Mr. Bryan stands the foremost American of to-day, and the noblest of Democrats.

Every age brings forward just such men to do its noblest work for humanity. Happy the age that receives them.

ANNA H. THORNE,
Woman's Bryan League.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

ROBERTS'S EXPULSION AS VIEWED IN UTAH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bearing in mind the fate that befell Señor de Lome for expressing an honest opinion of President McKinley in a private letter to a friend, I have suppressed the name of the correspondent from whom I have just received the inclosed letter. I have only to say that no man stands higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens in Salt Lake City. I may remark that Bishop Tuttle, formerly of Utah, had said in his note to a respected clergyman of this city that Mr. Roberts, aside from his polygamy, was an honest and reliable man, but still that he hoped he would be expelled, as a warning to the Mormon people. My correspondent would not have expressed his belief that the President purposely appointed the polygamous Postmasters if it had not been well grounded. His action was in keeping with his "ear-to-the-ground" policy and his desire for re-election which prompt everything he says or does.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 21, 1900.

I think Bishop Tuttle touches the Roberts matter just on the spot. None of us cares a continental for Roberts's polygamy or his unlawful cohabitation. But none of us likes to know that a man living as he lives sits in Congress. The example isn't good, nor is the fact relishable to people who don't think that polygamy is right or divine. I am not grieving in the least because they are making it warm for Roberts. I do think, however, that he should have been sworn in, his credentials being regular, and then bounced bodily. There was no occasion for violating law in order to achieve an end. My observation has been that the practice of irregular and improper methods, no matter how praiseworthy the object, results inimically. Precedents thus established come back to plague those who make them. It is not improbable that one of these days a majority in Congress will be forced to turn aside somebody it does not want to turn down. However, let Roberts go. His rejection may prove a valuable lesson to the Saints, and teach them that they must not try to take advantage of the toleration and goodness of heart of those who are willing to let bygones be bygones.

I am not mourning because McKinley is being dressed down for appointing polygamists to Postmasterships. The Administration may deny it, but the fact cannot be changed that these appointments were made for the purpose of encouraging the Mormons to stand in with the Republicans. It has been the boast here for two or three years that McKinley was the friend of the Mormons, and these polygamous appointments are pointed at as proof that he is their friend. The appointments have also had the effect of leading many Saints into the Republican fold. McKinley is a coward. He knew that he was appointing polygamists, but now he hasn't the courage to face the music.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Jan. 25, 1900.

ANGLO-BOER WAR OPINIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Capt. Mahan's letter was most interesting and timely. It reminds one of another danger of which we shall speak here. Before coming to the main point let us note two broad propositions, namely:

1. Of any given matter opinion is of two classes, noisy opinion and public opinion, the former of the nervous, eccentric, and restless people and the latter of the quiet and well disposed of all social classes. 2. The price not only of liberty but of National principle is eternal vigilance. As a rule, noisy opinion is pro-Boer, and public opinion is either pro-British, a prey to conflicting emotions, or neutral. The latter shades are sometimes mistaken for Boer sympathy by many here and in England. Again, it is said that half or more of the American newspapers are pro-Boer, upon which fact are based such misleading estimates of our people's opinion. The tendency to mistake noisy for public opinion, and cater thereto, by the politicians is too well known to be dwelt upon here. As so much of the press represents political faction, it very largely shares the same weakness, and is thus very misleading. Now we come to the point. The danger of this condition at present is that some of the party conventions—National as well as local—to assemble later, or platform committees thereof, may be so composed as to have the very men who will fish for votes by pro-Boer declarations. More stress is laid upon the danger of these rather than pro-British ones, partly because the British advocates, or the neutrals, are not the kind to seek such a violation of our neutrality as party resolutions for or against either power are, and partly for a reason of which we shall presently speak. Any one who has noticed from whom come pro-Boer resolutions of meetings can clearly see that too many such people are the very kind who will make every effort to get their ideas expressed in a party platform by even a Presidential convention.

This dishonor of anything of the kind is obvious. The moral effect upon our relations with the British Empire may be mischief of a far-reaching kind. I have already pointed out in your columns a strong stimulus to Canadian jingoism in this country. The jingo north of us has long tried to estrange Britain and America for his own selfish ends. What but the tact of Col. Hay prevented his success during the Alaska boundary dispute? May he not be successful in the future if we are falsely represented this year in the manner spoken of in this letter? Would he not have powerful allies in the British faction and press, especially in view of colonial loyalty now? Would not such be as much against our interest as it is wrong in principle to give cause for it?

The "eternal vigilance" alluded to alone can prevent such contingencies. The danger is that well-disposed people may not realize this sufficiently to exert the proper influence to prevent either cause we here speak of. I here beg you to exert yourself to the utmost to duly enlighten them before it is too late. JAMES H. BATES.

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 25, 1900.

Firemen and Electric Currents.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Topics of the Times" in your issue of Jan. 25 you speak of the danger to the firemen from electric currents through the stream of water from the hose while playing on a fire where there are exposed electric wires. It seems to me the danger is great in the heart of the city as well as in the suburbs. Why not put all the wires under ground and have a shut-off from the house, as we now have for the water supply? Our streets and roads should not be disfigured by unsightly poles; our trees should not be trimmed and destroyed.

Our streets and roads are lined with trees—dead trees—adorned with wires in place of leaves. In London they have a subway under the sidewalks for wires. The streets are clear of all obstructions. Nothing interferes with clear sidewalks except lamp-posts and mail boxes. The water supply for fire purposes and flushing is connected from a nozzle in the middle of the roadway, on a level with the surface, and is covered with a plate screwed on. It is a good arrangement, for when the hose is attached one-half of the road is free for traffic. An iron plate on the railing or side of the house opposite is marked "H," so many feet and inches. The location can always be found. W. T. BRUNDAGE.

Brooklyn, Jan. 25, 1900.

The Lamp-post Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite a while since I have seen any communication in regard to the abomination of the lamp-post street signs. I think this ball should be kept a-rolling and this utterly senseless system persistently and vigorously fought against by every person of reason. It has already offended too long against the patience and taste of nearly every citizen of the metropolis, and it is to be hoped that the signs will soon be replaced in intelligent accord with the requirements of municipal life. I don't know who is the author of the outrage, but it is to be hoped that the evil genius who is responsible for it will be heavily sat down upon and not be permitted to inflict any further atrocities of the kind.

CHARLES B. STEBBINS.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

A Cheerful Enthusiast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hurrah for the Boers! They have those marauding Englishers now again just where they want them, and will dispose of them just as people do with vermin caught in a molasses-smeared trap. Hurrah for the Boers and their kind of civilization!!!

R. LENGGENHAGEN.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Bicycle Confidences.

First Bike—I saw something to-day that makes me tired.

Second Bike—What's that?

First Bike—Rubber.—Detroit Free Press.

Frightened by Neglect.

"Your enemies don't seem to abuse you as they used to," said one politician.

"Yes," answered the other. "It's a very bad sign. It shows they are no longer afraid of me."—Washington Star.

Not Equal to the Situation.

Professor (feelingly)—When I first began teaching music the wolf was often at my door.

Listener (unfeelingly)—Gracious! Why didn't you pound the piano then as you do now?—Indianapolis Journal.

Appreciation.

"I tell you," exclaimed the slim individual, "that water is Heaven's greatest gift to man."

"Are you a prohibitionist?" asked a bystander, taking him cordially by the hand.

"No, sir;" was the contemptuous reply, "I sell milk."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Without Regard to Expense.

The King assembles the royal architects. "Build me a temple," he commands, "so costly that no smoker will ever he told he might have owned it had he let tobacco alone!"

Ah, this was aiming high, indeed! But when was true art ever known to falter?—Detroit Journal.

THE CARRIER PIGEON OF LADYSMITH.

(By courtesy of the Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

A carrier dove from the cage they bring,
The keenest of vision and fleetest of wing.

Of love and peace once the avatar,
Now held for the grim, sad service of war.

They write a message of hope and cheer
Tho' the vengeful shells are bursting near.

Beneath her wing it is bound with care,
And they set her free with a silent prayer.

She stands at gaze for a moment's space,
And warily poises with airy grace.

Then, lightly leaping, a gleam of white
Goes flashing upward in pulsing flight.

Up, up, to the freedom of God's blue sky,
In widening circles she mounts on high,

Till, far beneath her, she gazes down
On Natal's green veldts and the kopjes brown.

The boom of cannon and shriek of shell
Of the grisly tumult of war still tell.

Still flame the hilltops with fitful red,
And the slopes and summit are strewn with dead.

But a scene more joyous in vision bright,
Allures the dove in her strenuous flight.

There's a cote in Durban, beside the sea,
Where home and her own dear nestlings be.

And tho' an empire may rock below,
On the lurid tides that ebb and flow,

She sees beyond to the peaceful nest,
And the heart is singing within her breast.

I too o'er the green veldt sweep along,
On the pinions of fancy, swift and strong.

I see the flashes and battle gleams,
The stiffening forms and thin red streams;

And I too, looking beyond the strife,
See a fairer vision of peaceful life:—

One great republic that stretches free
From Cape to desert, from sea to sea;

Where crown and sceptre shall find no rule,
And freedom brightens o'er church and school;

Where class and privilege fade from sight,
And the Right of Man is the sovereign right;

One more broad continent consecrate
To the people's rule in a mighty State.

God speed the vision and bring it true,
As the world rolls on in a century new.

—EDWARD J. WHEELER.

MORE FIGHTING IN LUZON

Insurgents Make Stubborn Resistance at Hemp Ports.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS IS LARGE

Twenty-eight Killed in Hand-to-Hand Encounter — Ports Will Be Open Jan. 30.

MANILA, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Sorsogon, dated Thursday, Jan. 25, says Brig. Gen. Kobbé's expedition occupied Sorsogon, Dunsol, Bulan, Logaspi, and Virac. The only resistance was at Legaspi, where five Americans were wounded, and forty-five dead and fifteen wounded Filipinos were found.

It is estimated that there are 125,000 bales of hemp in these provinces, and 76,000 bales in the ports of Sorsogon and Legaspi. The United States gunboat Nashville's shrapnel burned 8,000 bales in Legaspi.

The expedition arrived off Sorsogon Jan. 20, and the town displayed white flags. Gen. Kobbé and Col. Howe, with a battalion of the Forty-seventh Infantry, landed and raised the United States flag. The insurgent force, numbering 300 men, evacuated the place. The natives were passive.

During the morning of Jan. 23, the Nashville and Venus, with four companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, under Major Shipton, approached Legaspi. Filipino flags were flying, and the trenches were crowded. A detachment of 150 picked men, led by Major Shipton, landed on the beach about a mile north of the town, the Nashville bombarded the trenches, and the enemy retreated to Albay, whence they were easily dispersed to the hills.

About two hundred insurgents, armed with rifles, forced 600 unwilling villagers, armed with bows and arrows, to serve in the trenches in the close range street fighting before the enemy fled. The Filipino dead were mostly villagers, who were attempting to flee.

The expedition will proceed to Samar and Leyte, where the Forty-third Infantry and a battalion of the Third Artillery will be distributed.

The natives complain of lack of food, resulting from the blockade. They are strongly opposed to the return of the friars. Native priests are officiating in the churches.

Lieut. Col. Webb C. Hayes has defeated an entrenched force of the enemy at Sariago. One American was killed and five were wounded. A record of eleven American prisoners was found.

Capt. Casteel, while scouting near Baras with his company encountered 400 insurgents. He was reinforced by Capt. Gracie and the enemy was driven to Tanay. One American was killed and one was wounded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day, as follows:

Manila, Jan. 26.

Kobbe's troops occupy the hemp ports of Sorsogon, Dunsol, Bulan, Albay, and Legaspi, Southeastern Luzon, Virac Island, Catanduanes; will probably occupy the ports of Calbayec, Cathbalogan, and Tacloban on the islands of Samar and of Leyte before to-morrow evening. No opposition except at Legaspi, where 800 insurgents, strongly entrenched, under Chinese Gen. Powah, made stubborn resistance, troops landed under protection of guns of Nashville, which fiercely bombarded fortifications at close range.

Enemy's loss over fifty killed or mortally wounded, twenty-eight killed at bridge head in hand-to-hand encounter, refusing to surrender; our casualties, Capt. Bradley Hancock, Quartermaster Volunteers, aide to Kobbé, wounded in hand, six men, including one sailor on Nashville, slightly wounded.

These ports contain great quantities of hemp ready for shipment, and will be open on 13th instant."

NAVY ASSISTS THE ARMY.

Is in the Southern Luzon Campaign—News of Prisoners Found.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy Department an account of the part taken by the navy in the campaign now being made in Southern Luzon by Gen. Schwan. The Admiral's dispatch refers to the engagement, or rather series of engagements, which took place along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Taal a week ago. There is no outlet from Lake Taal into the sea navigable for warships, but the Marietta took up a position close to the narrow neck of land which separated the lake from the sea, and threw shells across into the insurgents' defenses. The Admiral's account of the affair is as follows:

"The Marietta, with Gheen commanding, on the 19th co-operated with the army in the capture of Taal. Enfiladed the insurgent trenches at about 1,600 yards. Lieut. Price landed with Colt gun. Gheen reports that battalion of the Forty-sixth, under Major Johnston, carried the bridge and town very gallantly, facing artillery and rifle fire."

Gen. Otis's report of yesterday's movements in the campaign in Luzon is as follows:

"Hayes's cavalry reported at Santa Cruz, drove enemy out of Luzona, Tayabas, and adjacent towns, rescuing twenty Spanish prisoners and five women; other Spanish prisoners moved back in small detachments into mountains; enemy dispersed, and greater part believed to be seeking homes at Tayabas; found record dated 15th inst. saying eleven American prisoners leave to-morrow; know not to what place; Hayes's casualties, one killed, three mortally wounded, two slightly wounded."

SPANIARDS HOMEWARD BOUND.

Gen. Otis Furnishes Transportation to Released Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The progress of the movement inaugurated about three months ago toward the return to Spain of the prisoners released from the Filipinos is reported by Gen. Otis in the following cablegram received at the War Department to-day:

"Released Spanish prisoners, 74 officers, 1,000 enlisted men, 22 civilian officials, 21 wives, and 35 children, were furnished transportation to Spain yesterday."

ALL FILIPINOS ARE NOT BAD.

So Says Prof. Worcester in Endeavoring to Correct Misleading Reports of His Remarks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Prof. Worcester of the Philippine Commission to-night gave out the following statement:

"I have been greatly annoyed by misleading reports of remarks which I have recently made in public concerning the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. There are three very distinct races in the archipelago, and the races are again subdivided into numerous tribes, the total being no less than eighty-four. These tribes vary in social development from the most abject savagery to a relatively high degree of civilization. Among certain of the wild tribes such customs as head hunting, the sacrificing of human beings to heathen divinities, child marriage, polygamy, infanticide, and slavery are to be found, although some of the wild tribes are very pacific and indulge in none of the objectionable practices above enumerated.

"The remarks which I have made concerning one or two of the head-hunting tribes have been taken as applicable to the entire population, which is, of course, absurd. Furthermore, I note with regret that after my address before the Commercial Club of Boston, in which I discussed the pros and cons of the Tagalog character, the undesirable characteristics which I mentioned were quite fully enumerated, but the good qualities which I was especially careful to discuss have been entirely omitted.

"In my books on the Philippines as well as in a magazine article and in numerous public lectures and addresses, I have repeatedly expressed my opinion of the civilized native, and I wish now to repeat that, while I consider him quite unfit to establish and maintain an independent national government at the present time, I nevertheless believe that his good qualities farfouseigh his bad ones, and I have great hope for his future.

"As the customs, manners, and laws of the civilized as well as the wild tribes are fully discussed in the second volume of the forthcoming report of the commission, it is to be hoped that public opinion may eventually be set right and that the confusion which, perhaps not unnaturally, results from attempts to describe separately certain ones of the numerous tribes may be avoided when all are discussed within the limits of a single volume."

GOMEZ OBJECTS TO SBARETTI.

The General Says Church Dignitaries Should Be Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Gen. Maximo Gomez said to-day, regarding the appointment of Mgr. Sbaretti as Bishop of Havana:

"The Cubans have shed their blood in order that everything in the island might be born again. When Cuba was a Spanish colony her officials and clergy were Spaniards. Now that she is a free country, such dignitaries should be Cubans. Cuba needs independence in matters religious as well as political. If Mgr. Sbaretti does not take into account the opposition Cubans feel in this respect, but accepts the Bishopric, he will be indeed the genuine representative of an irritating usurpation."

Employment Bureau for Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Gen. Ludlow is arranging to open an employment information bureau, his idea being to relieve Havana of vagrants and also to help immigrants in getting work. In his opinion such an office will save the city much more than the cost of keeping it up by eliminating the extra expenditure now made for the unemployed, while it will also act as an educational influence.

Growth of Schools in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—Mr. Frye, Superintendent of Public Schools, is in receipt of reports showing that 879 schools have already been organized. Reports are coming in at the rate of seventy-five a day, and it is expected that the number will reach 2,000, representing 100,000 children.

PUERTO RICO AND FREE TRADE.

Rice Grower Says Both the Island and This Country Would Benefit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Dr. S. O. Knapp, a rice producer of Lake Charles, La., was heard to-day by the Insular Committee of the House as to the advantage of free trade with Puerto Rico in giving a market on the island for American rice. He said there was a large surplus of our crop of "broken rice." The lower grade was just what the Puerto Ricans desired. Enormous quantities are imported annually into Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Dr. Knapp held therefore that free trade would not alone be beneficial in giving their products a market here, but also in giving a market for the surplus of American rice of lower grades.

PARIS CARPENTERS STRIKE.

Five Thousand at Work on Exposition Buildings Ask More Pay.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—A great strike of carpenters employed on the Exposition buildings, involving 5,000 men, has been inaugurated.

The strike is due to a demand for an increase from eighteen sous to one franc per hour. All the workyards are now guarded by strong forces of police. Officials do not consider the strike serious, and believe it will be settled in two or three days.

A BLOW TO THE MAFIA.

King of Italy Dissolves the Palermo Municipal Council.

ROME, Jan. 26.—The Government has struck the Mafia another blow. A royal decree dissolves the Palermo Municipal Council, which was composed, mostly, of friends of Signor Palizzolo. The Council almost caused a riot recently by increasing the octroi.

As called Dec. 8 last, a great sensation was caused throughout Italy by the trial of two railroad men on the charge of murder and robbery in a railroad car near Palermo, the victim being Signor Notarbartolo, a former Director of the Bank of Sicily, and one of the most prominent citizens of Palermo. The trial was attended with a number of dramatic incidents, the murdered man's son accusing Signor Palizzolo, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies from Palermo, of giving the order for the murder of Signor Notarbartolo.

As a result of this accusation the Chamber of Deputies met in special session and authorized the prosecution of Signor Palizzolo, who was arrested in Palermo on the evening of Dec. 8.

KAISERIN'S MOTHER'S FUNERAL.

Body Will Be Placed in the Family Vault at Primkenau Sunday.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The funeral of the Dowager Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, mother of the Empress of Germany, will take place Sunday at Primkenau, a town of Silesia, in the Liegnitz district.

The body of the Dowager Duchess left Dresden at 11 o'clock this evening for Primkenau, where it will be placed in the family vault beside that of her husband.

The Court will go into mourning until Feb. 15.

Their Majesties started for Berlin immediately after the mourning services, which were held at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the King of Saxony's château, at Strehlon.

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY TO-DAY.

No Court Fetes, but People and Military Will Celebrate.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—While the orders of Emperor William to omit all Court fêtes, owing to the death of the mother of the Empress, will be carried out rigorously, the military and popular celebration of his Majesty's birthday to-morrow will not be omitted. At 8 o'clock in the morning military bands will perform the so-called "waking" along the Unter den Linden to Brandenburg Gate. Simultaneously trumpeters from the castle cupola will play several chorals.

At noon there will be a parole at the arsenal, at which all the Generals and Admirals will be present. On his Majesty's appearance a salute of 101 guns will be fired. The parole is "Long Life to the Emperor-King."

The Bundesrath, Reichstag, and Diet will give banquets, omitting their usual sessions; the Municipal Council will present an address to the Emperor, the schools and universities will celebrate, and all Berlin will be illuminated in the evening.

British Win in Borneo.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British expedition against the rebellious Tagas, under Mat Salleh, in British North Borneo, has been entirely successful. Capt Harrington, with 100 Sikhs, after two days' fighting, Jan. 8 and 9, against 1,000 rebels, captured two forts and two villages, blew up the rebels' magazine and killed or wounded sixty Tagas. The British had four men wounded. The remaining villages of the disturbed district submitted.

Political Changes in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 26.—Senhor Severino Vieira, the Minister of the Interior, has resigned and Senhor Maia has been nominated to succeed him. Senhor Silveira, Director of the Central Railroad; Judge Galvao, Chief of Police, and all the District Delegates have been changed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. de Magalhaes, remains until the return of the President from Argentina.

Andrade Will Be a Farmer.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 26.—The family of former President Andrade of Venezuela, consisting of ten persons, arrived here from Venezuela yesterday. Andrade has been residing in the suburbs of this city for several months. It is rumored that he will engage in agriculture, now that he has been joined by his family, and that Puerto Rico will probably be his permanent home.

B. Kiralfy Arrested in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—As a result of charges brought by shareholders of the Columbia Theatre against Bolossy Kiralfy, the latter has been arrested, and the books of the theatre have been seized at his home. The shareholders claim he fails to give a proper accounting.

Expedition to Search for Andree.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Herr Vaze, the Polar explorer, announces that he will lead an expedition next Summer into Arctic regions in the hope of finding Andree, the missing aeronaut, or his remains.

CHINESE ASK INTERVENTION.

Beg American, British, and Japanese Ministers to Restore the Emperor to Power.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—An official communication received here from Peking says:

"Pu Chun, who has been appointed heir apparent to the throne, has been given the status of a son of the last Emperor. The statement that a new Emperor has ascended the throne is premature, although it is believed the appointment is preparatory thereto."

The Dowager Empress has dismissed Jung Lu, Generalissimo of the Chinese forces, on account of his supposed disapproval of the coup d'etat. Other high officials have been superseded. Extraordinary precautions have been taken at the vice-regal capitals to prevent risings. The troops have been served with ball cartridges.

The interior of China is greatly excited, and progressive Chinese are begging the American, British, and Japanese Ministers to intervene and restore the Emperor to power.

A special dispatch from Shanghai says the report of the abdication of the Chinese Emperor has caused a tremendous sensation in Japan, where a strong desire is expressed to adopt stringent measures, as it is believed Russia is the leading hand in the coup d'etat.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says: "A petition was forwarded by telegram to Peking, signed by 1,200 representatives of local Chinese merchants and gentry, begging the Princes and Ministers of the Tsung-li-Yamen to urge the Emperor to reconsider his abdication and to revoke the edict."

The Hong Kong correspondent of The Times says he has received a dispatch intimating the dethronement and death of Emperor Kwangsu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Nothing further has been heard from United States Minister Conger at Peking since his cablegram yesterday announcing the selection of an heir apparent to the Chinese throne. Hence it is concluded that the action taken by the convocation of Chinese notables was technically limited to the naming of Pu Chun as heir apparent.

OPPOSES MERCIER'S CANDIDACY.

Figaro Says the General Was Negligent and Incapable.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The Figaro to-day publishes a bitter article against Gen. Mercier on his arrival at Nantes in support of his candidacy for the Senate in next Sunday's election. It says:

"There is something terrifying and lugubrious in the idea that representatives of the French aristocracy can descend to the level of putting forward a General, not for military merits or victories—since Mercier's negligence and incapacity cost France the lives of 5,750 of her sons in Madagascar—but merely because he deceived a court-martial by sending it forged documents in order to secure the conviction of an innocent Jewish Captain, who barely missed becoming his five thousand seven hundred and fifty-seventh victim."

TROUBLE BREWING IN SAMOA.

It Is Said Mataafa Natives Contemplate an Outbreak.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 26.—Recent reports from Samoa are to the effect that its annexation by Germany is regarded with increasing disfavor by both American and British residents and by the natives themselves. The natives, it is said, are exceedingly dissatisfied at the turn affairs have taken, the Mataafa followers particularly so, as they had understood that a protectorate was contemplated by the powers and that they would be allowed to select their own King.

The Mataafa natives never recognized the provisional Government in Samoa, but have continued to collect taxes on their own account. It is believed by many in the islands that the new arrangements will simply mark the beginning of fresh troubles with the natives, an early uprising of whom is feared. English and Americans are leaving Upolu and Savaii to take up their residence in Fiji and Tonga, and the more wealthy of the Malietoan natives are also leaving the country for the present or until matters appear more settled.

It is predicted in the advices that nothing short of the presence at Samoa of several German cruisers will prevent a native outbreak.

THE GOVERNMENT OF TUTUILA.

Admirals Crowninshield and Kautz Will Confer Regarding It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Instead of going to Florida for his health, as reported from Washington, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, passed through here to-day en route to California on two important missions. He goes to inspect the new naval station at Yerba Buena Island, thirty miles below Mare Island, and to confer with Admiral Kautz at Santiago, Southern California, who is in command of the Pacific Station, regarding the establishment of the Federal Government over the Island of Tutuila, the new possession in the Samoan group.

This mission has been intrusted to Admiral Kautz. Admiral Crowninshield says Tutuila will prove a great boon to America, as it is one of the finest harbors in the Pacific.

Left $1,600,000 to London Hospitals.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Prof. David Edward Hughes, the electrician and inventor, who died on Tuesday, left numerous benevolent bequests. To each of four leading London hospitals he bequeathed £80,000. He had an income of £40,000 ($200,000) a year.

GLOUCESTER FISHERS MISSING.

Effort to Identify One as the Vessel Ashore at Foxtail Point.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 26.—No fewer than four American herring vessels supply many of the conditions necessary to identify them with the large unknown vessel which went ashore Wednesday, Jan. 17, on Foxtail Point, in Bay St. George. These are the Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Essex, and the Phomna, which left Bay of Islands a few days before the disaster with cargoes of frozen herring, and the Harvard, which was going there for cargo from Placentia Bay.

Quite likely other vessels in the same category may have left Gloucester and Boston for the same waters which are from ten to fourteen days out. Any and all such would increase the number of suspects. Thus far nothing has been recovered near the wreck that would help to identify her.

A BICYCLE TIRE TRUST.

Two Companies Abandon a Fight and Prices Will Advance.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Announcement was made to-day of an agreement on the Tillinghast bicycle tire patents which amounts to the forming of a tire trust that will include every manufacturer.

The Diamond and Goodyear Companies in Akron, which have fought the Tillinghast patents, have been won over, and have taken out a license issued by Theodore A. Dodge of New York, owner of the patents, whereby they are allowed to use them. Dodge made concessions to secure the Diamond and Goodyear people. They will pay only half the amount in royalties at first demanded of them. The license the companies take out binds them to maintain a fixed scale of prices.

The effect of the agreement will be an advance of the price of tires of all grades. Although retailers may fix their own prices, all must pay the same for their goods, and the general result will be, it is said, that bicycle tires will cost the consumer 50 per cent. more this year than last. By the new arrangement bicycle dealers will be largely prevented from making a profit on tires in addition to that on the bicycles without the tires.

Suicide in a Small Hotel.

William E. Squire, whose address is unknown to the police, committed suicide some time Thursday at a small hotel at 328 Fourth Avenue, where he had registered Wednesday as "J. D. Haderson, New York City." The body was found lying fully dressed on the bed in his room yesterday morning. On a card on the table near by was "William E. Squire, with Ruggles Brothers, brokers, 52 Broadway." Henry F. Holbrook of the firm of Ruggles Brothers said that the man had applied to the firm for work some time ago, but had not been regularly employed.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Fourth Public Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall.

The fourth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society took place at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted of the overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," Louis Saar's dramatic scena for contralto and orchestra, entitled "Ganymed," Beethoven's fourth symphony, three songs with piano accompaniment—Schubert's "Der Kreuzzug," Schumann's "Der arme Peter," and Franz's "Er its gekommen"—and Goldmark's overture to "Prometheus." The singer was Mme. Schumann-Heink. The B flat symphony of Beethoven has not been heard in so long that it was a treat to listen to it yesterday. The clearness of the form is a lesson which some recent composers might study with profit to themselves and happy results to the progress of music in the twentieth century.

Especialy in the fascinating scherzo does the easy method of Beethoven show how far it overtops the straining after effect and the instrumental contortions of some of his successors. The music is so simple, so spontaneous, and withal so lovely, that one wonders constantly at the remarkable results attained by the employment of such elementary means. But it all goes to show that the principal thing a composer needs is ideas. The symphony was beautifully read by Mr. Paur, who showed a fine insight into its nature, and a complete mastery of the means needed to produce the right effects. That the wood wind did not play in tune was not his fault. He cannot make the wood players of the Philharmonic other than they are. But for the excellence of the ensemble, which gives constant evidence of improvement under his direction, he must be praised.

Mr. Saar's new vocal piece pleased the audience, and with reason. The text is thoroughly favorable to musical embodiment, and Mr. Saar has undertaken his task in a sincere spirit. He has written a fine piece of introductory recitative, melodious in its character and dramatic in its significance. His andante and allegro which follow, are conceived on broad lines and written with skill. The orchestral accompaniment is well devised and the composition as a whole is sufficiently dignified and meritorious to have deserved thoroughly a place on a Philharmonic programme. Mme. Schumann-Heink was altogether out of sorts yesterday. Indeed, to those who know the strain under which she is laboring at the present time, it is wonderful that she appears at all. In such circumstances she is not to be held accountable for any shortcomings, but to be praised for the sincerity which characterizes all her efforts.

Especial commendation must be given to the beautiful and impressive reading of the Wagner overture by Mr. Paur, and to the way in which the fathers played it. The Goldmark work was not so well done. One is often led to fancy that the works on the Philharmonic programmes are taken up for rehearsal in the order in which they stand, and that the last one gets the smallest amount of study. But it was a good performance, taking it all in all, and we should be thankful for it.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

"Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" Once More.

An audience of very large size was present in the Metropolitan Opera House last night when "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" were repeated. The attractiveness of this combination of operas is due not only to the fact that it affords an opportunity to the public to hear two such singers as Mme. Sembrich and Mme Calvé in the same evening, but to the agreeable contrast of the two works themselves. After the bright and sparkling comedy of Donizetti's work the tragedy of the Mascagni piece comes with redoubled force. Both works are among the best of their kinds, and both kinds have their merits. Some considerable comment has already been made in this place on the delights of "Don Pasquale," but there is no harm in once more calling the attention of the readers of THE TIMES to this admirable musical comedy. The play itself is most amusing. Three of the four characters are excellently drawn and are well characterized in the music, and the good old-fashioned plot is based on an idea which never grows old. As for the music, it is bright, spirited, tuneful, and thoroughly in keeping with the mood of the story.

Mme. Sembrich, who repeated her impersonation of Norina, was in splendid voice last night, and her singing was a glorious exhibition of the good old art of bel canto, so much abused, but so invaluable. As before, she acted with consummate skill, and showed herself in every way a mistress of her art. At the end of the opera she again interpolated the "Luce quest' anima" from "Linda di Chamounix." Signor Scotti repeated his admirable singing and acting as Dr. Malatesta, and Signor Pini-Corsi was once more a capital Don Pasquale. Ernesto is not one of M. Salignac's happiest parts, but he sings the serenade well.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana," the audience was permitted once more to be moved and thrilled by the superb Santuzza of Mme. Calvé, an impersonation which will be remembered as one of the operatic masterpieces of our time. Her associates last night were Mr. Dippel as Turiddu, Signor Campanari as Alfio, Mme. Mantelli as Lota, and Mlle. Bauermeister as Lola.

MISS CLAUDE MAKES TROUBLE.

Casino Actress Insists on Having a Dressing Room by Herself.

A delay in the performance of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino Thursday night and last night was only avoided through the manner in which Stage Manager Gerald Coventry handled a request coming from Miss Toby Claude, the young English actress who plays the part of Fifi Fricot and who received such favorable comment on her appearance here. The first indication that she was dissatisfied came on Thursday, when she told the stage manager that she desired a dressing room alone, notwithstanding the fact that when she selected her room Sunday she expressed her willingness to share it with Miss Ella Snyder, who plays the part of Mamie Clancy. Mr. Coventry said he could not attend to the matter at once, but would try to do everything possible to make things agreeable for every one.

Miss Claude declared last night she would wait no longer for matters to be arranged as she desired, and shortly before the orchestra began to play the overture her husband, William P. Carleton, who is also a member of the company, went up to Mr. Coventry and insisted upon an improvement in his wife's dressing room. He said he would not let her enter the theatre unless she could have a room by herself. As this demand came but a short time before the curtain was to go up, Mr. Coventry saw he could do nothing but ask Miss Snyder to vacate the room, which she did willingly, thereby avoiding considerable delay in the beginning of the performance.

It was said at the Casino that Mr. Lederer would not tolerate any further trouble from Miss Claude, and that any more extraordinary demands coming from her would result in the return of Miss Phyllis Rankin to the role of Fifi Fricot, which she created, and the retirement of Miss Claude from the cast.

Kate Claxton a Bankrupt.

Kate Claxton, the actress, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday under the name of Kate E. Stevenson, giving her residence as 288 West Seventieth Street. Her husband, Charles A. Stevenson, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 2 last. In her schedules she gives the liabilities at $10,739, due to the following creditors: Rose Eytinge, London, $3,481; Edgar Bruce, London, $2,211; Gillin Printing Company, $985; A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore, $2,797, balance due for printing; Union Advertiser Job and Printing Company, Rochester $81; W. J. Jennings, Hartford, $80; Calvert Lithographing Company, Detroit, $1,000, and Winters Lithographing Company, Springfield, Ohio $101. Her assets consist of clothing, $100, which is exempt, and an accident insurance policy for $12,000, which expires on Feb. 4 next.

Miss Nethersole in the City.

After an illness of almost a week's duration in Washington, which prevented the opening of her season at Wallack's Theatre in "Sapho" last Monday night, Miss Olga Nethersole returned to this city yesterday. She went direct to the Hoffman House, accompanied by her brother, Louis Nethersole. She was met there by Dr. Holbrook Curtis, who, after making a thorough examination of Miss Nethersole's throat, announced that unless something unforeseen should happen she would be able to appear Monday night.

Lecture by Garrett P. Serviss.

Garrett P. Serviss will deliver the sixth and last lecture of the course on the "Romance of Travel and History" at the Berkeley Lyceum to-day at 11 o'clock. His subject will be "William Tell and the Romance of the Alps."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday, as is usually the case on a Friday during the season, did not bring much of incident or event in the social world of New York. The cold and blustering weather, which was all the more disagreeable as it followed so abruptly on the unseasonably warm weather of the past fortnight, kept people of leisure within doors, and the avenue and uptown fashionable districts were deserted until the afternoon. The fatigue consequent upon the Assembly ball of Thursday night, which did not close until after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, also had something to do with society's apparent retirement from view during the morning. Even the fashionable restaurants were comparatively deserted at the luncheon hour, and the few "at homes" of the afternoon were slimly attended. It was decidedly an "off day" in society. The evening brought the fourth meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class at Sherry's, the third meeting of Mrs. Sneideker's class at the same place, but in the small ball room, and the third meeting of Mrs. O'Connor's class at Delmonico's. Mr. Hermann Oelrichs gave a stag dinner of sixteen covers at his residence, and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin gave a dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Katherine Hall a debutante of the season. The double bill of "Don Pasquale" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the opera brought out a large house.

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To-day will bring a few informal receptions, the third meeting of Mrs. Pratt's evening class at Sherry's, and the third and last of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's "Saturday nights," at which a cotillion will be danced, and in which some handsome and novel favors will be given out.

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The Campania, which sails to-day for Liverpool, has booked, among other passengers, Count de la Chesnaye and Countess de la Chesnaye of Paris; Rear Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald, Capt. the Honorable Cecil Colville, R. N., and Lieut. C. R. Crosby, R. N., all of England; Julius Moeller, Lieut. Romanoff, Mr. Charles P. Vaughn, United States Deputy Consul General at Frankfort, Germany, and Mrs. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkinson, two daughters and son, of Quebec.

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The Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails today for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples, has an exceedingly long passenger list, which, like that of the Augusta Victoria on Thursday, contains comparatively few well-known New York names. Among the New Yorkers booked to sail on this steamer are Mrs. Neilson and her daughter, Miss L. Gebhard Neilson; W. L. Clark, and Mrs. Moses T. Campbell. On the same ship there are booked to sail Prof. J. H. Westcott, Mrs. J. H. Westcott and children of Princeton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Price Wetherill, and the Misses Florence, Isabel, and Gertrude Wetherill of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Joly de Lotbiniere and Mr. and Mrs. William Molson MacPherson of Quebec, Canada. These last two families are among the most prominent in the old Canadian city.

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Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Edgewater, N. J., has almost entirely recovered from the severe illness which prostrated him last Autumn. He will soon go South for the rest of the Winter. Mrs. Grubb's sister, Miss Sopworth of England, has been visiting her this Winter, and Mrs. Grubb gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Sopworth at the Bellevue, in Philadelphia, on Thursday. Among the guests at this luncheon were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Alfred Whelen, and Mrs. Thomas Leaming.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelso Cassatt, who were married in Philadelphia last week, are now on their honeymoon tour in Florida. They are traveling in Mr. Cassatt's private car, and will make a tour of Florida before their return. Yesterday they were at the Ponce de Leon, in St. Augustine.

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The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Mr. George Howard Elder and Miss Anita Mactavish. Miss Mactavish is the great-great-granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and her family is one of the most prominent, socially, in Maryland. Baltimore continues to be very gay, and its society is evidently as novelty mad as that of New York. Miss Champe Robinson gave a tea in honor of Miss Ethel Barrymore on a recent day. The publication of a small volume of poems by Miss Hannah Norris has made quite a sensation in Baltimore society, as some of the verses, while clever, have a decided personal bearing, and the young poetess has not spared her friends.

***

Philadelphia seems to have suffered this season, as the following wail in The Times of that city would seem to show, from the depredations of society thieves:

"The wind-up of the social season," it says, "generally finds many hostesses in arrears for such things as silver-backed brushes, scent bottles, and other trinkets usually found on the toilet tables of dressing rooms. A woman who entertains a great deal was bewailing her losses yesterday afternoon over her luncheon coffee in a restaurant. What she said about society kleptomaniacs was forceful, if not too elegant, from such a charming source. Last Winter, she said, she lost at least $250 worth of ornaments of one kind or another, and 'what was hardest to bear,' she went on, 'was the discovery of one of my favorite scent bottles on the dressing table of an intimate friend.' Many expedients have been resorted to to stop the disappearances, though so far nothing but the locking up of all articles in the least likely to attract a covetous eye has to any extent sufficed. But at that point the vanity of the hostess is touched usually, and she dislikes the notion of hiding from sight all of the pretty things that she would like to show on such occasions. The course of one woman who gave a luncheon one day not so long ago, and afterward missed a small gold mirror, was a little crude, perhaps, but it answered the purpose. She sent to each of the women who had been her guests a postal card, upon which was written: 'Dear Madame, a gold mirror was stolen from my dressing table yesterday. Have you got it?' The mirror was returned, but whence it came its owner up to the present has never been able to find out."

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Mr. and Mrs. F. Norton Goddard are being congratulated on the recent birth of a daughter. Mrs. Goddard is the daughter of Mrs. Grenville Winthrop.

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Mrs. Francis H. Leggett is in California, where she went some weeks ago to visit her sister, Miss MacLeod. Miss Sturgis remains in New York, but will sail shortly for Europe.

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Mrs. John Robinson of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Boykin, (Miss Mary Washington Robinson,) and the Misses Robinson sail for Europe in a fortnight. They will go to the Riviera and Egypt, and be gone until late next Summer.

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A large house party will be given by Mr. and Mrs. George Gould over Sunday at Georgian Court. The Count and Countess de Castellane, Mr. Harry Lehr, and Mr. James De W. Cutting are among the guests expected. There will be a concert, and on Sunday open-air amusements. The party will return on Monday, as some of them are to be guests at Mrs. Astor's ball on the same date.

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Mr. George Keppel has sailed for Europe. He was in this country for several weeks, and was entertained by Mr. William C. Whitney, and was also the guest at several dinners given in Philadelphia and Washington. Mrs. Keppel, his wife, is one of the leaders in the set of the Prince of Wales. She has recently been on a long visit to the Princess of Wales at Sandringham. On the same ship was the Hon. Mrs. Eric Barrington, who had been visiting Miss Ada Rehan. Mrs. Barrington is the wife of the private Secretary of the Marquis of Salisbury. She has a handsome London house at 62 Cadogan Place.

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Apartments have been secured for the Duchess of Marlborough and her mother at Nice. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt Jr., are already there, and Mr. Vanderbilt has not been in as good health as usual. The Valiant has arrived at Nice with William K. Vanderbilt and Mr. Winfield Hoyt on board. They will remain for a short time on the Riviera.

***

Prince Henri de Croy, who has been some time in this country, sails this coming week for Europe. He was at Newport in the Summer, and afterward went to Chicago as the guest of the Potter Palmers. More recently he has been in Washington. He comes from a very old but much impoverished family of Belgium.

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Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin of 865 Madison Avenue gave last evening a dinner in honor of her niece, Miss Katherine Hall, a débutante of this season. The girl guests were all débutantes, and among them were Miss Lucy Morgan, Miss Clare Bryce, Miss Mildred Stokes, and Miss Barbey.

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On Thursday, Feb. 1, Miss Hopeton Drake will give a luncheon of fifteen covers at her residence, 137 West Eightieth Street. This luncheon will be for young people. On the following day, Feb. 2, Miss Edith de Russy, daughter of Gen. de Russy, United States Army, will give a large luncheon, also for young people. On Friday, Feb. 9, Miss Schell of 15 East Eighth Street will give a large dinner for Miss Florence Cragin. Mrs. Henry Holt will on the evening of Feb. 17 give a bal de tête at her residence, 711 Madison Avenue. On Feb. 14 Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster will give a Valentine dance for her daughters. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion.

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Mrs. Benjamin S. Church's dancing class held its fourth meeting for the season in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. Those who received were Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Edward Curtis, Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay. The cotillion was led by Mr. John Van Schaick Oddie. There were two favor figures, and the favors, which were unusually handsome, consisted of large bunches of artificial flowers, pink and white roses, lilacs, &c., tied with satin ribbons; gilt butterflies for the hair, fancy toilet mirrors on chains, and a variety of Japanese curios, lacquered trays, &c. Among the guests present were Mr. McLean of Princeton, Dr. J. Herbert Claiborne of Virginia, Mr. F. L. Lutz of Boston, the Misses Daly of Montana, Miss Dorothy Bunker of Englewood, Miss Hall of Morristown, Miss Rose Fox of Montevideo, N. Y.; Mrs. Christopher Wolfe of Tuxedo, Mrs. Dix, Miss Edith Mills of Flushing, Mrs. Charles B. Curtis, Mr. Halsey of Elizabeth, N. J.

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Among the members of the class present at this dance were Miss Ruth Emmons, Miss Lydia Loring, Miss Pansy B. Roosevelt, Miss May Beekman, Miss Frances V. Stewart, Miss Lucile C. Weeks, Miss Mary Beekman, Miss Janet de Kay, Miss Mary A. Parrott, Miss Maude Nicholas, Miss Mary H. Drake, the Misses Josephine and Sallie Atterbury, Miss Rosina Boardman, Miss Mildred Barnes, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Helen C. Merrill, Miss Florence Tragin, Miss Ella H. Vanderveer, Miss Harriet Fowler, Miss Carola L. Churchill, Miss Zadie Lord, the Misses Maizie and Harriet Delafield, the Misses Alice and Anita Dominick, the Misses Anna and Gertrude Herrick, the Misses de Peyster, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Lilian Carpenter, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Emma Wallace Rutherford, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Georgette Kidd, the Misses Schefer, Miss Laura Sturgis, and the Messrs. John R. Delafield

RUSSELL SAGE RESIGNS

Standard Gas Prepares a Way for His Retirement.

HIS STOCK SALE THE CAUSE

Directors Give Him a Vote of Thanks —Effect on the Local Gas Situation.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Standard Gas Light Company was held yesterday afternoon to receive the resignation of Russell Sage as President. The retirement of Mr. Sage was the direct result of his recent action in disposing of nearly all of his stock in the company, which was declared by other Directors and stockholders to be an act of bad faith. At a meeting of the Directors held soon after it became known that Mr. Sage had sold his stock some of the members of the board told him with emphasis that it was manifestly improper that he should continue to hold the office of President. Mr. Sage flatly refused to resign, and declared in a published statement that he had no intention of retiring until the expiration of his term. He soon found, however, that his position was untenable, it is alleged, and, it is understood, informed the other Directors that he was ready to resign. A way was found for him to do so without loss of dignity, and yesterday's meeting was the result.

The meeting was held at 2 o'clock in the offices of the company, at 31 Nassau Street. All the members of the board were present, except Charles Dana, who is ill. Mr. Sage left the meeting almost immediately after calling it to order, Vice President Frank Tilford taking the chair, and retired to his own offices across the corridor. The resignation of Mr. Sage as President was then presented, and was immediately accepted. In his letter, which was brief, Mr. Sage said that he recognized the right of those holding the larger interests in the company to control its policy and administration, and therefore he had concluded to place his resignation in the hands of the board, to take effect Feb. 1.

Mr. Sage did not resign as a Director of the company, and was not asked to do so. His fellow-Directors showed a disposition to treat the retiring President with the utmost courtesy, and did not neglect to pass a resolution expressing regret at his retirement and thanks for his services to the company.

The only other business transacted at the meeting was the election of Oliver S. Carter, President of the National Bank of the Republic, as a member of the Executive Committee in place of Charles Dana. This change was not connected in any way with the retirement of Mr. Sage, and was due solely to the illness of Mr. Dana, it being desired to have some one in the position who could devote attention to the affairs of the company in the present disturbed situation of the gas business.

Mr. Sage declined to see a reporter after the meeting of the Board of Directors, or to make any statement in regard to his resignation.

When W. Greeley Hoyt, Secretary of the company, was asked if anything had been said at the meeting reflecting upon Mr. Sage, he replied: "Quite the contrary. The best of feeling was manifested all around, and the board adopted a very cordial vote of regret upon Mr. Sage's retirement."

Charles E. Orvis of Orvis Brothers & Co., a Director of the company, who has sympathized actively with the efforts of the Protective Committee of stockholders to prevent Standard Gas stock from falling into hands unfriendly to the policy of the company in the gas war, was asked what had been learned with reference to the sale of stock which led to Mr. Sage's retirement and how the latter had been prevailed upon to resign after having declared his intention to hold on until the expiration of his term.

"We are not certain," he replied, "who are the actual holders of the stock that Mr. Sage sold, but we have pretty well-founded suspicions on the subject. Of course, we know the 'dummies' in whose name the was purchased. Mr. Sage sold 5,600 —nearly all his holdings. He still has a few shares, and so is qualified to continue as a Director. His interest in the company was never as large as was popularly supposed. He got a good price for his stock, but no more than it would have been worth under ordinary conditions, with gas selling at a fair price. By the sale of his stock under the existing circumstances it was considered that he had broken faith with the other Directors and stockholders. We told him what we thought of his action in plain terms at a previous meeting of the board, but there was no disposition to-day to make his retirement difficult or unpleasant. He was entitled to the vote of thanks which he received, for he had been a good President for the company. Perhaps he was a little too conservative at times, but there was no real fault found with his management up to the time he sold his stock, when the other Directors felt that they had a right to expect him to stand by them in the war with the other companies."

Mr. Orvis said that no action had been taken thus far toward choosing Mr. Sage's successor. "Mr. Sage will be President until Feb. 1," he added, "and it is not certain when a new President will be chosen. None but a first-class man will be elected."

In reply to a question as to the possible effect of the retirement of Mr. Sage upon the gas war situation, Mr. Orvis said: "The only effect it will have, as far as the Standard Company is concerned, will be to establish more firmly the policy that has been pursued throughout the fight. The company's affairs are in good condition. Instead of being $400,000 in debt, as has been reported, it has no debts, and has $700,000 in the treasury. Of course, it is not making money, and cannot as long as the war continues. But the Protective Committee has control of a large majority of the stock, which is in strong hands, and there will be no weakening on the part of this company."

Mr. Sage had about two months more to serve as President of the company, and by his resignation will lose his salary for that period. It is understood that his salary was $5,000 a year.

MORE GAS RUMORS.

Consolidated Reported as Securing Sage Holdings of New Amsterdam—Explanation About Consolidated Bonds.

The report was current in Wall Street yesterday that the Consolidated Gas Company had acquired control of the New Amsterdam Company. It is not a new rumor. Yesterday its reappearance had a pleasant effect for people long of New Amsterdam Gas. The common and preferred stock each advanced about 2½ points in the outside securities market, while the bonds were strong.

One of the Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company said that, to the best of his knowledge, there was no truth in the report. An officer of the New Amsterdam Company was inclined to admit that some large holdings in New Amsterdam had recently changed hands, but to doubt that Consolidated interests had acquired them. In some quarters the story was freely described as a mere stockjobbing scheme.

There was some talk in Wall Street yesterday about a paragraph in a recent statement by President Johnston of the State Trust Company, in which he gave $2,000,000 bonds of the Consolidated Gas Company as being partial collateral for the two-million-dollar loan to the Whitney syndicate. It had been popularly supposed that the only Consolidated bonds out were $1,500,000 in 5 per cent debentures, besides the $905,000 in Mutual Gas Light Company 6s, for which the Consolidated people are also responsible. The matter was explained by a Consolidated Trustee as follows:

"When we bought the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company we gave in exchange an obligation of our company—an interest-bearing note. That is what they call a bond in this case. The full details of the transaction will be made public to our stockholders soon."

The Consolidated Gas Company Trustees met yesterday and re-elected the old officers for another year.

George A. Lamb has completed his papers in his action to procure a new election of Consolidated Trustees. The papers will probably be served to-day, and he will take the case into court, he expects, on Monday. Felix Jellenik said yesterday that he would not bring a suit if Mr. Lamb brought one.

"What I think can be established by an action for a new election," said he, "is the serving of substantial notice on the Consolidated Trustees that they must be honest with the stockholders."

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD ON TRUSTS.

Tells Alumni of Syracuse University They Are a Necessary Evolution of the Times.

The ninth annual dinner of the New York Association of Alumni of Syracuse University was held at the St. Denis Hotel last evening. Chancellor James R. Day, who spoke on the future of the university, said that the only thing needed by Syracuse in order to "secure the most magnificent opportunity of any university in America is a million dollars of endowments at once."

John D. Archbold, President of the Board of Trustees of the university and a Director of the Standard Oil Company, responded to a toast on "Trusts." He said in part:

"Trusts, or, to speak correctly, large corporations, are a necessary evolution of the times. They represent a tremendous step of progress. The year 1900 will be marked in the history of our country for its great events in many ways affecting our National life, but in no one respect with more pronounced importance than in this commercial or corporate evolution.

"The outcry against these developments does not come from the great busy industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals, and political demagogues—from the latter perhaps more than any other. It is impossible to imagine in our National life any more pitiful object than that presented in the conceded representative head of one of the great political parties finding the principal topic for his demagogic harangues in attacks on our National thrift and financial stability.

"The remedy for the unrest on this question undoubtedly lies in the direction of National or Federal corporations. If such corporations should be made possible under such fair restrictions and provisions as should rightfully attach to them, any branch of business could be freely entered upon by all comers, and the talk of monopoly would be done away with.

"Our present system of State corporations, almost as varied in their provisions as the number of States, is vexatious alike to the business community and to the authorities of the several States. Such Federal action need not take away from the State its right to taxation or police regulation, but would make it possible for business organizations to know the general terms, on which they could conduct their business in the country at large."

The other speakers were Dean Albert Leonard of the College of Liberal Arts, George H. Bond, Arthur Copeland, and Miss Austiana E. Taylor. The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles O. Dewey; First Vice President—J. Frank Tallman; Second Vice President—The Rev. E. L. Fox; Secretary—Lincoln E. Rowley; Treasurer—F. Z. Lewis; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Florence Hermans.

HONORS HIS OWN MEMORY.

Brady for Years Bedecks Monument Bearing His Name with Those of Known Soldier Dead.

In the public park at Flushing, L. I., is a monument erected by the citizens of that place. The inscription on the monument is as follows:

"Erected in honor of the patriotic volunteers from Flushing who sacrificed their lives in the war for the preservation of our Union, 1861-1865."

On four tablets are inscribed the names of the men who fell in battle. On the north tablet of the monument the third name is that of John Brady. For more than thirty years the people of Flushing have supposed him to be dead. It now appears that Brady is alive and that he has known of the mistake for a number of years. Once a year, on Memorial Day, he has gone to the monument and placed flowers thereon in honor of himself and his fallen comrades.

Brady lives at Corona, L. I. He is sexton of the Methodist church there. He has raised a family of five children. On Oct. 21, 1861, he enlisted at Palace Garden on Fourteenth Street as a member of Company H, Eighty-seventh New York Volunteers His Captain was John Betts, and Col. Dodge commanded the regiment. Brady went first to Washington with the regiment. He was afterward in the Peninsular campaign, and was at the battle of Gettysburg. He was wounded four times. He was discharged at Bundy Station, Va., on Dec. 28, 1863.

Brady returned to Flishing, and after a short rest decided to re-enlist. Just before his regiment, the Fortieth New York, left for the seat of war he injured his hand Before the injury got well the fighting was over. Brady's name appeared on the list of the men who went to the front, but it did not appear among those mustered out. Hence the impression got abroad that he was among the dead. He dropped out of sight, and did not appear until after the monument was erected. When Brady discovered that his name was on the monument he said nothing about it until within the past few days.

WOULD BOYCOTT MRS. BOOTH.

Flushing Residents Asked to Remain Away from a Lecture.

Mrs. Ballington Booth is scheduled to lecture in Flushing next Monday night. Mrs. Booth recently established her home for ex-convicts there, and has caused considerable indignation among the residents of the place. Walter B. Lawrence, one of the most prominent men of the village, has issued a public statement in which he requests all residents of the place to stay away from Mrs. Booth's lecture.

Mr. Lawrence says: "I hope there is enough public spirit in Flushing to induce all good people to stay away from Mrs. Booth's lecture. Here is a woman—however good her intentions—whose fanatical disregard of private rights has put a stigma upon our town which will cling to us for years."

Mrs. Booth's lecture is to be given under the auspices of the Good Citizenship League, in which are most of the prominent women of the town.

MILLER AGAIN INDICTED.

Kings Grand Jury's Reported Findings Against Franklin Syndicate.

The Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed to Judge Aspinall three indictments which are alleged to be against members of the Franklin Syndicate. The indictments were placed in the court safe by direction of the Judge, and nothing concerning them was made public.

It is asserted that one of the indictments has been found against William F. Miller, the missing manager of the syndicate. Miller is said to be in Canada, and under the new indictment, which is alleged to be for a felony, he can be extradited. One of the other indictments presented yesterday is declared to be against a man who backed the syndicate. The third indictment was reported to be against a man who aided Miller to escape. It was said about the Court House late yesterday afternoon, however, that this indictment had no connection with the Miller case.

District Attorney Clarke refused to disclose the nature of the indictments.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The Associated Press is authorized to announce on the very highest authority that the Dominion police have no knowledge of the whereabouts of Miller, the Franklin Syndicate manager, and that no representations have been made to them by any of the United States authorities in the matter.

Steamer Herman Winter Arrives.

The Metropolitan Line steamer Herman Winter, which ran down and sank the steamer Ardandhu off Vineyard Haven early in the week, arrived here yesterday. Officers of the Metropolitan Line gave out a statement yesterday in which they said the accident was caused by the Ardandhu crossing the Herman Winter's bow, apparently through a misunderstanding of signals.

Crew of Sinking Schooner Rescued.

The Captain and crew of the schooner Allan A. McIntyre, which was abandoned last Tuesday in latitude 30.55 and longitude 67.29, arrived here yesterday by the Red Cross steamer Lisbouense. The schooner, which hailed from St. John, N. B., left Pensacola, Fla., about three weeks ago with a cargo of lumber. She encountered rough weather and became water-logged.

Justice William J. Gaynor Ill.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the Supreme Court is ill at his home in Brooklyn. He is said to be suffering from overwork. Justice Gaynor has not appeared in court since Monday last, when he was obliged to leave the bench and go home. It was said yesterday that he may take a trip to Southern Europe for his health.

WINTER COMES TO TOWN.

Borne on the Wings of a Seventy-six-Mile Breeze—Thermometer Takes a Slump.

Winter, which has been lingering for several months somewhere out in the wilds of the Northwest until New Yorkers got the impression that they were going to be neglected this year, got into town yesterday morning with a full assortment of plumbers' luxuries ready to do business at the old stand.

The cold wave arrived shortly after midnight on the Dakota Limited seventy-six mile-an-hour zephyr, and as soon as it had flanked the greater city began to whoop things up in lively fashion. It was raining at midnight on Thursday, and two hours later the gentle breeze from the Northwest took a hand, and the mercury from that time forward began to crawl back down toward the bulb.

At 3 o'clock the thermometer registered 39 degrees, and by 6 o'clock the mercury showed but 28 degrees. At 6:30 o'clock the northwest wind was howling through the street at the rate of seventy-six miles an hour. Three hours later this speed had lessened to sixty-six miles an hour, and at noon the dust-filled breeze was only drifting along at the rate of a mile a minute. The thermometer at this hour registered 21 degrees and the mercury was still retreating in disorder.

Throughout the entire afternoon and evening the wind rarely decreased its speed below sixty miles an hour, and occasionally spurted to seventy miles, which, with the increasing cold, caused such good old-fashioned annoyance and misery as have not been enjoyed by New Yorkers this season As the breezes swept around corners signboards were torn loose from their fastenings and hurled into the street, where they were shunted along at alarming rates. Pedestrians held their hats on with one benumbed hand, while with the other they held together their overcoats or skirts.

At frequent intervals angry men were seen frantically chasing their hats down the streets. In the clouds of dust and whistling wind it was exceedingly difficult to dodge trolley cars, and several serious accidents in this respect were narrowly averted. For a woman to walk anywhere was a serious undertaking, and there were few of them on the street. The wind burst in a plate-glass window in a drug store at Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

All this time the thermometer was retiring modestly. At 6 o'clock in the evening it showed 18 degrees. It lost another degree by 9 o'clock, and at 10:15 o'clock 15 degrees was the figure, with the mercury still bound downward.

The Weather Bureau people stated that this cold wave was what was left of a genuine northwest blizzard on its way to the sea. The storm centre was off Eastport, Me., last night.

AMERICAN COLLIER WRECKED.

Struck a Reef Off Vancouver While in Charge of Canadian Pilot.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 26.—The steel collier Miami, belonging to the Pacific Coast Company, was wrecked on a reef near Oyster Bay, on the east shore of Vancouver Island. She is a total loss, as she broke in two and went to the bottom. Her entire crew were saved.

The Miami was on her way to San Francisco with 4,000 tons of coal when the accident occurred. She struck amidships, and when the tide receded the weight of her cargo broke her back. Underwriters and agents have gone to the scene of the wreck. The loss is estimated at $250,000, with $10,000 additional for the cargo.

The ship was in charge of a Canadian pilot at the time, in accordance with the Dominion regulations requiring an American vessel to have a Canadian pilot in Canadian waters. The Miami has been in service between Puget Sound and British Columbia ports and San Francisco as a collier for less than a year.

PATRIA'S CAPTAIN CENSURED.

Investigators Say He Should Have Run Burning Ship Ashore.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The report of the official investigators at Hamburg into the causes of the loss of the Hamburg-American liner Patria, which took fire at sea Nov. 15 last, was deserted by her crew, then taken in tow, and after varying fortunes ultimately sank off the English coast, concludes with a censure of Capt. Froelich for not running the burning vessel ashore, expressing the belief that the fire was due to the self-ignition of clover seed stored near the engine room.

Dominion Liner Jamestown Aground.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26.—The Old Dominion liner Jamestown was driven ashore in a heavy gale off Lambert's Point to-day. She was coming from Newport News to Norfolk, and in trying to avoid collision with a coal fleet off the point was run aground. No passengers were on board. Tugs are trying to float her.

Stranded Danish Steamer a Wreck.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Danish steamer Livadia, Capt. Jorgensen, from Hamburg for Philadelphia, before reported ashore at Terschelling and a gale prevailing, has become a total wreck. The crew have been all safely landed.

WOMAN CATCHES ALLEGED THIEF

Recognizes Him on the Street and Holds Him Until Help Comes.

A man thought to be a sneakthief implicated in several recent boarding house robberies, was caught by the police yesterday through the pluck of Mrs. E. J. Kimball, who keeps a boarding house at 24 Irving Place. Mrs. Kimball, whose house, it is alleged, was robbed by the man several days ago, after he had engaged a room from her under the name of Gilbert Mantell, caught sight of him in Irving Place. She seized him and screamed, holding him in spite of his struggles, until Detectives Kelly and Cain had rushed to the spot.

Mrs. Kimball charged the man with theft, and he was taken to the police station. On him were found a bunch of skeleton keys and a note addressed to a lawyer, which said: "I am going to take your advice and skip the town." Mantell was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Yorkville Police Court, and held until this morning without bail.

Mantell, who is a good-looking man about thirty years old, is thought to be the man who robbed a boarding house in the Bronx several weeks ago. He was also recognized in court as the man who was arraigned on Dec. 28, charged with stealing a bicycle, a suit of clothes, and an umbrella under the name of Judah T. Schinisky. He furnished $1,000 bail at that time and jumped the bond.

COUNSELOR NOLAN ANNOYED.

Complains of Policeman Boyle's Habit of Dropping Paperweights.

Thomas Nolan, Junior Assistant Corporation Counsel, has a grievance against Policeman Boyle, who is detailed at the Corporation Counsel's office. He says that Boyle has been annoying him for some time, and announced several days ago that he would stand it no longer. Two days ago he notified Chief Devery of his trouble, and the Chief, in turn, notified Inspector Cross.

When the counselor was summoned to appear before the Inspector, at Police Headquarters yesterday, however, he sent back word that he had decided not to make any formal complaint against Boyle.

Boyle has a desk in a room through which the junior Assistant Corporation Counsel is frequently obliged to pass. To assist him in his clerical duties, he has assembled a large collection of paperweights, of various shapes and sizes on his desk.

Counselor Nolan, who has been extremely nervous ever since his accident on a street car some time ago, says that Boyle has collected the paperweights just to annoy him, and drops several of them on the floor with a crash whenever he enters the room.

Several attendants in the Corporation Counsel's office think that the policeman has caught the nervous contagion from the counselor. At any rate, it is certain that he is careless in handling his stack of paperweights, and at times fills the room with a sound like the rattle of musketry.

Mr. Nolan says the dropping of an occasional paperweight would not bother him in the least, but that the constant succession of crashes which he is obliged to listen to is gradually wearing away his nervous system.

Refuses a Call to New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Joseph Stolz has decided not to leave Israel Temple to accept the offer from the Temple Ahawath Chesed of New York.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

President McKinley Will Attend Foreign Missions Conference.

TO BE HELD HERE NEXT APRIL

He Expresses His Interest in the Work and Is Gratified So Many Delegates Will Be Present.

President McKinley will attend the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions in this city in April, and preside on one of the ten days of the meeting, unless something unforeseen prevents. To a committee, consisting of Bishop Satterlee, Morris K. Jesup, Henry W. Grant, and others, which called upon him in Washington this week, he expressed warm interest in the conference, and was gratified when told that already the number of delegates to be in attendance reaches about 1,200. Continental Europe and some other foreign societies are to be heard from, and it is now anticipated that the total number of delegates will reach 2,000.

Gratifying success has attended the efforts of the Committee on Entertainment. Originally it was planned to raise a large fund to pay the cost of entertaining foreign delegates. By asking Methodist families to take Methodist delegates to their homes, Congregational families to take Congregational delegates, and so on, it is found that the necessary entertainment fund is lessened, and the probabilities of benefit from the conference enhanced. It is now planned to have union meetings in adjacent towns on the Sundays which its dates cover.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 4, 1900.

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SUBJECT—The First Disciples of Jesus. John, i., 35-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—They followed Jesus. John, i., 37.

Exactly when the incident brought before us in this lesson occurred is by no means clear. Neither is its relation to the temptation in the wilderness. The time and relationship are therefore evidently of not much practical importance, except to the critic and the harmonist. To the humble believer the facts themselves are sufficient to satisfy his faith and to awaken his devout thanksgiving, no matter when or under what circumstances they occurred.

It is not unreasonable, however, to suppose, from the records as they stand, that immediately after "the temptation," if that was an isolated and specific event, Jesus "returned in the power of the Spirit into Galilee," as stated by St. Luke. There His ministrations and His teaching, whatever they were, excited great attention. (Luke, iv., 14, 15.) How long they were continued we are not told. Probably, as we shall see later on, it was during this visit that the memorable scene in the synagogue of Nazareth took place. (Luke, iv., 16-30.)

While Jesus was thus in Galilee, John the Baptist continued his ministry near the banks of the Jordan, at a place called "Bethabara." (John i., 28.) While he baptized at Bethabara his fame had so greatly spread abroad that "the Jews"—that is, the great council of the Jews, the Sanhedrin—"sent priests and Levites from Jerusalem to ask him, 'Who art thou?'" Faithfully and clearly he gave his testimony that he was "not the Christ," but only "the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Esaias." (vv., 19-27.)

"The next day," after John had given this testimony to the deputation from Jerusalem, Jesus appeared again before him as suddenly and as unexpectedly as He did at His baptism. He had come from Galilee, but He came alone as He did before. His ministry there had awakened curiosity, and anger and opposition, but apparently it had not drawn to Him any disciples. John, however, knew Him now as he did not at His baptism. So as he saw "Jesus coming unto him," he called the attention of all about him to His presence, but it was by a new and very significant title. He did not say, Behold Him who baptizeth with the Holy Ghost, or even, Behold the Son of God, but "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world." (v. 29.)

Probably those who heard this strange announcement thought that all that was required of them was to live better lives, and that all that they needed was care to resist and overcome temptation, which would daily assail them. This is the thought of very many in our own day, and knowing of Jesus's temptation, as the men who stood before John did not know, they look upon it, not as an experience necessary in the work of redemption in order that He might "be made like unto His brethren," (Hebrews, ii., 17,) but as an example by the copying of which His brethren might be made like unto Him. If they "resist the devil," as He did, they are assured that "he will flee from" them, (James, iv., 7,) and so they satisfy themselves that this is all that is needed to make them acceptable to God as well as to men. For them they will be without reproach. This is the logic of human reason, but it is not the teaching of the Holy Ghost. If it were then repentance, prayer and watchfulness without any atonement would be sufficient to give peace to the troubled conscience, and acceptance with God.

WHAT JOHN TAUGHT.

But John taught very differently from this. When he pointed out Jesus as "The Lamb of God," he went on to tell his hearers more fully concerning him. A portion of what he said is recorded in John, i., 26-34, and another portion in John iii., 28-36. Putting them together, the testimony is, This is He of whom I said—After me cometh a Man which was before me. He must increase, but I must decrease, for He was before me. He that cometh from above is above all; he that is of the earth is earthly, and speaketh of the earth; He that cometh from heaven is above all. I knew Him not, "But He that sent me to baptize with water, the same said unto me: Upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending, and remaining on Him, the same is He which baptizeth with the Holy Ghost, and I saw, and bare record, that this is the Son of God. He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." For He is the "Lamb of God"; the only One "Which taketh away the sin of the world."

According to this testimony of John the Baptist, therefore, Jesus of Nazareth was One who had come down from heaven. He was the very Son of God. By his baptism it had been declared that He would meet every demand of the law of righteousness, and by this testimony that He would also meet all its demands for penalty. As "the Son of God" in the flesh He would live a life of obedience to the law to be imputed to the sinner, and as "the Lamb of God" in the flesh He would die as a sacrifice acceptable to God, to atone for the sinner's disobedience. And all this was to be made available to the sinner by faith, for "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." This John the Baptist gave "knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins," (Luke, i., 77,) through an acceptable sacrifice. Evidently he had a very deep spiritual insight into the grace of God.

But John also testified of this God-Man, "What He hath seen and heard, that He testifieth; and no man receiveth His testimony." (John iii., 32.) Neither did the multitude receive John's testimony concerning Him. When he said "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sins of the world," the whole multitude probably turned and looked after Jesus, as many do to-day as an object worthy of a moment's attention, but not as an object for their faith, and that because of their idea of sin. That idea was that it could be washed away by water and overcome by good resolutions. It was far beyond their comprehension that it was of such a character that only the sacrifice of the Son of God "as a lamb without blemish and without spot" (1 Peter, i., 19,) could at all atone for it. So there is no record that a single one of all of John's hearers that day followed Jesus. They heard of His origin and of His work, they saw His very person, they were told plainly by one in whom they had every confidence "he that believeth not on the Son shall not see life," and yet they were satisfied with the baptism of repentance, and felt no need of that of the Holy Ghost, or of the cleansing blood of "The Lamb of God."

"THE LAMB OF GOD."

On "the next day" (v. 35) John was engaged in conversation with two of his disciples. They, probably, were not present when he pointed out Jesus to the multitude, and it was, probably, in an interval between his public preaching services. They were fishermen from the neighborhood of the Sea of Galilee. They were evidently earnest, thoughtful men. As they plied their trade on the sea, they had heard of his preaching. It at once made a strong appeal to them, for they were evidently not satisfied with themselves or with their prospects. So they left their nets to sit at John's feet and learn how they could be delivered from the power and the penalty of sin.

They were Andrew and John, but John is careful to conceal his name in telling the story. They were accompanied by Simon, the brother of Andrew, and probably by James, the brother of John. These two brothers, however, were not with them on this day, when they were enjoying the private and personal instructions of their teacher. He had undoubtedly told them, as he had told the multitude the day before, that "he that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life," (iii., 36,) but who "the Son" was and how He could take away sin must have been very obscure to their minds. They had never seen Him, and they knew nothing of His work. But as John endeavored to instruct them, and as they listened, eager to be instructed, suddenly Jesus Himself walked by them. Evidently He had had no communication with John since His arrival; the day before He had come suddenly into the neighborhood and had then as suddenly disappeared. But John at once recognized Him again, and, turning to his disciples, he said: "Behold the Lamb of God." (v. 36.) They immediately left John and "they followed Jesus."

The peculiar and important part a lamb took in their religious services they well understood. Every day, morning and evening, (Exodus, xxix., 39,) a lamb "without blemish" was offered as a whole burnt offering on the great altar in the Temple as an atonement for the sins of the people. Once every year, on the great day of the Atonement, they also knew that the high priest took two lambs of the goats and, offering one of them upon the altar, he sprinkled its blood upon the other, and then, laying "both his hands upon the head of the live goat," he confessed "over him all the iniquities of the children of Israel and all their transgressions in all their sins," putting them "thus upon the head of the goat," or "imputing" them to him. Then he sent "him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness." (Leviticus, xvi.,) and they were taken away, to be remembered no more forever.

They also knew that the great feast of "The Passover"—to which as devout Jews they had gone up to Jerusalem every year since they were seven years old—was instituted expressly to keep them in mind of the deliverance of their forefathers from the bondage of Egypt, through the blood of a lamb sprinkled in faith upon the doors of their houses. (Exodus, xii.) But all of these lambs were selected by men. They had probably often selected such themselves, and they knew from sad experience that "it is not possible that the blood of bulls, and of goats, should take away sins." (Hebrews, x., 4.) Here, however, in the person of the living man, they were told to "behold the Lamb" selected by God Himself, and who could take away "the sin of the world."

Leaving, therefore, John the Baptist, Andrew and John drew near to Jesus of Nazareth. As soon as He saw them He turned—as He always does to those who truly seek Him—and inquired: "What seek ye?" "Master," they said, "where dwellest Thou?"

"Come and see," was His gracious reply. So they went in with Him into the place where He lodged, "and abode with Him that day." "It was about the tenth hour." (v. 39.) If the time was reckoned according to the Roman day—as probably it was—it was 10 o'clock in the morning, and nearly the whole day was spent "with Him." If, however, the time was Jewish time, it was 4 in the afternoon, and only two hours yet remained before night. But even this was long enough to make a complete change in the purposes and hopes of these two men. Those few hours of personal communion with "The Lamb of God" must have been very precious hours. They were men who were deeply conscious that they were sinners. It was that which had sent them to John the Baptist. But now they had sat at the feet of Him who could take away sin—"the sin of the world"—by the atoning sacrifice of Himself. They must have come away with a gladness of heart to which they had long been strangers.

SPREADING THE GOOD NEWS.

But when they went out from His presence it was not to keep their joy to themselves. No one who has ever had the experiences which they had that day ever did. Although they were not called immediately to follow Jesus as His recognized disciples, yet they were ready to respond to His call to be so enrolled whenever He should make it. But they did not wait for that. Immediately Andrew found his brother Simon, and probably John his brother James, although with characteristic modesty he never tells us of what he did himself. As soon as they found them they told them the good news which had filled their own hearts with so much joy. "We have found the Messias," they said.

Evidently this was the great fact made known to them by Jesus Himself just as He afterward revealed it to the woman of Sychar. (John, iv., 25, 26.) It said to them in some dim, perhaps, but no uncertain way that this man of Nazareth was none other than the long-expected Messiah of whom "Moses in the law, and the prophets did write." (v. 45.) and of whom the Psalmist had sung, the very Son of God, and the Lamb of God.

So they brought their brothers to Jesus. As soon as He saw Simon, He welcomed him to Himself, and gave him a new name. He would not know him simply as "the son of Jona," but uniting him to Himself, the living "Rock," (1 Cor., x., 4,) He said: "Thou shalt be called Cephas;" Cephas in Syriac meaning rock, or a stone, the same as Petros in Greek.

The next day Jesus returned to Galilee. (v. 43.) Probably Andrew and Peter, and John and James accompanied Him. (ii., 2.) On His arrival there He did not wait for some one to bring new disciples to Him, but Himself "findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow Me." So He often deals with the sons of men even yet; some are called by the zeal of those who have found Him, and some are called by Himself directly. Probably Philip had attended His ministry when in Galilee before, but had not joined himself to Him. Now, however, he was ready to be called into His fellowship and service.

But as soon as he was joined to Jesus Himself, like Andrew and John, he sought out his friend Nathaniel. At first his friend was staggered at the idea of the Messiah coming out of Nazareth, but all of his objections were silenced by Philip's simple request, "Come and see." This is the only way to know Him, whom to know is eternal life. (John, xvii., 3.) It was the way by which each one of these first six disciples were taught. It has been the way by which all have learned since then, and probably will be the only way until the end of time. It is the silencer of doubt and the strengthener of faith.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of the time when this incident occurred?

Where was John baptizing, and what took place there?

How did Jesus come to John, and by what title did John point Him out?

What was the probable thought of those who heard this title, and what is said of Jesus's temptation?

What was John's fuller testimony concerning Jesus, and how did it give "knowledge of salvation"?

What was the effect of John's testimony, and what is said of it?

What occurred "the next day," and what is said of Andrew and John?

What did they know concerning the part a lamb took in their religious services, and at the Passover?

What did they do when Jesus was pointed out to them as "The Lamb of God," and how did He receive them?

How long did they stay with Him, and what is said of their interview?

What did Jesus reveal to them concerning Himself—what did they do—and what is said of Simon?

What did Jesus do on "the day following," and what is said of Philip and Nathaniel?

What is the way to know the truth concerning Jesus?

Church News and Notes.

The sermon this morning in the Temple Israel of Harlem will be on "Subserviency."

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs will preach his fourth sermon on the incarnation to-morrow afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will speak to-morrow morning in Temple Emanu-El on "Progress in Religion and Liberalism."

Prof. Wharton James will speak to-morrow morning and evening in the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street.

The Rev. Dr. Krans will preach to-morrow morning in St. Matthew's Church on "Moses at the Burning Bush." Bishop Funston will preach in the evening.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach to-morrow morning in All Souls' Unitarian Church on "The Inspiration of a Great Purpose."

Hugh O. Pentecost will speak to-morrow morning in Mott Memorial Hall on "Foreordination."

The Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry will speak to-morrow morning in South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on "The Good Physician." There will be a children's praise service at 9:45 A. M.

The Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay will preach to-morrow evening in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church on "The Prodigal Son." Ira D. Sankey will sing "Welcome, Wanderer, Welcome."

An evangelistic rally will be held in the Marble Collegiate Church on Monday afternoon. The Countess Schimmelmann of Denmark will give an account of her conversion and work.

The Rev. Dr. Steele will speak to-morrow morning in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church on "Helps and Hindrances to a Revival," and in the evening on "The Soul, Its Worth and Salvation."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will speak in the Church of the Divine Paternity to-morrow morning on "Brooklyn and Mediæval Theology." In the evening he will speak on "Differences; or, the Clash of Classes, How Remedied."

The Rev. Dr. Howard H. Russell of Columbus, Ohio, will speak before the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones will speak to-morrow morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Sixty-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, on "Christianity and Caste." In the evening he will speak on "Some Types of New York City Life."

Dr. Felix Adler will speak to-morrow morning in Carnegie Music Hall on "The Teaching of Religion in Regard to Divorce."

Henry Frank of the Metropolitan Independent Church will speak in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow morning on "The Real Thomas Paine."

A "popular free concert" will be given this evening in the Metropolitan Temple. P. W. Radcliffe will preside.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will speak to-morrow morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church on "An Ideal Church," and in the evening on "Sowing the Wind."

The Rev. L. W. Batten will preach to-morrow morning in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church on "Causes of Unbelief." In the evening the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn will preach.

"Emanuel Swedenborg, the Man and His Mission," will be the subject of a discourse by the Rev. Julian K. Smyth at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, to-morrow evening. This is the first of a short series explanatory of the nature, position, and teachings of the New Jerusalem Church. Other topics in the course are: "What Is the New Church?" "The Key and the Book; or, the True Character of the Bible"; "The Corner-Stone of the Christian Religion; or, Who Was Jesus Christ?" The pastor's sermon to-morrow morning will be "The Doctrine of the Remnant; or, The Responsibilities of the Few."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. William Adams Brown, M. A.; all are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Avenue and 20th St.—Sunday school, 10 A. M. At 11 A. M., the pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach the fourth in the course of sermons upon "The Inspirations of Life." "Inspirations of a Great Purpose." The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and Rev. R. M. W. Black at 8 P. M.

A SERMON BY J. A. FORNEY ON PHYSICAL and spiritual development, matrimonial relations, proved from a Biblical standpoint as the only sure method to be followed to prolong life and to attain immortality of spirit, soul, and body without blood. Church, 108 1st St.; 7:30 P. M.

AT EIGHTEENTH ST. AND EIGHTH AV. Methodist Episcopal Church the revival meetings continue. Dr. Darwood will preach morning and evening.

AT LENOX AVE. UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject—"The World We Live In." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. Anti-saloon League meeting, 8 P. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor, preaches. Subject: "Methods of the Paulists and Jesuits in Converting Weak Protestants to Roman Catholicism."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—

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WANTED—Young man to do financial reporting and similar work; stenographer preferred; write fully. Newbur, 1,750 North 15th St., Philadelphia.

DEPOSITORS DEMAND MONEY

Closing of the Canajoharie Bank Causes Run in Fort Plain.

Institution in That Place, However, Meets the Emergency — Richmond's Death Doubted.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Owing to the closing of the Canajoharie National Bank yesterday by order of the Controller of the Currency at Washington on account of the condition of affairs left by the late President A. G. Richmond, the run continued here to-day on the Farmers and Mechanics', Bank, of which Richmond was also President. The Farmers and Mechanics', however, was equal to the emergency, having received assistance from the Fort Plain National Bank, and proffers of assistance from National banks at Little Falls and St. Johnsville.

All day long the Farmers and Mechanics' was filled with more or less nervous men and women holding certificates of deposit, but as fast as the money was demanded it was handed out, the force being doubled for the occasion, and big piles of currency being conspicuously and conveniently displayed Toward the close of banking hours the excitement subsided, while the stacks of money apparently had not decreased.

Considerable distress has been caused by the closing of the Canajoharie National Bank. Many men, both of large and small means, are tied up financially. It now appears that Richmond traveled extensively, lived and entertained ostentatiously, and was supposed to be worth at least $250,000. It is now believed that he was not worth more than $35,000. His paper is coming to the front on all sides. An Albany bank recently filed a judgment against his estate for $7,000.

It is now believed that the Clark Fabric Company, at Sydney, N. Y., was the cause of Richmond's trouble.

Richmond is said to have been found dead at his sister's home in an obscure hamlet in Madison County, far from his town residence, and at the time, and more so lately, there were various rumors of suicide. But now there are those of the opinion that he is not dead at all, but that he is traveling abroad. It is known that he carried big life insurance policies, over $50,000 in all, $10,000 having been taken out only a few months prior to his reported death. It is said that only one payment was ever made on the $10,000 policy before Richmond's death or disappearance.

EX-MAYOR OF COLUMBUS DEAD.

Cotton Hayden Allen Expires in St. Louis After a Long Illness.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—After an illness of several months, Cotton Hayden Allen, ex-Mayor of Columbus, died to-day at the Southern Hotel, aged sixty-five years. The body will be taken to Columbus for interment.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—There was rpofound regret manifested here on the announcement of the death of former Mayor Allen, who was one of the foremost business men of Columbus. He was the general manager of the vast Hayden interests in this city. The City Council and the Board of Trade have called special meetings to take action on his death.

PHILADELPHIA FACTORY BURNS.

Twelve Employes Hurt and One Reported Missing.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The Angora Manufacturing Company's plant was destroyed by fire to-day and one employe, Lizzie Blackburn, aged seventeen, is missing Her body is believed to be in the ruins. The factory was located at Angora, in the southwestern extremity of the city, and employed 130 hands in the manufacture of cotton yarns.

The fire started in the "mule room," and is believed to have originated from an overheated bearing on one of the machines. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the entire mill, a four-story brick structure, was levelled to the ground. The male employes who worked on the first floor escaped without difficulty, but there was a panic among the upper floors, twelve of the employes being injured. The loss is about $150,000, partly covered by insurance.

"HYPNOTIC" CRIMINAL DEAD.

Joseph Lamb, the Toledo Peddler, Who Was Accused of Forgery.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Joseph Lamb, for many years an express agent here, died of heart disease in the house of strangers this afternoon, where he went to peddle brooms.

Lamb acquired notoriety ten years ago through his connection with Mme. Lydia Devere, for whom he negotiated a note for $5,000, to which the name of C. F. Brown, a wealthy Youngstown iron manufacturer, was forged. This was one of several similar cases, and both were arrested and tried.

Irving Belford, now Clerk of the Federal Court here, defended Lamb and astonished the bar and jurors by admitting all charges but pleading that Lamb had acted while under hypnotic influence.

It was the first time this defense was ever made in an American court, but it was established to the satisfaction of the jury, and the express agent was acquitted. He lost his position, and has since been making and peddling brooms.

PRAIRIE FIRE NEAR TARRYTOWN

Big Marsh Burned Over, Flames Leaping Twenty Feet Into the Air.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 26.—This village had an illustration to-night of what a fire on the prairies is like. A big marsh, eight acres in extent, north of the village, was burned over. During the Summer the grass and weeds grew to a height of four or five feet. This was uncut, and in some manner took fire.

Flames twenty to thirty feet high rolled in the air and the roar could be heard for a mile. Several large residences are situated not far from the swamp, and there was danger that the high winds would carry the flames to them.

The firemen were called out to fight back the flames, and despite the great heat they suffered severely. Close to the fire the heat was great enough to blister their faces, but further back the wind cut through them and their wet clothing froze stiff. The fire presented a fine sight and, unmindful of the weather, a large crowd turned out to see the sight.

The marsh was formerly owned by William Rockefeller. He sold it some time ago to J. B. Walker of The Cosmopolitan, and it is said that a large automobile factory is to be built upon it.

Preferences in Bankruptcy Cases.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Ruling was made in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to-day by Judges Jenkins, Wood, and Bunn that a creditor who within four months of his debtors' bankruptcy has innocently received a payment on his debt cannot be permitted to prove his debt in the bankruptcy proceedings nor receive from the estate of the bankrupt a dividend thereon without surrendering the preference allowed. The ruling is said to establish a new precedent for creditors under the National bankruptcy law. The decision was handed down in the appeal of the Columbus Electric Company against Charles H. Worden, Trustee of the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation.

War Department Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The War Department has issued an order providing for the filling of vacancies in the Signal Corps by transfer from the line of the army of officers less than thirty years of age, who have served at least two years, and passed a satisfactory examination. The order provides that exception be made in the case of officers with distinguished war service, when the age limit may be increased to forty years.

Another order allows thirty cents for every twenty miles of travel to discharged soldiers making their way home.

Mite of Human Kind Dead.

John Murray, ten days old, died last night at 457 West Fiftieth Street. When little John came into this world he weighed but twenty ounces, and was one of the smallest children ever born in this city. The mite of humanity attracted much notice, and the tenants of the big house, as well as his parents, sincerely mourn his death

LYNCHING IN COLORADO.

One of the Convicts Who Murdered the Night Captain of Canyon City Penitentiary Hanged by a Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—A man named Reynolds was taken from the officers of the law at Canyon City to-night and hanged to a telegraph pole just outside the penitentiary walls.

Reynolds and a companion named Wagner escaped from the Colorado penitentiary after killing Night Captain Rooney. Wagner is said to have held Rooney, while Reynolds stabbed him. The men were subsequently captured, but Wagner escaped.

Immediately on receipt of the news that Reynolds was in custody the fire bells at Canyon City were rung and the town turned out en masse for the lynching.

TONS OF MAIL MATTER HELD.

Stacked Up on the British Columbia Border on Account of Dispute as to Smallpox Disinfection.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 26.—International authorities have clashed over the quarantine declared by British Columbia against Eastern Washington mails on account of smallpox. Since Tuesday night all American mail over the Spokane Falls and Northern Railway has been tied up at Northport, Washington, at the boundary line. Canadian officials insist that Americans fumigate the mails. Americans insist that Canadians disinfect it. The matter was referred to Washington, and the Postmaster General refuses to give orders to disinfect the mail on this side. The Canadians referred the matter to Ottawa, and the dispute is now being waged between the Canadian and American postal authorities. Meanwhile tons of mail are being stacked up at Northport.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Superintendent White of the Railway Mail Service said today that the United States officials, when they learned of the prevalence of smallpox at Spokane, had directed that all mail leaving that place should be disinfected, but as the disease has not appeared between Spokane and the Canadian border, it has not been deemed necessary to fumigate the mail after it leaves the infected city.

But few Post Offices on the Gulf coast are permenently provided with disinfecting apparatus, so the order could not be put into effect immediately. It was also directed that any mail which may have left Spokane for British Columbia, which is suspected of being infected, shall be returned to Spokane for fumigation.

Post Office officials here are of opinion that if the British Columbian officials desire to have the mails disinfected at the border they should attend to that duty themselves. All the mail in question is addressed to residents of British Columbia, and some of it originated in Canada. It has been the custom of this Government to disinfect mails from infected countries as soon as they cross the borders.

MRS. BOWMAN'S DIAMONDS FOUND

Damage Suit Threatened by the Mother of the Girl Arrested.

Mrs. G. A. Bowman of the St. Cloud Hotel, who caused the arrest Sunday night of her nurse girl, Viola Moore, a mulatto, thirteen years old, on the charge of taking diamonds valued at $600, sent word to the police yesterday that she had found her diamonds. Before leaving the hotel Sunday afternoon she had put her jewels in a chamois bag, which she placed in her corsage. Upon her return she disrobed and lay down in a wrapper to take a nap. When she awoke the diamonds were missing and could not be found. Yesterday Mrs. Bowman found the bag of jewels caught in the turn lining of a skirt she was about to put on.

When arrested the girl was so frightened that she told the police that she had found the diamonds on the floor, and had thrown them out of the window. At another time she said she had placed them in the Sixth Avenue trolley slot. She was placed in the custody of the Gerry society. Her mother now threatens to bring a suit for damages against Mrs. Bowman.

HOBOKEN'S NEW LIGHT CONCERN.

Mayor Fagan Said to be Interested in the Company.

The Municipal Light, Heat, and Power Company, which on Wednesday applied to the Hoboken Common Council for a franchise, yesterday filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk Fisher, at Jersey City. The capital stock is $300,000. The incorporators are John Bruning, 2,000 shares, and Joseph Walsh and Mr. Wallenstein, 500 shares each.

It was reported in Hoboken yesterday that Mayor Fagan was interested in the new company, but he refused to confirm or deny the statement or to discuss the matter in any way. Mr. Bruning, the principal stockholder, said Mayor Fagan had no interest in the company, direct or indirect.

It was also reported that Mayor Fagan had purchased the property recently owned by the defunct North River Light and Power Company. This the Mayor denied positively.

James F. Minturn, Corporation Attorney, has given an opinion informally to Councilmen Stell and Frommel to the effect that the present contract with the North Hudson Light, Heat, and Power Company for lighting the streets and public buildings of Hoboken is invalid and may be set aside at any time.

CHURCH-GOING CARD PLAYERS.

Evangelist Compares Them with Darky Crap Shooters.

The Rev. L. G. Broughton, the Atlanta evangelist, who is leading the revival in Brooklyn, made an attack upon euchre players at the meeting in Association Hall yesterday.

"These society folks," said Dr. Broughton, "go about playing euchre for prizes, and it is advertised in the society columns that Mrs. So and So won a box of candy or something else, but they don't call it gambling.

"Why, down my way, if they catch two or three little darkies in the back alley shooting craps they'll arrest them and put them in jail. Are they doing anything worse than these churchgoing card players?

"What's the difference between them and regular gamblers? Only the difference between a streak of green and a streak of red."

Mr. Shearman on Revival Movement.

Much criticism of the present revival movement in Brooklyn was made at the regular weekly prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last night. Thomas G. Shearman declared that the present movement had developed into a tirade against Unitarianism rather than a fight against sin, and his opinion was echoed by many others present. The present revivals were complained of as unlike in spirit and tone the revivals which had been conducted by Plymouth Church.

Public School Pupils Graduated.

The semi-annual graduation exercises of the female department of Public School No. 6, at Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, were held yesterday morning. School Inspector Louis P. Bach presided and an interesting programme was rendered by the pupils. Addresses were made by Dr. A. P. Marble, the Rev. Dr. Flagg, and the Rev. Dr. H. A. Johnston. Miss Irene I. Nathan was valedictorian. Diplomas were awarded to forty graduates, and scholarship medals were awarded to Euphemia Shearer, Irene I. Nathan, and Edna A. Palmer.

Western Man a Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—William E. Francis of Peoria, Ill., a well-known liquor dealer, took cyanide of potassium and died at the Hotel Rexford to-night. He left letters to his wife and father, who live in Peoria.

E. J. Phelps's Condition Encouraging.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—The condition of E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, who is ill with pneumonia, was reported more hopeful at a late hour to-night. The symptoms are somewhat encouraging for his recovery.

Could Remember It.

"Is it the grip that ails me, doctor?"

"It's the grip. Take this powder three times a day. As soon as you go home have your wife mix you some hot whisky and lemon juice—wait a moment. I'll write it down."

"That won't be necessary, doctor. I can remember the hot whisky and lemon juice."—Chicago Tribune

POLITICIANS IN A DISPUTE.

S. M. Brice and Jocelyn Johnson Bring Cab Driver to Terms.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice and Jocelyn Johnson, President Guggenheimer's secretary, had a lively discussion with a cab driver last night over an alleged overcharge, which was finally submitted to the arbitration of the Night Sergeant at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

Mr. Brice and Mr. Johnson hired a cab at the Holland House early in the evening and drove to the Democratic Club. The driver was Martin Hedron of 419 West Fifty-third Street. About two hours and a half were spent at the Democratic Club. At the end of that time they drove to Thirtieth Street and Sixth Avenue. Here they alighted and offered to pay the fare.

The whole time occupied had been 3½ hours, which, according to the city ordinance, fixing cab rates at $1 per hour, made the fare $3.50. Hedron, however, demanded $4.50, and said he had never heard of the ordinance.

The argument had begun to draw a crowd, so the disputants agreed to submit the question to the Sergeant of the police station near by. Hedron was instructed in the law and accepted $3.50.

Asked Col. Gardiner Too High a Fare.

A cab driver who gave his name as James Bengough of 99 Perry Street, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with refusing to get out of line at the Old Guard ball when ordered to do so. The policeman who made the arrest told Magistrate Hogan that the prisoner had been called by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and had demanded $2 to go from the Opera House to the Waldorf-Astoria. This Col. Gardiner refused to pay, and when the driver refused to get out of the line and give place to another driver, he had arrested him. Magistrate Hogan said it was wrong to try to extort $2 from the Colonel, and discharged the prisoner.

A BURGLAR'S HUMOROUS PRANK.

Took Long Risk to Collect Valuables and Then Left Them Behind.

A burglar visited the flat of Morris Iselbacker, at 871 Third Avenue, Wednesday afternoon. As a gentle intimation of his sense of humor, he removed a pillow case from a bed upon which Mrs. Iselbacker was taking a nap at the time. Then carefully avoiding the five other members of the family who were in the other rooms, he slipped into each room as it was temporarily vacated, collecting tltogether $200 worth of clothing and jewelry. This he appropriately placed in the pillow case. Then his sense of humor, or his nerve, or both, failed him, and from the heap of plunder he selected a dress suit, with proper cuff, collar, and shirt accompaniments, and then, throwing a light overcoat over his arm, walked out.

Mrs. Iselbacker had gone into the front room to lie down. The other members of the family, two children, a cousin, a nurse, and a servant, were in other parts of the flat when five-year-old Elsie found the hall door open. She thought this was queer, as she had locked it half an hour before. She alarmed the household and a search was begun. In the parlor they found the missing articles packed in the pillow case, among them a sealskin jacket. Only the overcoat and dress suit were gone.

PRESIDENT EBBETS HOME.

Says Cleveland and Louisville Have Agreed to Leave the League.

Charles H. Ebbets, President of the Brooklyn Baseball Club and part owner of the Baltimore Club, returned yesterday from Cleveland, where he attended the meeting of the Circuit Committee of the National League. Mr. Ebbets said that the question of reducing the circuit to eight clubs this season was thoroughly discussed, but no definite action was taken.

As the question now stands the committee has decided to go along on a ten-club basis, the Cleveland and Louisville clubs having accepted the offer of the League to drop out. It is not known, however, whether the League will adopt a circuit of ten clubs. If it decides against a ten-club circuit two other cities will have to be added, and the twelve-club agreement carried out until its expiration in 1902.

Mr. Ebbets announced that the Baltimore Club would proceed to send contracts to the Baltimore players despite the reports that McGraw, Robinson, and others of the team will join the American Association. He did not believe the report that the new association had secured the lease of the grounds of the Baltimore Club, as the present lease covers the season of 1900.

BASEBALL IN BALTIMORE.

McGraw Is Trying to Get Old Players for the New Association.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Fourteen men met in the Eutaw House to-night, and formally organized the Baltimore Club of the American Association of Baseball Players. Officers were elected as follows: President—Philip Peterson; Secretary and Treasurer—Harry Goldman; General Manager—John J. McGraw.

Messrs. Peterson, McGraw, and Conway, with W. Sams, counsel for the club, will attend the meeting of the association members at Philadelphia Tuesday.

Ned Hanlon's loss by his star players like McGraw and Robinson casting their fortunes with the new association will amount to $50,000. He valued the releases of McGraw and Robinson alone at $20,000.

It is apparent here that there will be a big bolt of players from the League to the association. Robinson, McGraw, and "Bill" Clarke say the blacklisting threats of the National League are a joke. All declared that they welcomed an organization which would treat them like men, and not sell them around like slaves.

McGraw sent letters to every member of the old Baltimore team asking them to sign with the new association. "Bill" Clarke says that he knows a number of good players now with league teams who will go with the association if the salary offered them is reasonable.

GOLF CONTESTS AT TAMPA.

Rawlins Defeats Low and Will Meet Smith To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 26.—Harry Rawlins beat out all new-comers to-day in a game of almost perfect golf. He was matched against George Low in the semi-finals, 18 holes, and beat him by 5 up and 4 to play. In addition to this, he beat bogey one stroke, making the course in 75. His opponent to-morrow will be Willie Smith, who met Launcelot Servos to-day and defeated him 2 up and 1 to play.

Both matches were strongly contested. Smith and Low were somewhat handicapped by playing over a new course against men accustomed to the lay of the land. The first three holes in their match were halved, the fourth went to Rawlins, the fifth halved, the sixth to Rawlins. This made them even. Then the seventh and eighth were halved. Rawlins made the ninth and was three up. After this Low could do no better than halve holes.

After warm work between Smith and Servos, they were even on the fifteenth hole, and Smith won the sixteenth and seventeenth, where Servos's ball fell in the sand road, and he lost the match in lifting it out. Smith scored 2 up and 1 to play.

Tom Dunn beat Col. Dick, 9 up, and W. E. Burlock, Jr., defeated Col. Gillespie, 2 up and 1 to play. This will bring Dunn and Burlock together in the finals to-morrow, 36 holes.

GOLF AT PALM BEACH.

Finals for Three Cups Will Be Played Off To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 26.—The contestants in the tournament for the President's Cups played down to the finals today. The results of the day's work are:

First Round—President's Cup.—C. B. Cory beat H. Suydam, 8 up and 7 to play. S. Maddock beat A. W. Black, 3 up and 1 to play; G. H. Davis beat G. F. Kennedy, 4 up and 2 to play. H. M. Forrest beat E. C. Green, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Finals.—C. B. Cory beat S. Maddock, 2 up and 1 to play. W. H. Davis beat H. M. Forrest, 4 up and 3 to play.

Consolation Cup—First Round.—D. Loring beat C. W. MacQuoid, 4 up and 2 to play. G. H. Johnson beat L. F. Brigham, 4 up and 3 to play. C. C. Sinnott beat C. B. Dorsey, 4 up and 2 to play. A. E. Kennedy beat F. A. Drake, 5 up and 4 to play.

Semi-Finals.—D. A. Loring, Jr., beat J. H. Johnson, 3 up and 1 to play. A. E. Kennedy beat C. C. Sinnott, 7 up and 5 to play.

Inconsolable Cup.—First Round.—L. H. Kennedy beat J. Sinnott, 3 up and 1 to play. J. H. Babcock beat P. C. Wiest, 5 up and 4 to play. W. Gordon Brown beat F. E. Brown by default.

Finals are scheduled for to-morrow afternoon.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Two of the games in the Harlem League last night were closely contested. In the first game the Empires turned out the best score of the night, 970, easily defeating the Premiers. The second game, between the Boulevards and Premiers, was close throughout, the Boulevards winning by three pins. The final game furnished another close contest, in which the Empires won from the Boulevards by eight pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 219; Mische, 134; Howell, 184; Sohl, 210; Arnold, 225. Total, 970.
Premier—Moritz, 136; Ullman, 147; Moses, 154; Levy, 167; Davidson, 141. Total, 745.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Knaus, 173; Howard, 152; Darrell, 139; Wanderer, 190; Vetter, 160. Total, 814.
Premier—Davidson, 176; Ullman, 139; Moses, 158; Levy, 181; Moritz, 157. Total, 811.

THIRD GAME.

Empire—Voorhees, 143; Mische, 212; Howell, 156; Sohl, 181; Arnold, 194. Total, 886.
Boulevard—Knaus, 200; Howard, 175; Darrell, 185; Wanderer, 171; Vetter, 147. Total, 878.

The Morris Wheelmen defeated the Empires and Prospects in the North Side National League last night. The Empires were beaten in two games, the Prospects defeating them in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 177; Schwager, 151; O'Neill, 157; Thompson, 180; MacDonald, 157. Total, 822.
Empire—Schmitt, 141; Heusser, 133; Hammond, 139; Wyman, 179; Williamson, 175. Total, 767.

SECOND GAME.

Prospect—Beaumont, 162; Spring, 146; Stumpf, 145; Gorges, 146; Korndorfer, 172. Total, 771.
Empire—Schmitt, 162; Heusser, 134; Hammond, 106; Wyman, 169; Williamson, 159. Total, 730.

THIRD GAME.

Morris Wheelmen—Gibson, 164; Schwager, 154; O'Neill, 207; Thompson, 203; MacDonald, 143. Total, 871.
Prospect—Beaumont, 148; Daum, 184; Stumpf, 160; Gorges, 136; Korndorfer, 159. Total, 787.

In a match game last night between Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, and Company K, Twenty-third Regiment, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Company G won three straight games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment—Townsend, 182; Bogert, 153; Frank, 167; Easson, 124; Purdy, 111. Total, 737.
Company K, Twenty-third Regiment—Whitlock, 199; Smith, 129; Booth, 117; Hillman, 129; Royce, 130. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment—Townsend, 135; Bogert, 114; Frank, 169; Easson, 138; Purdy, 167. Total, 723.
Company K, Twenty-third Regiment—Whitlock, 138; Smith, 124; Booth, 119; Hillman, 117; Royce, 144. Total, 642.

THIRD GAME.

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment—Townsend, 136; Bogert, 115; Frank, 143; Easson, 187; Purdy, 123. Total, 704.
Company K, Twenty-third Regiment—Whitlock, 144; Smith, 113; Booth, 151; Hillman, 120; Royce, 107. Total, 635.

Lefferts Council won two games last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tourney on Trainor's alleys, defeating Washington Irving and Oxford Councils. Washington Irving Council also won one game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 165; Freed, 143; Dodez, 121; Smith, 158; Sellers, 183. Total, 780.
Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 138; Campbell, 160; Waterbury, 148; Cordeau, 143; Glendenning, 155. Total, 744.

SECOND GAME.

Washington Irving Council—Thieringer, 146; Campbell, 158; Waterbury, 131; Cordeau, 133; Glendenning, 172. Total, 740.
Oxford Council—Thompson, 135; Trumpton, 102; Baden, 136; Zwiser, 105; Carmon, 148. Total, 626.

THIRD GAME.

Lefferts Council—Taylor, 176; Freed, 116; Dodez, 137; Smith, 130; Sellers, 125. Total, 694.
Oxford Council—Thompson, 178; Trompton, 92; Baden, 130; Zinser, 144; Carmon, 133. Total, 677.

The Americus Council did not appear with its complete team in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys, last night, and with only four men were easily beaten in two games by the Colfax and the Citizens' Council teams. The Citizens' Council won its game with Colfax Council by two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Colfax—Hinds, 135; McMillan, 105; Hodges, 129; Schroeder, 167; Meier, 129. Total, 665.
Americus—Johansmeyer, 184; Le Beau, 154; Miller, 169; Ostertag, 147. Total, 654.

SECOND GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 133; Spreen, 126; Wilkens, 122; Schweibert, 121; Powles, 161. Total, 663.
Americus—Johansmeyer, 148; Le Beau, 122; Miller, 163; Ostertag, 115. Total, 548.

THIRD GAME.

Citizens'—Helmers, 175; Spreen, 148; Wilkens, 127; Schweibert, 138; Powles, 108. Total, 756.
Colfax—Arnold, 144; Hinds, 161; Hodges, 165; Schroeder, 148; Meier, 136. Total, 754.

J. F. Price Council and Nassau Council were the winners last night in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum sub-tournament on the Elephant Club alleys. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Traver, 125; Lorentz, 163; Christ, 129; Campman, 136; Ostreicher, 126. Total, 679.
Nassau Council—E. Pye, 123; Marshall, 120; Rusher, 155; L. Pye, 119; Kerr, 156. Total, 673.

SECOND GAME.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 138; Marshall, 149; Rusher, 126; L. Pye, 137; Kerr, 114. Total, 664.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 129; Brandt, 108; Knopf, 124; Miller, 120; Wischman, 159. Total, 640.

THIRD GAME.

J. F. Price Council—Traver, 153; Lorentz, 158; Christ, 128; Campman, 129; Ostreicher, 133. Total, 701.
Bushwick Council—Fennelly, 184; Brandt, 111; Knopf, 163; Miller, 92; Wischman, 134. Total, 684.

The National League tournament was resumed at Starr's tournament hall last night. A change in the schedule was necessary because of the recent fire at Starr's. Commencing next Friday night, a series will be bowled every Friday and Saturday night until the alleys damaged by the fire are rebuilt, when the regular schedule will be continued. The scores of the games last night follow:

FIRST GAME.

America—Heltzman, 189; Dibley, 194; Cooke, 159; Freudenthal, 173; Buehler, 165. Total, 880.
Doolittle—Gray, 167; Wright, 143; Barnes, 143; Duke, 169; Coffman, 182. Total, 804.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 177; Monaghan, 165; Broadbeck, 155; Zollinger, 153; E. Ebling, 167. Total, 817.
Doolittle—Gray, 176; Wright, 136; Barnes, 129; Duke, 182; Coffman, 159. Total, 782.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—H. Ebling, 154; Monaghan, 176; Broadbeck, 173; Zollinger, 144; E. Ebling, 171. Total, 818.
America—Heltzman, 158; Dibley, 178; Cooke, 171; Freudenthal, 150; Buehler, 131. Total, 794.

Only one of the scheduled games was bowled in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night. The Chase National Bank team failed to appear to bowl its games with the Importers and Traders' and the American Exchange Bank. The two latter teams bowled, the Importers' and Traders' team winning by a score of 820 to 698. It was decided to allow the Chase National Bank team to bowl its games scheduled last night at some future date. Scores:

Importers' and Traders'—Benn, 149; Gilmore, 144; Marshall, 236; Lupton, 147; Spencer, 144. Total, 820.
American Exchange—A. G. Armstrong, 151; Ferdon, 133; H. N. Armstrong, 162; Lee, 137; Kennedy, 115. Total, 698.

The Bleecker Club added two more victories to its credit in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Black Hass team won one game and the Hoischens were twice defeated. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 155; Wragge, 131; Bonneau, 209; Rosenberg, 155; Ritter, 160. Total, 817.
Holschen—Luhrs, 121; Martins, 153; Jantzen, 146; Kaiser, 96; Hay, 163. Total, 682.

SECOND GAME.

Black Bass—Schulze, 168; Merz, 94; Wolfram, 153; Oehler, 32; Maier, 195. Total, 742.
Holschen—Luhrs, 144; Martins, 144; Jantzen, 128; Kaiser, 130; Hay, 108. Total, 654.

THIRD GAME.

Beam, 159 Wragge, 146; Bonneau, 172; Rosenberg, 173; Ritter, 141. Total, 791.
Black Bass—Schulze, 164; Merz, 102; Wolfram, 128; Oehler, 166; Maier, 179. Total, 739.

The Central Club had out the strongest team in the American National tournament at the Germania alleys last night and won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Central—Hotaling, 216; Behlmer, 197; Ward, 148; Schilling, 145; Seher, 194. Total, 900.
Lotus—W. Gerdes, 195; Modersohn, 191; Rehm, 159; F. Gerdes, 157; Boemmermann, 136. Total, 868.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—W. Gerdes, 167; Modersohn, 180; Rehm, 151; F. Gerdes, 181; Boemmermann, 180. Total, 859.
Arlington—Arps, 153; H. Boemmermann, Jr., 188; H. Boemmermann, 128, H. Boemmermann, Sr., 179, Meyer, 171. Total, 819.

THIRD GAME.

Central—Hotaling, 223; Behlmer, 157; Ward, 121; H. Boemmermann, 122; H. Boemmermann, Sr., 179; Meyer, 169. Total, 736.

The Journal and The World teams, the leaders in the Morning Newspaper League, competed yesterday afternoon. The Journal winning both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Journal—Holman, 169; Robertson, 130; Juppe, 208; Fisher, 139; Armstrong, 167; Perkins, 168; Jeffries, 169; Strawinski, 176. Total, 1,317.
World—Perkins, 143; Riley, 147; MacLauchlan, 142; Kenney, 153; Siddall, 174; Yates, 161; Cyplot, 194; Farlow, 178. Total, 1,292.

SECOND GAME.

Journal—Holman, 154; Robertson, 165; Juppe, 169; Fisher, 129; Armstrong, 109; Perkins, 149; Jeffries, 125; Strawinski, 192. Total, 1,183.
World—Perkins, 137; Riley, 148; MacLauchlan, 157; Kinney, 135; Siddall, 134; Yates, 106; Cyplot, 136; Farlow, 139. Total, 1,112.

Tournament Games To-day.

Wholesale Drug Trade Association—National Lead Company, General Chemical Company, Dodge & Olcott, Colgate & Co., Seabury & Johnson, Parke, Davis & Co.
Harlem League—Standard, Premier, Belvidere.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Logan, Pioneer, Orient.

**Atlantic Yacht Club Nominations.

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Colonial Trust Company
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ST PAUL BLD'G.
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GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR PERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.

STATEMENT DECEMBER 30TH, 1899.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City Bonds	$1,095,000 00
Other Bonds and Securities	264,505 00
Bonds and Mortgages	36,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	8,340,796 87
Bills Purchased	328,917 17
Cash in Vault and Banks	1,965,853 44
Overdrafts	30 68
Furniture and Fixtures	14,086 66
Interest, Commissions, etc., Receivable	78,531 23
	$12,123,721 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$1,000,000 00
Surplus		1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits		181,277 29
Deposits:		
General	$9,647,818 86	
In Trust	227,150 72	
		9,874,969 58
Interest, Taxes, etc., Payable		67,474 24
		$12,123,721 05

Began Business March 1, 1899.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF

The Mechanical Rubber Co.

The undersigned Trustees, under the mortgage above referred to, desire, under authority of said mortgage, to expend the sum of Forty thousand four hundred and two dollars and ninety-nine cents ($40,402.99) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided such purchase can, in their opinion, be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 66 Broadway, New York, addressed to the undersigned, on or before February 1, 1900. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all bids not in accordance with the above announcement.

CHAS. T BARNEY,
JOHN McANERNEY,
Trustees.

New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities.
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

TO INVESTORS.
A limited amount of Treasury Stock of a successful Automobile Company is offered for sale at an attractive figure, for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the company. For particulars address or call at ROOM 1,206, 170 Fifth Ave.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 23d, 1900.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1899:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899		$3,166,420.39
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1899		967,555.24
Total Marine Premiums		$4,133,975.63
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1899, to 31st December, 1899		$3,305,179.38
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, &c.)		$2,276,689.96
Returns of Premiums and expenses	$484,296.77	
Cash in Bank	266,139.29	
Amount		$10,424,130.61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1894 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1899, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	Clifford A. Hand,
Vernon H. Brown,	John D. Hewlett,
Waldron P. Brown,	Charles D. Leverich,
William B. Boulton,	Leander N. Lovell,
Francis M. Bacon,	W. H. H. Moore,
George Coppell,	Charles H. Marshall,
Joseph H. Chapman,	George H. Macy,
James G. De Forest,	Levi P. Morton,
William E. Dodge,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James H. Dunham,	George W. Quintard;
Everett Frazar,	John L. Riker,
Ewald Fleitmann,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Horace Gray,	William C. Sturges.
Anson W. Hard,	

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice Pres't.

ELYTON COMPANY,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS OF THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT ISSUED BY Union Trust Company of New York, Birmingham Trust & Savings Company, Birmingham, Ala., Whitney National Bank, New Orleans, La., for the following bonds, stocks, and coupons, viz.:

ELYTON COMPANY 5% FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
ELYTON COMPANY STOCK,
ELYTON LAND COMPANY 6% DIVIDEND TRUST BONDS,

embraced in the Agreement dated October 4th, 1898, and Plan of Reorganization dated May 29th, 1899, that on and after Thursday, February 8th, 1900, they may receive the new bonds and stocks to which they are entitled upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the office of the respective depositories, above named.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or fractional shares of stock must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock at an approximate market price to be fixed by the Committee.

Holders of Dividend Trust 6% Bonds of Elyton Land Company will please state whether they elect to take new prior lien 5% bonds of Birmingham Realty Company or cash, for face of their bonds.

Holders of the OLD stock of the Elyton Land Company are requested to deliver their Certificates of said stock at the time they present the Certificates of Deposit for Elyton Company stock.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy the fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express at their expense, and at what valuation.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Chairman;
AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY,
ALEXANDER D. SEYMOUR,
THOMAS G. JONES,
WILLIAM T. HARDIE,
C. C. RAWLINGS, Secretary.
} Reorganization Committee.

New York, January 19th, 1900.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1933	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1946	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1950	2463	2992	3405
1312	1674	1960	2489	3015	3432
1335	1709	2037	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1748	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1422	1853	2323	2599	3107	3486
1433	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1494	1885	2330	2656	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 2d, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

WANTED.
Natl. Bank of Commerce
Natl. Union Bank
Natl. Union Bank Rights
Western Nat'l Bank
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, both FIVE and SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1900, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,525.75 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1900, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, TREASURER.
December 30th, 1899.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31ST, 1900
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of Wm. M. Hoes, Public Adm'r.
$5,000 United States 4 p. c. Reg. Bond.
15 shs. N. Y., Ontario & Western R. R. common.

By order of Executors.
50 shs. 1st Natl. Bank, (Elizabeth, N. J.)
800 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
400 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
200 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 Right N. Y. Society Library.
250 shs. Duluth Transfer Rwy. Co.
100 shs. Cook County Land Co.
100 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
20 shs. do. 1st pfd.

By order of Trustees.
3 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
$11,000 Chesapeake & Onio Ry. 5 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1939.
$4,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1992.
20 shs. Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. common.
18¾ shs. Newport News & Miss. Valley Co. common.

By order of Administratrix.
$3,000 Cass County (Mo.) 5 p. c. Funding Bds., 1913.
20 shs. Consumers' Gas Co., Newburgh.

For Account of Whom It may Concern.
85 shs. Fair Haven & Westville R. R.
12 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
275 shs. Central Foundry Co. common.
40 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Troy Steel Co., (Hypd.)
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
50 shs. do. do. do.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
20 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guar. Co.
13 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Improved Dwelling Assn.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Assn.
1 sh. Christian Union Publishing Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
50 shs. North River Ins. Co.
25 shs. Kings County Elec. Light & Power Co.
100 shs. B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. common.
15 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
30 shs. Nassau Bank.
50 shs. Home Life Ins. Co.
60 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
30 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
4 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
20 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Celluloid Co.
1 sh. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
25 shs. Natl. Citizens' Bank.
40 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
40 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 Metropolitan Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1919.
$250 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1910.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
80 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
20 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
500 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Dev. Co. pfd.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 26, 28, 40, 54, 91, 223, 256, 257, 285, 371, 387, 404, 528, 626, 643, 657, 701, 712, 728, 826, 1024, 1074, 1075, 1077, 1094, 1176, 1177, 1188, 1189, 1258, 1321, 1433, 1439, 1460, 1475, 1498, 1532, 1533, 1577, 1673, 1708 have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the American Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of April, 1900, at the office of Atlantic Trust Company, No. 39 William Street, New York, after which date interest thereon will cease.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 11th, 1900.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings for the calendar year 1899 a dividend of two per cent. on the first preferred stock of this Company, payable to the holders of record of the first preferred stock on February 14th, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, and will be reopened at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Co.,
By HARRY BRONNER, Assistant Secretary.

28 Broad Street, New York, January 11th, 1900.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for the First Preferred Stock of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company will be closed at three P. M. on January 31st, 1900, and will reopen at ten A. M. on February 15th, 1900. On February 14th, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above Dividend of two per cent., when received by them, at the office of Messrs. Hallgarten & Co., among the parties entitled thereto as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

HALLGARTEN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Pittsburgh, Penn., January 24, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, out of the net earnings of the Company, payable in cash on and after Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, to the Preferred Stockholders, or their legal representatives as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 12 o'clock noon February 3d, 1900.

The transfer books will close February 3d and open February 14th.

Checks for above dividend will be mailed on February 14th to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
January 16th, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 15th, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company,

Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1900.

A dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, under the provisions of the contract between the two companies, at the office on and after February 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1900.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2% Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 23, 1900.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ payable on and after Feburary 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb'y 1, 1900.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico City, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 3% Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of $1.42 American per share, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 19.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.

JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 160 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 18, 1900.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Buffalo Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons on the above, maturing February 1st, 1900, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New York.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting Notice.
OFFICE OF THE
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO.,
45 Wall Street,
New York, January 23, 1900.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, at Parsons, Kansas, on the 5th day of April, 1900, at 12 o'clock M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 2d until the morning of April 7th next.

By order of the Directors, such meeting is also called to act upon, authorize and ratify the purchase by this Company of the railroad and franchises of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, extending from Walker, Missouri, a station on the main line of this Company, to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, a distance of fourteen miles, and to pay for the same by the issue and delivery of $280,000 of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company First Mortgage Extension Bonds, and to issue and exchange, conformably to law and the by-laws, 2,310 shares of the common stock of this Company for the stock of the Kansas City, Eldorado & Southern Railway Company, share for share.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.

H. C. ROUSE, President.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
New York, January 13, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and re-opened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.

A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.

HY. TACON, Secretary.

Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

The Colonial Bank of the City of New York,
Jan'y 19th, 1900.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it will be held at the Banking Rooms, 480 Columbus Avenue, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1900, from 4 to 5 P. M.

WM. C. DUNCAN, Cashier.

EUGENE P. PEYSER,
381 and 383 Broadway,
New York, January 26, 1900.

The Annual Meeting of this Corporation will take place on Tuesday, March 6th, 1900, at two P. M., for the transaction of any business that may be brought before the Board of Directors.

EUGENE P. PEYSER,
A. SAKS, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on Tuesday, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at No. 750 Washington Street, New York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 13th, 1900, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Feb. 2 to Feb. 13th.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

Provident Loan Society.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held on February 5, 1900, at 4 P. M., in the Trustees' room of the United Charities Building, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE ALABAMA AND VICKSBURG RY. CO., 833-835 Gravier St.,
New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1900.

Sealed proposals for the sale to this company of its Second Mortgage Bonds, with all unpaid coupons attached, under Article 9 of said Mortgage, to the extent of Ten Thousand Dollars, will be received at this office until Feb. 15, 1900.

C. C. HARVEY, President.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The New England Company of New York City, to publish books and magazines; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. R. Keller and A. S. Keller of East Orange, N. J., and J. C. Leitney of New York City.

The Columbia Firemen's Land Company of Mamaroneck; capital, $600. Directors—Chauncey Haviland, Harry E. Archer, and Edwin C. Turner of Mamaroneck.

The Deinzer-Harris Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture playing chips; capital, $15,000. Directors—Maurice Deinzer, Godfrey H. Harris, and Manuel Deinzer of New York City.

The International Library Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Alexander M. Evalenko, Mark A. Evalenko, and Jennie E. Liebsky, of New York City.

The Physicians' Protective Alliance of Rochester, to conduct a general collecting agency; capital, $600. Directors—Harold C. Mitchell, Rollson S. Bostwick, and L. L. Dick of Rochester.

The Highland Telephone Company of Highland Mills, Orange County, to conduct a telephone system in Orange, Delaware, Ulster, and other counties; capital, $2,000. Directors—J. W. Cummin of Cornwall and W. S. Russell and Henry M. Fitch of Highland Falls.

The New York State Publishing Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—E. V. Neal, Thomas F. Adkins, J. H. Miller, and P. J. Nagle of Rochester.

The New York State Saw Filers' Association of Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—Francis Raymond, D. W. Martin, Willis A. Bardell, G. W. Bardwell, and Augustus C. Saxton of Brooklyn.

The Rochester Hide, Skin, and Fat Melting Association of Rochester; capital, $2,500. Directors—Benjamin Haag, Joseph Vocht, F. J. Blaesi, William C. Cook, D. A. Sampson, William P. Webber, Charles Erdle, James C. Austin, and Henry W. Holler of Rochester.

The Security Company of North Tonawanda; capital, $5,000. Directors—A. M. Hathaway, K. B. Hathaway, and K. S. Hathaway of North Tonawanda.

The River District Light, Heat, and Power Company of New York City, to manufacture gas and electricity for sale in New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Douglass, Cleveland; H. Dodge, E. M. Johnson, William H. Yale, and John Jay McKilvey of New York City.

The Surpassing Down and Feather Company of Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Anthony Huber, Adolph Hettler, and Matilda H. Huber of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Cosmos Company, capital $5,000,000. The company is authorized to do a mining and constructing business.

The Wilmore Computing Scale Company, capital $1,500,000, also filed articles of incorporation. The company is empowered to manufacture computing machines, and also to manufacture scales with and without computing apparatus. The incorporators are Bird S. Coler, New York; J. Herbert Ballentine, Newark; William N. Coler, Jr., Newark; L. H. Hole, Carl H. Fowler, J. G. Lynch, and George W. Scurmay, New York.

Dividend for Boston Bank Depositors.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—It is announced that within two weeks depositors of the Broadway National Bank, which failed several weeks ago, will receive their first dividend. The outlook is at present that this will be a payment of 60 per cent.

Springfield's $300,000 Loan Awarded.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 26.—The city's loan of $300,000 in anticipation of the 1900 taxes was awarded to-day to George Mixter of Boston at a discount of 3.445 per cent.

Russia Seeks Money in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—In financial circles this evening it is rumored that the Russian Government has begun negotiations here for a loan. It is said the chances of success are good.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks heavy.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 26	229,681
To date this year	8,320,864
Corresponding date last year	21,781,220

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 26	$1,527,500
To date this year	$40,842,100
Corresponding date last year	$130,616,040

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

B'klyn Un. Gas	1⅜	Evans. & T. H.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1
Am. Tin Plate	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Anaconda Copper	1¾	National Steel	1
At., T. & S. F.	½	National Steel pf.	¾
At. T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1	Norf. & West.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅞	Norf. & W. pf.	½
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	½	Ncrth Amer.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	¾	North. Pacific	⅛
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Cleve., L. & W.	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. F. & I.	⅜	Rep. Steel	1
Consol. Gas	1	Rep. Steel pf.	1
Cont. Tobacco	½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Southern Pacific	⅜
Federal Steel	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Ill. Central	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	2
Int. Paper	⅜	Third Avenue	2
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Laclede Gas	½	Union Pacific	¾
Louis. & Nash.	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Manhattan	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mor. & Essex 1st..6 | S. V. & N. E. 4s....2½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s..4 | Erie gen. 4s.....1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s....1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

News of British war disappointment cut as little figure in yesterday's stock market as on the day previous did favorable news. The market continued narrow and fluctuations were largely confined within the bounds of a single point.

Professional speculative interests alone show in the market—public activity having disappeared utterly. Even those pools which recently have been most aggressive show now disposition to be quiet and wait for opportunities which may promise something like fair response to their manipulative efforts to attract attention and customers.

It is probably within reasonable bounds to estimate that over 75 per cent. of transactions executed on the Stock Exchange originate upon the Stock Exchange floor, representing bets upon the part of the participating brokers and representing nothing else. Of any movement suggestive of intelligent appreciation of the country's business condition no sign is discernible anywhere.

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To-day's bank statement will suggest some of the reasons which are warranting money market ease. Generally in banking circles the view obtains that cheap money will rule for some months to come—providing nothing disturbing intervenes. This sort of a forecast is not, however, inducing conservative users of capital to hesitate in arranging loans on time. Call funds are tending to figure so low that speculators are urging that such cheapness of funds assures security market activity, that lenders of money will be unable elsewhere to obtain fair returns. This view, though, is not so much underwritten by bankers of first importance as the chatter of Wall Street might suggest. Inquiring customers are being pretty uniformly advised by their bankers that it is wise to rely upon accommodation beyond call loan limits.

One uncertain factor of consequence has to do with the British Government's war loan programme. Advices from London have till this week been representing that such a loan would not be brought out before midsummer, but the cables of the last few days have named much earlier dates; and the rapid way in which the Bank of England has been reducing its discount rate is referred to by English financial authorities as indicative of a change in the loan plan, in so far, at least, as regards the date of its issue. Involved in this war loan's appearance is the question of effect upon international exchange, the question of the international gold movement. If to help out England the United States sends much gold abroad, money will hardly rule here at rates as low as Wall Street is predicting.

SUGAR'S UPS AND DOWNS

Sugar was under bear pressure yesterday for a number of hours, with the result that at one time the quotation touched as low as 114¼, though the close was over a point higher, a net loss for the day of 1⅛ points.

The selling was said to come from brokers understood to be operating for what is termed "the Consolidated clique."

It is said that the reason the quotation held so firmly around 114¼ and 114½ is that an order was put out by inside interests to buy 10,000 shares around those figures, and, if possible, to prevent the price breaking lower. It is hinted that from now on the stock may be expected to go up.

A MOVEMENT THAT PUZZLES.

It has been a noticeable fact lately that on days when least it is expected and when apparently there is no reason for the movement, the quotation for Leather Trust common stock has gone down—though not appreciably, while on days when the general market is weak this particular stock always manages to hold its own, if, indeed, not to better itself. As illustrative of this, it is worth noting that, whereas during the earlier part of the week, with no particularly depressing influences, the stock inclined to weakness, yesterday, with nearly all other stocks weak, it showed strength, and actually closed ⅜ higher.

How much or how little significance such movements have is a matter which at the present time, in the light of happenings not so long ago, is puzzling the Street not a little.

RUBBER'S DECLINE.

In the early h

Company, at present $3,400,000, will be doubled at the approaching annual meeting.

Increase of $185,312 in imports of dry dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $764,742 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decision of the Court of Appeals in the suit against the Flat Top Coal Company of Philadelphia, that the latter must pay the royalties received from the coal land since 1887, amounting to about $300,000.

Statement that the 200-mile line to be constructed from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Denison, Texas, will give the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway a valuable and long-desired connection for business over the entire State of Texas.

Advance of 1sd in the price of bar gold in London, bringing the quotation up to 77s. 9½d.

Circular issued by the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company to subscribers to and holders of certificates for the company's capital stock, announcing that the payment of the second installment of 5 per cent., or $5 per share, due Feb. 1 next, is further extended to July 2, without interest, as the company has adequate funds to meet the present requirements of its business.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $156,322,320; balances, $7,752,302; Sub-Treasury debt balance, $1,007,266.

Money on call in London, 1⅝@2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 per cent. for short, and 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange strong. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84½; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.87⅝; commercial bills, $4.83½@$4.83⅝.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19⅜ less 1-16 and 5.16¼ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40 1-16 and 40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c premium, 3@4c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, 75c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 81 premium per $1,000; selling, par. St. Louis—10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 35c premium, over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—There was a general collapse in the stock market to-day, especially in Kafirs, following the announcement of Gen. Warren's abandonment of Spion Kop.

The market for American securities, which was rather better than that for home securities, opened lower on unfavorable advices from South Africa. Later prices rallied slightly and the market ruled quiet, with a hardening tendency to the close. Business was limited to professional trading. The final tone was steady.

Consols for both money and the account, 100⅞; Canadian, 99⅜; Erie, 11⅞; Erie first preferred, 33⅛; Illinois Central, 115 ex dividend; Union Pacific preferred, 77; St. Paul, 121; New York Central, 136⅜; Pennsylvania, 66; Reading, 9; Northern Pacific preferred, 75⅞; Atchison, 19⅝; Louisville, 80⅛, ex dividend; Grand Trunk, 7⅜; Anaconda, 8⅛.

Bar silver steady at 27 7-16d per ounce.

Money 1¾@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3 per cent., and for three months' bills, 3 1-16@3⅛ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131, Madras, 28.40; Lisbon, 43.50; Rome, 7.17½. Bar gold, 77s. 9½d.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prices were weak at the opening on the Bourse to-day, owing to the announcement of the abandonment of Spion Kop by the British troops, and during the day international securities were quiet. Kafirs were greatly agitated, closing decidedly weaker. Other departments were dull. Rio Tintos were adversely affected, owing to large realizations on Darline Copper and the lack of confirmation of a rumor that a dividend was to be paid. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.27½.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse to-day, owing to the ease of money, but on the receipt of the unfavorable war news they relapsed. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Rate of discount for short bills, 3¼ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 41,880,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,940,000 marks, other securities decreased 60,060,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 69,940,000 marks.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—On the Boerse to-day prices commenced with a hardening tendency, but subsequently received a setback.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The gold quotation to-day was 28.82.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.07
Belcher	.10	.10
Best & Belcher	.23	.24
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.17	.19
Challenge Consolidated	.22	.21
Cho.lar	.27	.27
Confidence	.70	.70
Consolidated Cal. & Virginia	1.45	1.50
Consolidated Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.11	.13
Gould & Curry	.24	.23
Hale & Norcross	.39	.38
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.02	.03
Kentucky Consolidated	.01	.01
L. Wash. Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Consolidated	.18	.18
Ophir	.66	.67
Overman	.05	.05
Potosi	.36	.36
Savage	.16	.16
Sag Belcher	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.47	.49
Standard	2.50	2.80
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Consolidated	.29	.24
Utah Consolidated	.06	.07
Yellow Jacket	.22	.23
Silver bars	59⅝	59½
Mexican dollars	47½@48⅛	47½@48⅛
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	28½	29	28½	30½
Alamo	16	16¼	16	16¼
Anaconda	38	40	38	38½
Anchoria	80	85	80	90
Argentum	20	22	20½	21
Bankers'	13⅝	14½	13	13⅜
Battle	32½	33	33	33½
Blue Bell	12½	13	12	12½
Coin	255	260	250½	265
Columbine	20	20½	20	20½
Consolidated	16¼	16½	16¼	16½
Damon	29	29½	29½	29½
Elkton	116	118	118	120
El Paso	32½	32⅝	34	35½
Findlay	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝
Fleece	30	35	29½	31
Garfield	15⅞	16½	16	16¼
Gibson	24½	25¼	25½	26½
Gould	32	34	32	34
Isabella	127¾	127⅞	127½	128½
Independence	57	59	56	56¾
Jackpot	60	61	59½	60
King	98	100	99	101
Moon Anchor	66	71	69½	72
Matoa	25	29½	26	30
National	11¾	11⅞	11⅜	11¾
Ophir	57	60	57	60
Pharmacist Con.	14	15	14	14⅞
Pinnacle	26	26¼	26	26½
Portland	238	239	238	240
Raven	82	82⅞	82	83
Rawlings	30	32	29	31
Rosa	63	65	64	65
Sovereign	13	13½	13	13½
Tornado	45	46	45	46
Union	42½	44	43⅜	44
Vindicator	150	155	153	155
Work	29½	30	29½	30
Zenobia	22	22½	22	22¾

Chicago Wheat Advances.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The wheat market, inspired by higher Liverpool and Paris cables, cold weather, and confirmation of Rosaria plague rumors, was active, and closed very strong at 1½ over yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Very few stocks showed much activity in yesterday's market for outside securities. New Amsterdam Gas and one or two other issues supplied business in excess of recent averages, but the extreme dullness that prevailed in the majority of outside stocks made the day's total a small one. In some cases large net changes were recorded, some stocks being offered down without sales, while others showed considerable net gains, but important changes were few and in proportion with the general inactivity. Good demand was had for Standard Oil and for some other issues, but no general disposition to buy was shown, those interested in the market preferring still to follow a waiting policy. A few forced sales are made evident, but as a rule holders of stocks have shown willingness to await the future development of the market.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was the object of much attention, owing to a sharp advance which occurred in both the common and preferred stocks, following immediately upon the marked weakness in these issues on the previous day. No explanation appeared for the suddenly assumed strength, the only reason for the advances being the presence of large buying orders. What brought about the greater demand for the stocks was not made evident. In some quarters it is said that interests allied with the Consolidated Gas Company have recently been large buyers of the New Amsterdam stocks, and the intimation is that an effort is being made by those interests to secure control of the company by purchases of stock in the open market. Persons well informed as to the local gas situation say that conditions are practically the same as they were many weeks ago; that the cut just made by the New Amsterdam Company is an admission of failure in its effort to advance the price of gas, and that a settlement is seemingly no nearer now than it was several months ago. Recent developments have not served to strengthen the belief that was current at the beginning of the year that the gas war was practically over, and doubt is now felt if any real progress toward a settlement has been made or not.

STANDARD OIL continued to advance point after point, and on no very heavy transactions it got as high as 518, and closed at 517 bid, showing a net gain of 3 points. Rumor in regard to the reason for the continuing advance in the stock is to the effect that the earnings of the company have increased so much of late that dividends even much in excess of those already paid may be expected in the near future. Insiders continue to buy practically all the stock that comes on the market, but the supply at present figures seems much smaller than it was around 500.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE was notably weak, particularly in the preferred stock, which was offered down to 90, without a sale. The best bid for this issue was 52. The last sale of a full lot was made in the neighborhood of 90, and the last sale of odd lots is said to have been made at 85. Yesterday's offer showed a decline of more than 25 points since the last sale. In the common stock, which has been more active, sales of small lots were made as high as 43. It closed at 40 bid, showing a net loss of 2 points for the day.

AMALGAMATED COPPER sold to the extent of 200 shares at 83. This was the first sale of full lots in several days. It closed at 82¾ bid, showing a net gain of three-eighths of a point.

BAY STATE GAS was fairly active, most of the sales being made at 1⅞. It closed unchanged at 1⅜ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅜	1⅞
New Amsterdam	24½	25
New Amsterdam pf	46½	47½
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	93	93½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	29	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15½	18
American Bicycle pf	44¼	47
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Vehicle	52	55
American Vehicle pf	75	
American Woolen Goods	22⅜	22¾
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	75¾	76¼
Cast-Iron Pipe	7	8
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42	44
Distilling Company of America	7	7½
Distilling Company of America pf	21	21½
Electric Axle Light & Power	4	4½
Electric Boat	17	18
Electric Boat pf		46
Havana Commercial	20½	23
Havana Commercial pf	60	62
International Pump	15	17
International Pump pf., ex div.	62½	63½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29½	31
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf	86½	90
National Gramophone	56	58
National Salt	40¼	48
National Salt pf	87½	90
National Tube	44⅛	44½
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94¼	98
Rubber Goods Mfg.	28½	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79½	80½
Sloss-Sheffield	28¾	30½
Sloss-Sheffield pf	68	70
Standard Oil of New Jersey	517	520
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82⅞	83⅛
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton		50
Arizona Lead	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	11	12
British Columbia Copper	9	9¼
California Copper	3½	4
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	50	55
Chicago & Alton sub	106	106½
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	44	52
Electric Vehicle pf	52	60
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	23
General Carriage	4⅜	4½
Illinois Transportation	28	32
Markeen Copper	5	6
Mexican Sal	97½	98½
New York Transportation	9	9½
New England Transportation	6	6½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	19	19½
Pittsburg Coal	22	
Pittsburg Coal pf	79	
St. Louis subs	133	135
St. Louis common	25	
St. Louis pf	80	
Reisof	32	32
Reisof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	12	13
Superior and Boston Copper	⅛	3-16
Tennessee Copper	13	14
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	23	24

*Selling Dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	84
Con. Traction of N. J	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	26½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	28½	
North Jersey Street Railways 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	30	31¼
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Consolidated Gas 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	88½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas		37
Denver Gas 5s	75	77½
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	300
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Electric	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	112	
Standard Gas, New York, pf	135	
Standard Gas 1st	115	117

	Bid.	Asked.
Syracuse Gas stock		15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	100½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	105

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	25
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	7½	
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	40	45
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf		107
Standard Coupler	35	38
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	27
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	113
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	99

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,100 shares of Kingston & Pembroke sold at .50@.70.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .24, 50 Breece at 1.50, 300 Best & Belcher at .31, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65@1.55, 700 Comstock at .04, 100 Elkton at 1.20, 1,000 Golden Age at .06, 600 Isabella at 1.25, 600 Mollie Gibson at .25, 30 Ontario at 8, and 2,000 Utah at .05, seller 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Potosi	.32
Andes Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.09	Quicksilver pf	7.75
Best & Belcher	.24	Savage	.12
Breece	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.45
Bruns. Consol	.28	Standard	2.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Dollar	.24	Union Consol	.25
Crown Point	.11	Utah	.01
Chrysolite	.05	Victor	1.90
Con. Cal. & Va	1.40	Yellow Jacket	.20
Con. Cr. stock	.02¼	Argentum Juanita	.24
Con. Cr. bonds	.02	Alamo	.13
Con. Cr. scrip	.05	Anaconda	.39
Crescent	.15	Crip. Ck. Cons	.15
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck	.10
Dunkin	.60	Cresus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.55	Golden Fleece	.26
Eureka Consol	.15	Isabella	1.25
Father De Smet	.08	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.20	Mount Rosa	.60
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist	.13
Homestake	50.00	Portland	2.30
Horn Silver	1.00	Specimen	.09
Iron Silver	.56	Union	.41
Julia Consol	.01	Work	.29
Kingston & Pemb	.48	Dunca	.22
La Crosse	.14	Elkton	1.15
Leadville Con	.07	Firdlay	.14
Little Chief	.16¼	Garfield	.15
Mexican	.30	Jackpot	.57
Moulton	.30	Pinnacle	.24
Ontario	7.75	Tornado	.47
Ophir	.67	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.17
Occidental	.14	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Plymouth	.08	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The stock market was irregular, and, aside from the arbitrage shares, showed little disposition to follow the course of the Wall Street list. The copper shares generally were steady. The other home specialties were neglected. Calumet and Hecla was up 5, to 750; Boston and Montana lost 2, to 265; Quincy was up 2, to 142; Osceola gained ½, to 71; Franklin held at 15; Arcadian sold at 18 and 17 for odd lots, against 16¼ Thursday; Amalgamated was unchanged at 82; Butte and Boston was off ½, at 50½; Old Dominion was ¼ lower, at 18; Massachusetts came out at 6: Santa Ysabel sold at 7; Michigan brought 6; Eld River sold at 5; Bingham was off a point, to 9½, rallying ½, to 10; Baltic sold at 18; Centennial Eureka ranged from 22½ to 21½; Parrot was up ⅝, to 42, but later sold off to 41; American Zinc was steady at 15¼; Centennial lost to 15¼.

Among the home railroads, Boston and Albany sold at 240; West End at 93, and the preferred at 110; Fitchburg preferred lost 2¼, to 122¾; Old Colony held at 203; Erie Telephone lost ½, to 103½, while the rights sold at 97½c and 81; Central Massachusetts late in the day advanced from 12½ to 14.

At the Clearing House the rate between banks was still 4 per cent., with little business doing, however. New York funds sold at 5c premium.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure		5½	Old Colony	4	5½
Allouez	3	3½	Old Dominion	18	18¼
Arcadian	15½	17	Osceola	69	71
Arnold	1½	4½	Parrot	40¾	41¼
Ash Bed	.50	..	Pioneer	1½	2½
Atlantic	2¼	..	Quincy	140	142
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Isla'd	4½	4⅝
Bost. & C. C.	.20	25	Santa Fe	5	5½
Bost. & Mon.	.65	2.00	Santa Ysabel	6¾	7
Bonanza	48	52	Shoe	30½	31½
Cal. & Hec.	740	750	Tamarack	175	180
Centennial	15½	16	Utah Cons	25	26
Franklin	14	15	Washington	1	1¼
Humboldt	1	2	Winona	4	5
Isle Royale	21	22½	Wolverine	39	39½
Mohawk	14	15			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	240	Mass. pf.	66
Bost. & Low.	242	Fitchburg pf.	122
Bost. & Me.	200	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Prov.	300	E. 6s	110¾
Bost. Elev.	96	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114¾
Bost. Gas 5s	80¾		
Cent. Mass.	14½	West End	92½
	15		93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	332	Mex. Tel.	3
Chi. Sh. Tds.	133½	N. Eng. Tel.	135
Dom. Coal	41	U. S. Oil	10¾
D. Coal pf.	115	West. Elec.	118
Erie Tel.	103½	West. El. pf.	104

	335		3¾
	136		136
	42½		28
	116		42½
	104		63

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—There was continued pressure on several stocks in the market to-day, the list including United Gas, Marsden, Asphalt, Cambria Steel, Consolidated Lake Superior and Electric Storage Battery. Later in the day the demand for Asphalt exceeded the supply and the stock made partial recovery, while the bonds moved up two points to 83. The only other feature was the persistent buying of Western New York and Pennsylvania, although it produced no effect on the price.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21¾	21½	Union Trac.	38	38½
Choctaw	33	34	Un. Gas Imp.	147⅝	148¼
E. Co. of A.	12½	12⅝	Welsbach Lt.	42	44
Lehigh Val.	24	24¼	W. N. Y. & P.		
Marsden	11½	12	Penn.	7⅜	7½
Phila. Trac.	96⅜	97			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Metropolitan Elevated preferred to-day opened at 76½, but closed a point lower. Of the bonds, $20,000 sold at 95⅜@95½. Lake Street Elevated debenture 5s sold from 88 to 90, but closed at 89¼. About $19,700 were bought. Match rose from 122 to 123, but closed at the opening price. Other stocks sold at about yesterday's prices.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
500	Linseed	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
210	Linseed pf.	54½	54¼	54⅜
190	Chi. Br. & M. Co. pf.	12	12	12
188	Diamond Match	122	122	122
190	Lake St. Elevated	11¼	11	11
330	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	76½	75½	75½
227	National Biscuit	36½	36⅜	36½
180	National Biscuit pf.	92⅞	92	92
351	Lafayette Carbon pf.	19⅝	19½	19⅝
40	National Carbon pf.	83	82¾	82¾
103	South Side Elevated	100	100	100
91	West Chicago	111	110	110½
15	Western Stone	32	32	32

Germany's Exports and Imports.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Germany's imports last year, according to an official statement just issued, aggregated 5,495,000,000 marks, which was a slight increase upon the previous year. The exports aggregated 4,517,000,000 marks, which was an increase of 141,000,000 marks upon the figures of 1898. The pig iron production for 1899 was over 8,000,000 tons, being an increase of 8 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 26, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
11¾	13¼	50	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	.....
59	60	45	Am. Car & Found. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	.....
39⅞	40	925	American Ice	39¾	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
146	150	36	American Express	148	148	147	147	.....
92½	94½	30	Am. Cotton Oil pf	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	.....
30	32	200	American Dist. Tel	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	—1
14	14½	23	American Linseed	14⅜	14¼	14⅛	14½	.....
54⅜	54⅞	10	Am. Linseed pf	55	55	55	55	.....
5⅞	6	400	American Malting Co	6	6	6	6	.....
38⅝	39	622	Am. Smelt. & Ref	38⅞	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
88	89	115	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88	88	88	88	— ⅜
48⅝	49	6,220	American Steel & Wire	48¼	49	48⅜	48¾	— ⅜
90½	91	200	Am. Steel & Wire pf	90⅞	90⅞	90¼	90¼	— ½
115⅜	115⅝	45,285	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	115¾	116¼	114¼	115⅝	— ⅛
80	81	200	Am. Steel Hoop pf	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
28½	29¼	600	American Tin Plate	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28½	— ½
99¼	99½	6,800	American Tobacco	99	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	.....
39⅝	40	500	Anaconda Copper	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	—1⅛
19⅜	19½	1,500	At., T. & S. F	19¼	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
60¾	60⅞	9,835	At., T. & S. F. pf	60¼	60⅝	59¾	60¼	— ¾
57⅜	57½	1,550	Baltimore & Ohio	57	57½	57	57⅜	—1
74½	75	300	Baltimore & Ohio pf	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74½	— ⅞
71⅜	71½	42,085	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71	72	70¾	71⅜	— ⅛
149	149½	710	Brooklyn Union Gas	149¼	150	149½	149⅝	+1⅜
16	16⅜	810	Brunswick City	16⅜	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅛
29½	29⅝	1,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅝	29½	29⅜	29½	— ⅜
121⅜	122	3,540	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	121⅜	121⅞	121½	121⅞	— ⅜
13¼	13⅜	2,200	Chicago Great West	13⅜	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
40¼	40⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	40	40	40	40	.....
117⅞	118	4,825	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	118	118¼	118	118	— ⅞
159	160½	10	Chicago & Northw	158	158	158	158	.....
100	100⅛	2,200	Chi., R. I. & Pac	100⅛	100⅜	100	100⅛	— ⅜
34⅜	57	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	36	36	36	36	.....
60¼	60⅜	100	C., C., C. & St. L	60½	60½	60¼	60½	— ½
103	108	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	.....
16½	17½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	17	17	17	17	— ½
42¼	42¼	900	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	42¼	41⅜	42¼	— ⅜
121	122	50	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	.....
16	17	300	Col. & H. C. & I	16	16	16	16	+1
190½	193	650	Consolidated Gas	191	192	191	191	—1
31½	32	905	Continental Tobacco	31⅝	32	31⅜	31⅝	— ½
84	85½	25	Continental Tobac. pf	86	86	85⅜	85⅜	.....
114	116	250	Delaware & Hudson	114⅞

FOR CANAL IMPROVEMENT

Shipping Men Heartily Indorse the Report of the Commission.

CITY'S SUPREMACY AT STAKE

Views of Lester W. Beasley, Emil L. Boas, and Gustav H. Schwab—Check to Railroads.

The report of the Canal Commission and the message of Gov. Roosevelt found hearty approval yesterday among shipping men and those who, as members of the Produce Exchange and Maritime Exchange Canal Committees, had sought action favorable to canal improvement. While the Maritime Exchange committee had advocated only such measure of improvement as that provided in the act of 1895, yet the broader scheme outlined by the State Commission and approved by the Governor was regarded only as looking to so much greater an improvement than they had thought it expedient to ask.

Thus, Lester W. Beasley, Chairman of that committee, said: "I at one time favored a canal of less capacity than that now proposed, but only because I feared that the necessary funds would not be forthcoming for anything better. It was then a matter of expediency, and I supported the lesser scheme for that reason, and not because I thought it the wisest thing to do."

Of the present project Mr. Beasley said: "I favor the largest canal the State can afford. For many years it has been apparent that a large canal was necessary, and when we had a convention of commercial bodies here, five or six years ago, I expressed the opinion that such a canal must eventually be built. The supremacy of New York City depends more upon such a canal than upon any other thing. All this talk of discrimination against New York will pass away with the improvement of the canal as advocated by the Governor.

"One thing which seems not to have been put to the front in the discussion is that freight carried by the canal is so much more easily tr nsported about the harbor and placed aboard the ocean steamships than that brought here by rail. One thousand tons of freight by canalboat can be put alongside any ocean vessel for $5 or $6, while the transfer from railroads costs from $400 to $500.

"For my part I would advocate that the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie, if there was no other way, should submit to the necessary taxation to bring about the improvement of the canal. The State can, however, afford such expense as may be necessary to-day better than it could in the day the Erie Canal was built."

VIEWS OF EMIL L. BOAS.

Emil L. Boas of the Hamburg-American Line, who is a member of the Produce Exchange Canal Committee, said: "I am much pleased with the Governor's message and the decision of the State Canal Commission. This result is just what we have been contending for all along. It will give us a canal accommodating ships of proper size to bring grain from Buffalo to New York at a cost that will enable New York to compete with the so-called outports.

"A curi us coincidence is presented by the canal situation in Prussia. The German Emperor, as a part of Prussia, has been trying to have a canal bill passed. It failed last year, but will be submitted again to the Prussian Diet. This canal would connect the Rhine and Elbe, and it is to cost 261,-000,000 marks. The Elbe is already connected with the Oder.

"Now, the curious feature about it is that the Agrarians of Prussia object to this canal for the same reason that our Western farmers favor a cheap waterway to the seaboard. It would give cheap transportation. But the Prussian Agrarian fears cheap transportation because it would bring foreign grain to his home market cheaply, and therefore underbid him. The Western farmer wants cheap transportation in order to be able to compete in the foreign market.

"How much he is interested in this canalway is proved in the fact that the world's grain rate is fixed in Liverpool, and the Liverpool price means the price a bushel at which it can be put down at Liverpool, the producer and his agent being compelled to pay the price of transportating. The cheaper this is the more the farmer will get for his grain.

"We all know that the lowest freight rates are those of railroads paralelling waterways, as, for instance, the route from Chicago to New York, or the route down the Mississippi Valley. The influence of the waterway, however, is not confined to places along those routes, but extends to points in the interior.

INFLUENCE ON INTERIOR POINTS.

"Thus, if there is a cheap freight rate by the waterway from Chicago to New York, the railroad rate cannot be higher from St. Louis or Cincinnati than the cheap water route freight from Chicago to New York, plus the freight from St. Louis or Cincinnati to Chicago.

"Again, when we consider the canal question, we generally think of the freight movement from the West to the East; we do not always consider the importance which a proper waterway may have for the trade and traffic of New York in the westbound movement. It must be of great importance for the large and bulky manufactures sent West.

"Of the talked-of discrimination by the railroads, it is a fact that the Erie Canal has not proved a sufficient competitor, and that a great deal of grain has gone to the so-called outports, such as Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and even Montreal. Steamers, in consequence, are sent to those ports to get cargoes.

"Our own company was compelled, in consequence of this, to open regular services with Montreal, and to the other outports named from Hamburg, and it is unnecessary to add that the fact that these services are maintained brings west-bound freight from Europe to these same ports, while the favorable railway rates from those ports to the West also attract ocean freight to them.

"Ours and other lines would much prefer to concentrate our business in this city for purposes of economy, but we are compelled to get it where it offers. The canal, improved, will offer such cheap through rates as to minimize the competition of the outports."

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line, who is a member of the Maritime Exchange Canal Committee, said: "The Governor's message, accompanying the report of the Canal Commission, is a document that should be read by every citizen of this State. It shows a thorough knowledge of the situation which now confronts the citizens of the State, and it shows a remarkable mastery of the problems presented, stated in the Governor's terse style.

NEW YORK'S SUPREMACY AT STAKE.

"The report displays a most thorough and careful study of the subject by men who are peculiarly fitted for the task that was allotted to them by the Governor, and I do not see how any one, after careful consideration of the premises and the conclusions arrived at by the commission, can fail to heartily indorse the recommendations made by the commission—namely, that to maintain the supremacy of New York and to recover what has been lost, the modernization of the chief waterway of this State is absolutely indispensable, and that, to enable this waterway, to which New York owes its present position in the world's commerce, to continue its function, a canal will be needed equal to the latest improved waterways completed by the Canadians.

"The railroad discriminations against New York, furthermore, which have done so much to divert New York's commerce, can only be met by the construction of a large canal which will reduce the cost of transportation from Buffalo to tidewater to less than 1 cent a bushel.

"The work of securing the approval of the people to the far-seeing and wise plan arrived at by the Canal Commission and so emphatically indorsed by the Governor will require the united efforts of all business men who realize what New York City has at stake."

Superintendent Haughton of the Maritime Exchange said: "I am glad to see that the views we have taken have been approved by both the Canal and State Commerce Commissions. It is substantially what we have always sought, and there should be only one opinion as to the desirability and necessity of immediate favorable action."

MR. CALLAWAY ON NEW YORK'S TRADE.

Says City Is Not Losing Any Through Differential Rates.

President Callaway of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company said yesterday of the statements made by the New York Commerce Commission and the Governor's message submitting the report of the Commission: "A study of statistics will show that New York is not losing any trade through the differential rates established in favor of other ports. So far as the report deals with the discrimination against New York by the New York Central, I would say that this port has no stronger friend and ally than this road.

"As to the freight differentials accorded Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, I can only say that they were the outgrowth of competitive conditions which they were expected to modify, and were agreed to on no other basis. In the beginning our road looked upon them as excessive, and we have succeeded several times in having them reduced. The lake differentials have been abolished and others cut in two. We have always said they were too high.

"But when we asked for a further reduction it has been pointed out that we already get 40 per cent. of the grain that is exported, and that at least 60 per cent. belongs to other ports. And we have not been able to answer that. Here is a table of percentages of grain receipts for the past three years. It shows little change during that period:

Ports—	1897.	1898.	1899.
New York City, (rail)....	36.4	36.0	36.0
New York City, (canal)...	6.0	4.9	4.8
Boston	9.6	10.7	12.4
Philadelphia	10.8	12.0	12.8
Baltimore	18.1	17.8	17.0
Portland	1.7	0.5	0.5
Montreal, (river)	2.4	3.1	2.2
Montreal, (rail).....	5.7	6.9	6.0
Norfolk	3.4	2.3	1.7
Newport News.....	5.9	5.8	6.4

"The table shows a slight decrease at Baltimore, and an increase at Philadelphia, which is due to increased railroad facilities. The 40 per cent. which comes to this port means about 136,000,000 bushels of grain, and of that amount the table shows during the past year, all but 4.8 per cent. came by rail.

"Montreal has been spoken of as a dangerous competitor to New York through its waterway accessibility, and that was one of the strong arguments used by those favoring canal enlargements But every one knows that not more than 8 feet of water can be guaranteed all the way there, and the statistics certainly do not show an alarming increase. I do not care to oppose the canal project of the Governor, and do not want to enter into any controversy over the matter, but I should like to have the statistics of trade and the plain facts as to the cost of these great improvements set out before the changes are made that the railroads are discriminating against this city.

"The canal as proposed by the Governor's recommendation is to cost about $60,000,000. Allowing interest at 4 per cent. and half a million a year for operating expenses would make the annual expenditures about $3,000,000. This would amount to a charge of nearly 2 cents a bushel for every bit of grain received at this port. The prevailing rate on the New York Central is now about 2¼ cents a bushel from Buffalo to the ship's side."

PLANS DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Produce Exchange to Show Appreciation of His Work for Canals.

Gov. Roosevelt's message recommending a large canal capable of use by boats of a thousand tons' capacity has so pleased the members of the Produce Exchange that they have planned to give him a dinner as a compliment on his attitude in favor of amplifying the canal system.

Elliot T. Barrows, President of the Exchange, presided at a meeting in the Board of Managers' room yesterday afternoon, which lasted about an hour, and which about fifty members, including many well-known men, attended by invitation. The matter was discussed, and it was soon found that the bulk of the sentiment represented was strongly in favor of a dinner. The question was also taken up as to the willingness of the members of the Produce Exchange to subscribe for such a dinner.

It was finally decided to authorize the President to appoint a committee of twenty-five, who should consult with representatives of other commercial bodies, and make arrangements, if possible, for the dinner to the Governor. They are, so to speak, to canvass the situation. It is planned to invite as honored guests, if the dinner is given, the members of the New York State Canal Commission and of the New York State Commerce Commission.

President Barrows appointed the following committee: H. B. Hebert, (Chairman of Canal Committee.) Chairman; ex-President Frank Brainard of the Exchange, ex-President Alfred Romer of the Exchange, Franklin Quinby, Thomas A. McIntyre, Franklin Edson, Gustav H. Schwab, George Milmine, John P. Truesdell, Emil L. Boas, Evan Thomas, F. F. Ferris, C. H. Wessels, Oswald Sanderson, O. R. Cauchois, Louis H. Spence, W. P. Callaghan, E. Pfarrius, F. H. Andrews, Vincent Loeser, John Valiant, Grenville Perrin, Paul Gottheil, H. A. McGee, and G. A. Zabriskie. This list includes practically all of the regular Canal Committee.

"We think the prospects for giving the dinner are bright," said Mr. Barrows. "Gov. Roosevelt has come out for something we have been working for for years."

COMMENTS OF THE NEWSPAPERS.

Editorial Opinions of the Proposed Canal Improvement.

The following editorial opinions of the proposed canal improvement are gleaned from yesterday's papers:

New York Daily News.—The object sought is a laudable one, but the belief is widespread that this object could be attained by fearless legislation without burdening the people with an additional debt of nearly $60,000,000. * * * Under the circumstances it is a mighty poor brand of statesmanship that cannot devise some method of bringing the New York Central to book.

Mail and Express.—We confess to somewhat of a shock when reading a proposition put forward thus boldly to invest $60,000,000 in the canals of the State. * * * Nevertheless the report of Gen. Greene and his associates is entitled to most deliberate consideration before final judgment is passed. They have planned in a broad way, looking far into the future; and having reached definite conclusions they have had the courage to defend them and their gigantic cost, leaving it to the people to do or not. * * * Something must and should be done, and promptly too, but it is a daring leap forward that the Canal Commission propose.

The Brooklyn Times.—The commission has performed a most important public duty in a thorough and comprehensive manner, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature of the State will promptly act upon its recommendations.

The Brooklyn Citizen.—Except in matters of detail there is little or nothing in the reports to criticise. The cause of the decadence of the commerce of the city and State of New York that was not already known. * * * At the same time it is well to have the evidence laid before an intelligent people who will read and digest it for further use.

The Evening Post.—After attentive perusal of the report of the Canal Committee, of which Gen. F. V. Greene is Chairman, we concur with Gov. Roosevelt that its recommendations are wise and proper, and that the State ought not to abandon its canal.

The Brooklyn Daily Eagle.—If the investment of that sum of money shall reslut in the adoption of plans for the enlargement of canals to such an extent that New York City can regain its old place in the commerce of the nation, and can save to shippers, and thus to the people, $12,000,000 a year in freight rates, it will not have been spent in vain. The problem which the people and the Legislature must solve is a big one, and it should not be approached in any petty or partisan spirit.

The Herald—The Governor calls attention to the committee's statement "that the efficiency of the canals depends upon their management quite as much as on their physical structure." In this connection, it would be well to let the people know just what privlleges and franchises in connection with the use of the canals and of their towpaths in the way of towing, the planting of electric light wires, and so on, granted by past Legislatures, are in existence to-day.

The Journal—The people of the State gave the Republican Party $9,000,000 with which to improve their canals. The money was stolen. The tax dollars of the farmer, the mechanic, the hodcarrier, the day laborer, the sweatshop starveling, went into the pockets of a few favored thieves. Gov. Roosevelt now asks the people to turn their pockets inside out and put into the hands of the Canal Ring $60,000,000 for further "canal improvements."

importance, and the facts, which must serve as a basis for action upon it, are so many and intricate that the public attitude in the matter should be one of careful reflection, rather than hasty judgment.

The World—To regain the lost ground and insure the future, $60,000,000 are necessary. This is a large sum of money, but it is a trifle in comparison with the mighty stake of commercial supremacy that turns with its withholding or putting out. This cannot be made a party question. It too nearly affects the prosperity of every citizen of the Empire State.

The Tribune—If the canal is really going to save New York's commerce under modern conditions it must be managed as a great railroad is managed. With such conduct even a smaller canal than some desire would make possible the cheap rates on which depends New York's continued supremacy. Without it even a ship canal would be a disappointment, and of no avail against competition of alert and business-like rivals.

State Editors Oppose Canal Plans.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The New York State Republican Editorial Association, composed of editors of newspapers in the smaller cities, towns, and villages of the State, at their meeting this afternoon adopted resolutions antagonistic to the expenditure of $62,000,000 for the improvement of the State canals. A majority of the editors come from anti-canal counties that under the proposition would not be taxed for the improvement, but they used the argument that the improvement was mainly for the benefit of through traffic from the West, and that the cost should be defrayed by the United States Government.

J. ROBERTSON SMILEY MISSING.

Was Ill When He Left His Office at the Lyceum Theatre Saturday.

J. Robertson Smiley, assistant business manager of the Lyceum Theatre, has been missing since Saturday night. A general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters yesterday. Mr. Smiley left the theatre at 9 o'clock Saturday night, telling George Audie, the Treasurer, that he had a severe headache and intended to take a walk. Later he was seen at the Manor House, Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, where he was well-known. A check for $5 was cashed for him there. Early Sunday morning he was at the Aulic, in the company of newspaper men. Since then he has not been seen by any of his associates, but George Kingsbury, business manager of the American Theatre, said that he saw him at either the Tuesday or Wednesday matinée at the American. Nothing has been heard from him since that time.

Mr. Smiley, who is still a young man, came to New York from Ohio several years ago. He first did some newspaper work, and later went to the Klondike. Upon his return he was engaged by Daniel Frohman as advance agent for his production on the road of "At the White Horse Tavern." Later he acted as advance agent for Mr. and Mrs. Kendal. When they reached New York this season, he took up his position at the Lyceum Theatre. Until three weeks ago he had lived at the Ashland House. He removed then to the Van Twiller Hotel, 58th Street and Lexington Avenue, where his belongings still are. No financial difficulties are known to exist in connection with his affairs.

New Anchorage for Canalboats.

The Dock Board received yesterday a request from the United States Government asking the board to do all in its power to change the anchorage of the canalboats from the district in South Street, as the towing of canalboats around the waters of the Battery is a serious menace to navigation. The Commissioners decided to reply to the Government that steps in that direction will be taken at once. An appeal will be made to the owners of the canalboats to take up their anchorage at the piers between Fiftieth and Fifty-sixth Streets, North River, where this district will be set apart for their use.

Coe Released from Custody.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 26.—William W. Coe, who has been in jail here since Sunday, on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Charles Francis of Boston, was released today. It was alleged by Francis that Coe swindled him out of $10,000 by inducing him to lend Coe the money to invest. A hearing was held to-day before Justice Cupion, who decided that the evidence did not warrant Coe's detention.

Oliver Pike Not Dead After All.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 26.—The people of the village of Delta, east of here, were surprised to-day at the return of Oliver Pike, whose body was supposed to be buried in the village cemetery. Pike was in Chicago when word came three or four years ago of his supposed death. The body was recognized and buried. His mother about a year later received a letter signed Harry Pierce, which purported to come from her son. It was postmarked Chicago, but no address was given. She did not recognize the writing as her son's. Pike will not tell why he assumed an alias, nor does he reveal the identity of the body shipped from Chicago and buried four years ago.

Murderer Mull Sentenced to Die.

TROY, Jan. 26.—Archie S. Mull, convicted of the murder of Melville B. Lord of Nassau, was this morning sentenced by Justice Chester to die at Dannemora Prison during the week commencing March 4, 1900.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Deals in Vacant Property on Convent Avenue and in the Bronx—Other Business.

Leopold Weil has sold for Jacob D. Butler to Maurice Polk the plot of about twelve lots, 204.6 by 100, on the east side of Convent Avenue, beginning 125 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street. The purchaser will erect fifteen twenty-foot dwellings on the property.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for Lewis and Winthrop Rutherfurd and Mrs. R. J. White to Mandelbaum & Lewine the plot, 67 by 103.6, on the north side of Eleventh Street, 130 feet west of Second Avenue. This property is opposite St. Mark's Churchyard and adjoins the old Stuyvesant mansion, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Eleventh Street, altered into an apartment house a few years ago. Mandelbaum & Lewine have also bought through the same broker 233 East Eleventh Street, a stable, on a plot 30 by 100 and irregular, adjoining the foregoing parcel.

Mr. Leaycraft has also sold for Henry C. Niedenstein to Arthur S. Luria the plot, 100 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Cummings & Ferguson the five-story apartment house 85 West One Hundred and Third Street, 27 by 85 by 100.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the sale of the stable properties on the north side of Fifty-second Street, 120 feet west of Madison Avenue, for the estate of Elizabeth Ward. The buyer's name is still withheld, but it is announced that the plot, which is 50 by 100, has been purchased for a residence site.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold to Samuel P. Colt the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 121 West Eighty-second Street, 20.6 by 102.2.

Collins & Collins have sold for Marie C. Smith to an investor the brownstone-front dwelling 131 East Thirty-ninth Street, 18 by 55 by 85.

Brokers W. F. & C. H. Smith report that they have effected a sale of the block bounded by Wales and Beach Avenues, Kelly and Beck Streets, consisting of twenty-four lots.

Layton & Rogers have sold for John A. Picken the three-story dwelling 556 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 16 by 100.

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No. 32 West Tenth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Geraldine Goddard of 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; J. C. Hoe's Sons, builders; cost, $25.

Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick loft building; Leon Tanenbaum, owner; Buchanan & Fox of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $250.

NEW TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Will Make Brooklyn Its Principal Field of Activity.

A new title insurance company is organizing to carry on business in this city, but which, it is presumed, will make Brooklyn its principal field of activity. The new company will be chartered by legislative enactment, and with this end in view Assemblyman Joseph Guider introduced at Albany a few days ago a bill providing for the incorporation of the Fidelity Mutual Title Insurance Company. It is intended to start the company with a capital of $100,000, which sum will be kept intact for the protection of policy holders.

The incorporators are to be Cyrus E. Staples, Thomas F. Byrnes, James A. Murtha, ex-County Clerk William P. Wuest, ex-County Register Henry F. Haggerty, Edward C. Tucker, and William T. Read, all of Brooklyn, and Michael McCormick of Buffalo.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 26.

BROADWAY, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 25x90; Francis M. Jencks to Herbert Donegan $100

CARTER AV, w s, 26.9 ft n of 175th St, 63.8x151.11x63x158.6; Jane A. Keegan to John Keegan 1

DITMARS ST, n s, 325 ft e of King Av, 43 ft to Long Island Sound, x—x10x100; Annie C. King and others to Jacob Smith 600

PARK AV WEST, w s, 367.6 ft s of 182d St, 25x96.11x25x96; Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt.

SPRING ST, 333, n s, 20.1x59.9x19.4x59.9; Edmund Coffin to William H. Fischer....

VALENTINE AV, w s, 241 ft s of 180th St, 16.7x99.5; John H. Metzler to Annie M. Metzler 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 66x142.11x66x143.2; Vincent Bonagur to Minnie Bonagur..... 1

WATER ST, n w s, at s w s of Fletcher st, 27x43.4x27x43.7; Harriet S. Arnold to William H. Arnold, 1-9 part..... 2,500

WATER ST, 660, 25x87.8x25x88.11; Minnie Mendlowitz to Michael Silverman..... 22,000

67H AV, 839, 20x75; Rosanna Smith to Philip Smith..... 1

24TH ST, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9; Thomas Allison, referee, to Timothy Donovan 13,700

32D ST, 346 West, 12.6x98.9; Jessie M. Booke; to Henry Kensing..... $10,000

34TH ST s s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 20x98.9; John Dawson to Ella M. Dawson..... 1

38TH ST, 139 East, 19x98.9; Catherine Stacom, individually and as extrix, and another to Cornelius Gallagher..... 17,500

53D ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Ida Hoffmann to Hulda Wittner..... 1

85TH ST, s s, 82.3 e of Park Av, 25.7x102.2; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Jacob Rauth..... 25,916

94TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 27.6x100.8; 94th St, n s, 234.1 ft w of 2d Av, 51.5x100.8; 95th St, s s, 212.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.8x100; John A. Schappert to Theresa Schappert..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 345 ft w of 5th Av, 50x100.11; F. B. Wemple to Marcetta E. English 1,050

115TH ST, s s, 600 ft e of Lenox Av, 15x100.11; Sidney J. Cowen, referee, to American Baptist Home Mission Society. 8,000

122D ST, s s, 389 ft e of 8th Av, 34x100.11; Charles Putzel, referee, to James D. Putnam 3,000

122D ST, s s, 355 ft e of 8th Av, 34x100.11; Charles Putzel, referee, to James D. Putnam 3,000

124TH ST, 142 West, 25x100.11; Albert M. Ohayon to Richard Sentner..... 1

125TH ST, 220 and 222 East, 50x100.11; Otis K. Dimock and Martin D. Fink to Rachel M. Hustace 1

152D ST, 533 East, 25x100; Charles M. Keeppel to Richard Hogeboome..... 1

153D ST, 540 West, 25x99.11; Mary A. Cannon to Julia M. Cannon..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ADLER, Frederick, to Peter Adler; Amsterdam av, 2,184, 5 years..... $600 to $00

BLOCK, Arthur, and another, to Maud M. Spreter; Columbus av, 580 and 582, 5 years..... 4,500

CIMINERA, Pasquale, to Louis Sussman; Bowery, 49, store, 6 months, per year....

ELGAS, Benjamin P., to John F. Mitchell; Greenwich St, 823, s e corner of Horatio St, 5 years..... 1,020

St, five years..... 1,020

FAY, Betsey A., executrix of and trustee of, to Hancke Hencken and another; bulkhead, e s, extends n and s between 4th and 5th Sts, 5 years..... 7,750

GOLDSTEIN, Joseph, to Isidor Horwitz and another; 6th St, 739 and 741 East, 3 years..... 4,750

HART, Harry C., to Freund Brothers & Co.; 3d Av, 2,997, 5¼ years from Feb. 1, 1900..... $3960 to 1,020

HUSTACE, Rachel M., to Dimock & Fink Company; 125th St, 220 and 222 East, 10 years..... 5,000

JURGENS, Henry, to Peter J. Quinn; Duane St, 1, 3 years..... $780 to 900

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to David Haskell, Crosby St, 72, s w corner of Spring St, 3 years..... 1,200

MORGENROTH, Julius, and another to Thomas J. Brennan; Madison av, s w corner of 105th St, 5 years..... 1,200

OTTENHEIMER, Simon, to Jacob Schwarz and others; 2d Av, 1,397 and 1,399, w corner of 73d St, 5 years..... 1,260

ROSENFIELD, David, to Isaac Joyce; 2d Av, 886, 3 years..... 1,140

TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PRESBYterian Church of Harlem, to David Tomkin; 2d Av, 2,314, 1 3-12 years..... 500

WITTE, Meta, to Henry G. Plump; 21st St, 227 East, 5 years 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ANZOLONE, Pietro, to Dimock & Fink Company; 111th St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, installments $1,850

BALLIN, Adelaide, to Julie F. H. Nevins; 72d St, s s, 134 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 15,000

BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Berger, Curran, guardian, &c., and another; Park Av West, w s, 367.6 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 4,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, Agnes, to Georgine L. Brouwer-Ancher; 524 West 149th St, secures note 2,800

BUDD, Margaret, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 164 5th Av, 1 year... 85,000

CARZILLO, Domenico, to North New York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Arthur Av, w s, 233 ft s of Pelham Av, installments 5,500

CLAPP, Edward G., to L. Napoleon Levy; 253 West 48th St, 1 year..... 2,000

DAWSON, John, to Annie M. Schneider; 30th St, s s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years, 3,000

DISKEN, May, to John J. Mullen; 277 West 117th St, ¼ year..... 4,000

DONALDSON, William, to Louise S. Dudgeon; Tremont Av, n s, 100 ft n w of Anthony Av, 3 years 2,000

DONGAN, Herbert, to Francis M. Jencks; Broadway, e s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, 1 year..... 18,250

DWYER, Margaret, to Paul R. Pugh; Jackson Av, e s, 41.8 ft n of 158th St, installments 1,341

FARLEY, Thomas, and Edward G. Williams to Isabel S. Kemp; Freeman St, 63.5 w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 4,500

FEEHAN, Emma, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 127th St, s s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 10,000

FOX, John, to German Savings Bank; Wendover Av, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 1 year..... 22,000

FOX, John, to Richard Webber; Lot 4, block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate, demand..... 8,407

FRIEDMAN, Abbie B., to Isidore S. and Max S. Korn; 29 East 10th St, demand.. 3,500

FILLOT, August C., to Andrew A. Bibby; 151st St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures advances 83,000

GAVIN, Thomas J., to Martin J. Keogh, 19th St, Lot 35, map of 82 lots, 18th and 19th Sts, map of Wakefield, 3 years.... 175

GIBNEY, Bernard P., to William Risick; Crimmins Av, w s, 27 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 2,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Frederic D. Smith to an investor the brownstone-front dwelling 131 East Thirty-ninth Street, 18 by 55 by 85.

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Nos. 101 and 103 Wooster Street, to a seven-story brick loft building; Leon Tanen-

MARTIN, Howard, and August Feick to Talladega College; 163d St, n s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 3 years..... 11,500

PALMER, Edwin, to Joseph A. Dean and others, trustees; 102 West 57th St, 3 years 22,000

PREUSS, Bernardine and William, Jr., to Nora C. Thomas; 211 West 106th St, 3 years 40,000

ROSE, Frank W., to L. Lindsey Fountaine; 22d St, n w corner of 9th Av, demand 1,000

SCHWARTZ, Jeanette, to Samuel L. Schwartz; 114th St, s s, 146.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 5,000

SMITH, Jacob, to Annie C. King and others; Ditmars St, n s, 325 ft e of King Av, City Island, 3 years..... 400

TOMBACK, Samuel D., to Dimock & Fink Company; 118th St, n s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, demand 8,000

VAN DER EMDE, Reinold, to John Rottkamp; Lenox Av, s w corner of 114th St, 2 years 5,000

VAN DER EMDE, Reinold, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lenox Av, s w corner of 114th St, 1 year..... 20,000

VAN RIPER, William G., to John R. Smith; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 117th St, 201.10 to 118th St x irregular, demand 9,750

WEBBER, William G., to Sophie Rothschild; 7th Av, n w corner of 120th St, 2 months 15,000

WEINTRAUB, Fischel, and Oslas Kestenbaum to Eliza C. Farnham; 181 Stanton St, 5 years 9,500

WITTNER, Hulda, and Joseph, to Fanning C. T. Beck, trustee; 238 East 53d St, 3 years 10,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIBBY, Andrew A., to James M. Wentz.. 55,000

CALLANAN, William H., to Francis McDermott..... 10,032

DICKERSON, John S., and another, trustees, &c., to United States Trust Company ..... Nom.

HARRIS, Tracy H., trustee, &c., to Middleton S. Borland..... 25,000

HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf, to Allen L. Mordecai..... Nom.

JASSOY, Matilda F., to Caroline A. Weber 500

KINGSLAND, George L., and others, executors, &c., to Cornelius F. Kingsland ..... Nom.

LINDO, Aurelia, to Benjamin C. Lockett and another, trustees, (discharged Jan. 26, 1900)..... 3,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus and another to State Bank..... Nom.

OTTERSON, William C., and others to Tracy H. Harris, trustee..... 25,000

PARK MORTGAGE COMPANY to Sarah Welling, executrix, &c..... 6,250

SIEGEL, Louis, to Catherine Young..... Nom.

SLADE, Mabel, to Augusta Trageser..... 16,000

STEINER, Josef, to Frederick H. Howell. 45,000

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, (assigns three mortgages)..... 36,032

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks to Florence G. Ryder 25,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Howard Thornton, executor.... 18,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to North River Savings Bank..... 10,000

VAN VALIN, Katharine, to William H. Bormann 2,000

WILLIAMS, Leighton, and another, trustees, to John J. Jones and another, trustees..... 6,000

WILLIAMS, William, executor, &c., to President, Directors, &c., of the Union Bank of New London, Conn., ½ part..... 2,850

WILSON DISTILLING COMPANY of Baltimore City to Anna M. Fischer..... 1,500

YOUNG, Catharine, to Frederick M. St. John..... 3,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100x100; Pfotenhauer & Neshit against Mark E. Stevens and Arthur C. Searles, owners and contractors..... 1,479

AVENUE A, 1,634 to 1,636; Bernard Edelman against Hannah Wallach, owner; H. Henderson, contractor..... 415

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, 479, 480, and 481; Cassidy & Son Manufacturing Company against Richard U. Greenalch, owner; William Noble & Co., contractors.. 1,700

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97; Bell Brothers against Elias Feldman, owner and contractor; Samuel Sherofsky, contractor.... 300

MONROE ST, 255 to 259; Frank S. Grob against Joseph Freedman, owner and contractor 515

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 57x106x irregular; Fred Buchsbaum and another against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor 225

WATER ST, 161 and 163; George Hayes against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Smith & Ryan, contractors..... 230

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Smith & Ryan against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kenny, contractor..... 2,265

72D ST, 153 East; Louis A. Wright against Davis S. Ritterband, owner; Abraham Kelter, lessee and contractor..... 130

82D ST, 206 to 214 West; Keshin, Blitstein & Frank against Edward Meltzer, owner and contractor..... 600

89TH ST, 118 and 120 West; S. J. Ellis & Co. against Samuel Johnpole and Harry L. Weiss, owners and contractors..... 1,538

156TH ST, n e corner of Hewitt Place, 25x85; Fred Buchsbaum and another against Joseph Gallo, owner and contractor..... 60

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; David J. King and others, executors, &c., against Margaret Pendereast and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Orr.

MORRIS AV, s e corner of Elton St, 25x100.3; Lawrence D. Alexander and another, executors, &c., against Charles J. McIntyre, individually and as administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney L. Dennis.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 109; Louis Becker against Marie Rothemund and others, (foreclosure of mortgage amended;) attorney, Brandt, Jr.

2D AV, 374; James J. Traynor against the St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul and another, (action to recover possession, &c.,) attorney, Daly.

2D AV, 934 to

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. F. RITCHIE.—Schedules of F. F. Ritchie, merchant tailor, at 187 Broadway, show liabilities, $2,166; nominal assets, $2,683; actual assets, $1,341.

JACOB OSNOWITZ.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an execution yesterday against Jacob Osnowitz, surviving partner of Neudorfer & Osnowitz, formerly dealers in rags at 504 West Broadway, for $3,770, in favor of Hugo Cohen on notes. The Sheriff said that Mr. Osnowitz's property at 321 and 323 East Third Street is set down for sale at auction on Feb. 1 under prior executions.

MICHAEL L. FANE.—Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Breen receiver of rents of 517 and 519 Eighth Avenue, in a suit brought by Thomas B. Hidden against Michael L. Fane to foreclose two mortgages aggregating $83,000, made by Mr. Fane in August, 1898, on which there is $2,325 interest due. There are prior mortgages on the property for $47,000, and the total incumbrances on the property are $142,325. It was stated that only a portion of the property is rented for $3,800 a year. It was also stated that Mr. Fane resides at 239 East Twenty-second Street, paying about $18 a month for his rooms there. He has been a carpenter for many years.

W. H. HASBROUCK & CO.—W. H. Hasbrouck & Co., corporation manufacturing stationers at 536 and 538 Pearl Street, have applied to the Supreme Court, through Directors W. H. Hasbrouck, Arthur G. Holman, and Clara E. Holman, for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation, and Justice Andrews has appointed John E. Brodsky referee, and set down the order to show cause for April 26. It was stated that the corporation is unable to meet obligations, that business has been conducted at a loss, and the receipts have been less than the expenses. The liabilities are $19,496, and nominal assets $35,967, consisting of merchandise, $26,027; accounts, $5,875; machinery and fixtures, $3,821; cash, $244. The actual value of the assets is not given, but is considerably less than the nominal value, on account of some of the stock being sold and some of the accounts uncollectible. The largest creditors are the Carew Manufacturing Company of South Hadley Falls, Mass., $8,467, and Bulkley, Dunton & Co., $4,850. The corporation was organized on Sept. 21, 1898, with a capital stock of $25,000. William H. Hasbrouck is President, and Arthur G. Holman Treasurer. Mr. Hasbrouck started the business in 1873. Hastings & Gleason are the attorneys.

Out of Town.

J. K. SOUTHER & SONS.—J. K. Souther & Sons, brewers, of Roxbury, Mass., have assigned to Charles R. Batt, cashier of the National Security Bank, and Ambrose Eastman, lawyer. Souther & Sons were borrowers of money at the Globe Bank. The loans were called, and they were forced to assign. The firm was practically in liquidation, but was financing its successor, the Souther Brewing Company, which latter concern is said to be perfectly solvent. Charles R. Batt, one of the assignees, says that no statement has been prepared as yet, although approximate figures of the firm's liabilities are between $200,000 and $300,000. Asked as to the assets of the company, Mr. Batt said: "If the Souther stock was liquidated at par at any moment, there would be a large fortune left over the liabilities. The loans made by the Globe National Bank amounted to between $30,000 and $40,000, and just at present everybody is a little hard pressed. For that reason, Mr. Souther thought the best thing to do was to assign."

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 252 failures in the United States during the week, against 255 for the previous week, and 246, 288, 326, and 393 for the corresponding weeks of 1899 to 1896. The Middle States had 74, New England 59, Southern 31, Western 47, Northwestern 14, Pacific 21, Territories 6, Canada had 39, against 35 for the preceding week. About the usual per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. M. ENGLANDER.—Abraham M. Englander of 1,747 Lexington Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities at $1,193 and no assets.

JACOB WIENER.—Jacob Wiener, clerk, of 2,035 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $9,529 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Chicago in 1891.

HERBERT A. ROBERTS.—A meeting of the creditors of Herbert A. Roberts, shoe dealer, at Third Avenue and Astor Place, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Macgrane Coxe, and Le Roy S. Gove was elected Trustee. He had previously been appointed receiver by Judge Brown of the United States District Court.

MAX PERMANSKY.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Permansky, a vendor of diamonds, watches, and jewelry, at 11 Pike Street, by the following creditors: Julius M. Lyon, $2,777; Abraham Roseman, $1,143, and Jacob Macher, $1,105. They allege that he permitted his property to be sold by the Sheriff on a judgment for $524 in favor of Nieberg & Brothers to give the latter a preference.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Joseph H.—Lewis A. W. Allen	$145
BABCOCK, Frederick S.—E. Weber and another	72
BUTT, Henry C.—Krystaleid Water Company	24
BOETTER, Anna, and George C. Tonjes—Samuel C. Hart	6,961
BRUNNING & JACOBS—Norman F. Kerr	126
BRYANT, Harry B.—John T. Lee	412
BROWN, Walter—George Blanche	42
COPINUS, Theophilus—Ryskop	24
CENTRAL NOVELTY COMPANY—Annie M. Sadlier	71
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COHEN, Harry—Jr.—W. M. Dailey	39
COHEN, Isidore—A. Seff	192
CLUB WOMAN'S MAGAZINE PUBLISHing Company—J. O. McShane	260
CHISLING, Max—Rider Ericsson Engine Company	302
CONTI, Cesare—J. M. Gilmore	42
FLETCHER, Thomas—John P. Howe	269
FARLEY, Thomas F.—Alberene Stone Company	104
FIELD, Cornelius J.—E. Goodrich and another	449
FOSTER, James P.—William H. Bussy	1,923
FREEMAN, Edward—Kroger Brothers	74
GOELL, Charles, and Max Krakower—A. Sandstrein	109
GESNER, William H.—D. Shapiro	270
GOLDMAN, Louis, Benjamin, and Max—Rufus Waterhouse Company	79
GINSBURGH, Herman—C. Rosenberg	90
GAILEY, Joseph W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	168
HOENIG, John—S. Oppenheimer and others	283
HOWTH, J. De L.—The Tribune Association	307
HENRY, Alexander—New Amsterdam Gas Company	51
JACKSON, David—S. Lyons	180
KURTZ, Sigmund—C. Muller	223
KING, William—Krystaleid Water Company	17
KEARNEY, Henry S., as Commissioner—James D. Coveney	107
KADUSHIN, Jacob L.—R. Baver and another	177
LA BARBERA, Serafino—The Fruit Auction Company	476
LUERSON, Carl H.—O. Bamberger	23
LAUTERBACH, Jacob F.—C. S. Train, trustee	343
LEE, James M.—Oscar Bamberger	24
LECOUR, Annie R.—F. G. Potter, trustee	517
LOMBARDI, Vincenzo—Smith & Sills	144
MIDLEAN, William M.—A. T. Reed	129
MARSH, Frederick A.—John W. Paris	48
MOEBUS, Sophie—J. Struckman	39
McCOLGAN, John W.—R. H. Gatling	170
McCOURT, Patrick J. and Anne—G. Schuchman	247
McGUIRE, Michael W.—Krystaleid Water Company	17
OSNOWITZ, Jacob—Hugo Cohn	3,770
ODELL, Edward V.—Alien Advertising Agency	125
PHELPS, Louis N.—The Twelfth Ward Bank	214
ROBINSON, Frederick—F. W. Davis	507
REID, Matilda W. and Frederick W.—F. A. Johnson	1,286
SIREY, Annie—Equitable General Providing Company	65
SOLOMON, Samuel—Paul Balbach	69
SYPHER, Josephine—E. Johnson	99
TAYLOR, Annie P.—M. Close	504
TUTTLE, Ida A.—A. Anderson	253
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—E. A. Thomson	2,809
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—E. L. Thomson	1,738
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—John W. Thomson	1,499
THE BOWERY BANK—Aaron L. Jaffe	351
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John J. Kenney, $273.26; Albert Reynaud, $273.26; Cornelius Ferguson, $522.95; the Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company, $117.95	
VICTOR, Samuel—I. Girbau and another	50
WHITEHEAD BROTHERS' COMPANY—Harvey Wood	620
WILSON, William R.—Benjamin Schwab	208
WEISSENTHANNER, Alfred—F. W. Strauss	514

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—FERDINAND BOHM, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Ferdinand Bohm, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 23, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York—JACOB BARBEY, individually and as a member of the firm of Mans & Barbey, bankrupt.—No. 1,847.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Barbey, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 25th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VASILIOS ELIADES, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Vasilios Eliades of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Vasilios Eliades was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX BRAND, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Brand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ELIAS G. COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Elias G. Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. GORDON COSGRAY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of J. Gordon Cosgray of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said J. Gordon Cosgray was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS DINITZ, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Dinitz of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Dinitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARTHOLOMEW DONOVAN, bankrupt.—No. 1,991.

To the creditors of Bartholomew Donovan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Bartholomew Donovan was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LIONEL EMDIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Lionel Emdin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Lionel Emdin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANTON FUERST, Bankrupt.—No. 2,032.

To the creditors of Anton Fuerst of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Anton Fuerst was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRIETTA M. M. FRAME, bankrupt.—No. 1,890.

Notice is hereby given that Henrietta M. M. Frame, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Jan. 25, 1900, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HAGEMEYER, bankrupt.—No. 1,863.

Notice is hereby given that George Hagemeyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HAMLIN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George Hamlin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 17th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 2,051.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL GRAUSEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Israel Grausen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Israel Grausen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIE HERSCHMAN, (trading as Mary Herschman,) bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Marie Herschman, (trading as Mary Herschman,) of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Marie Herschman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL JONES and HYMAN FRANK, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Daniel Jones and Hyman Frank of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Daniel Jones and Hyman Frank were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. GALLAGHDR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Gallegher, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ROBERT HARRIS, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Harris, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 26th, 1900.

NO. 2,026.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN P. KLATTHAAR, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John P. Klatthaar of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said John P. Klatthaar was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, in New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—CLARENCE B. McDOWELL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Clarence E. McDowell, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 16, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM POPKIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Popkin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham Popkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS ROVICS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of MORRIS ROVICS of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Morris Rovics was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN ROZINSKY and ANNIE ROZINSKY, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Hyman Rozinsky and Annie Rozinsky of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Rozinsky and Annie Rozinsky were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—VICTOR GRAND, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Victor Grand, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE HAGEMEYER, bankrupt.—No. 1,863.

Notice is hereby given that George Hagemeyer, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 22, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 26, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD SMITH, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Edward Smith of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Edward Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 26, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o14-law6mSa

DEFOREST, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE DEFOREST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Whitaker, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1900.

WILLIAM T. COLBRON,
ISABEL DEFOREST COLBRON,
Executors.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Attorney for Executors, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja20-1aw6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899.—ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au12-1aw6mS

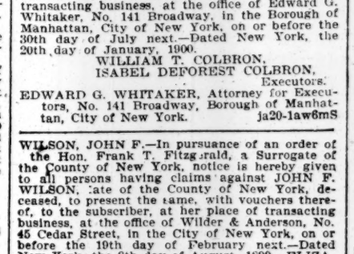
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT DOSS, plaintiff, vs. MICHAEL ROMEO, MAGDELENA M. ROMEO et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly line of Lenox Avenue, running thence easterly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street at the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 15th, 1900.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, to wit:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $7,712.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of January, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to $302.04, with interest from January 10, 1900, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $405.26.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage thereon made to secure the sum of $51,000 and interest, but upon which has been advanced however, the sum of $29,000 only, which sum, together with interest thereon amounting at the date hereof to the sum of $718.17, is now due thereon. Said mortgage bears interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Said premises will also be sold subject to a second mortgage of $7,500, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from July 18, 1899.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.

HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 115 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja17-2aw3tW&S&fe7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SALOMON MARX, Plaintiff, against OTTO F. DEGENER, Defendant.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 5th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1900, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot of ground in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, described as follows:

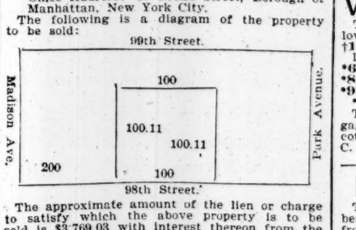
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street distant two hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence northerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet and seven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-eighth Street one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office Address: 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $3,769.03 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of January, 1900, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $338.88 with interest from January 5, 1900, together with the costs of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase price or paid by the Referee is $297.64 and interest.

Said premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 with interest thereon from October 1, 1899, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and a second mortgage for $15,000 with interest thereon from June 5, 1899, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Dated at the City of New York, January 12, 1900.

SAMPSON H. WEINHANDLER, Referee.
ja13-2aw3wS&W&f5

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CHINESE MASONIC FUNERAL

Ying Hing, Grand Master of the North American Order, Buried.

Gorgeous Oriental Pageant Escorts the Body from Chinatown to Evergreens Cemetery.

On a dreary, wind-swept slope of Evergreens Cemetery the body of Ying Hing, Grand Master of the Lone We Tong Eng Ti, the Chinese Masonic Order in North America, was buried yesterday afternoon with rites that were a fitting ending to a series of scenes which began in Chinatown, and the like of which for strangeness and splendor has not been witnessed in New York in many years.

That something unusual was preparing was early evident to the passers-by in Chinatown. A big red triangular flag floated at half-mast over 16 Pell Street, on the top floor of which the headquarters of the Chinese Masonic organization in New York is situated. Red streamers hung from many windows, groups of Caucasians and Celestials, stamping to keep themselves warm, were assembled in Pell and Mott Streets, and policemen were stationed at the entrance to 16 Pell and 3 Mott Street. In a vacant store at the latter address Ying Hing's body, which was recently brought here from Toronto, Canada, lay in barbaric state. In the lodgeroom of the Lone We Tong Eng Ti a procession to render funeral honors to the dead and that was destined to set the Bowery agape with astonishment was being formed.

By 10 o'clock, when the funeral ceremonies began, crowds had gathered in Mott and Pell Streets. At that hour the store in Mott Street, the windows of which had been whitewashed nearly to the top to prevent the uninvited from seeing what was going on inside, was opened, and Chinese and a few privileged Americans were admitted.

At the further extremity of the store, against the wall, was a sort of chiffonier, upon which were a couple of floral tributes to the deceased. One was a cushion of roses, and bore in English the words "Grand Master"; the other was in the form of the familiar triangular emblem of the Freemasons. In front of this, with the head pointed south, was a brown, polished coffin, on trestles, in which, dressed in a green robe and with a black Chinese skull cap, lay the body of Ying Hing. On the coffin was a triangular branch of faded flowers.

At the foot of the coffin, and a few feet from it, was a table, on which were four square pewter candlesticks containing red candles ornamented with yellow dragons and lighted, and a couple of pewter vases in which were paper flowers arranged to form long triangles. In a tin can filled with sand bunches of incense sticks were stuck, and they filled the place with a choking smoke. Arranged neatly before the candlesticks were three chopsticks and a number of little bowls containing rice, pickles, vegetables, and the mysterious sweetmeats dear to the Chinese palate.

In front of this and a few feet distant was another table, with more chopsticks and bowls and plates of dainties similar to those described, but behind these, and facing toward the body, were a couple of large roast sucking pigs on wooden trays, and beside the table, on trestles, and also facing the body, were the carcasses of two rams, skinned, but with the eyes and horns respected. Lastly, on a small table, were two curiously shaped silver flagons containing saki.

Beside these tables were four Chinese in bright-blue robes with scarlet cord cein-tures, and with scarlet plait extensions plaited to their queues. Three others in robes of unbleached cotton and with bandages of bleached cotton around their brows stood near. The Chinamen who trooped in to do homage to the dead stood three deep on the display board along the store window or ranged themselves along the walls. At intervals three men created a terrific din with tom-tom, cymbals, and gong to scare away the spirits of evil that might be hovering too near the body. Occasionally another man joined in with a sort of shepherd's pipe of ear-piercing tone. At the rear end of the line of tables, behind the pigs, an aged man in the ordinary street costume of the Chinese in New York bowed and gesticulated as he muttered an incantation.

At last, just before noon, the procession from Pell Street arrived, amid the excitement of crowds which lined the street in each direction and blocked traffic on the Bowery for some distance. Its approach was heralded by a burst of funereal music from the uncelestial but harmonious instruments of a military band, and in an instant balconies, windows, and housetops that commanded a view of it were black with spectators.

The procession halted in front of the store, and Gong Hoar, Grand Master of the society's lodge of the District of Baltimore, clad in an unbleached cotton robe with a black sash, a bright-red cloth tied on his head, and bearing a gilded gavel, emblem of his office, entered, accompanied by a dozen other men similarly attired. He delivered an oration extolling the virtues of the deceased, burned a prayer written on gold and silver paper, and then amid the din of gong and cymbal and tom-tom the casket was carried out and placed in a hearse surmounted with black and white plumes, and the procession started for Grand Street Ferry on its way to Evergreens Cemetery.

First walked four policemen, and with them Wong Fong, a notable resident of Chinatown, who had charge of the procession to the ferry. Then came a carriage with the Committee of Arrangements. This was followed by two other carriages containing the Chinese musicians, who kept up a cacophanous duet with the funeral music of the band behind them. Next was the hearse, flanked by the chief mourners in blue and others in unbleached cotton robes, then a riderless horse, the charger of the dead man, and Gong Hoar and dignitaries of the Masonic order from various places in the United States and Canada. Next were four Chinese women carrying quaintly shaped lanterns and baskets of flowers on the end of sticks.

Then towered two mounted warriors in robes of bright-colored satin glittering with gold and silver spangles and with gigantic and wonderful headpieces tipped with cocktails and long pheasant plumes. They represented Lieutenants of the Imperial War Guard. Four flags protruded from them, each flag representing a regiment that will mourn for Ying Hing. Following them were a couple of hundred warriors in brilliant multi-colored costumes representative of officers and soldiers of various grades in the Chinese Army, and armed with three-pronged spears, swords on poles, and rifles with bayonets fixed. Others in equally splendid raiment carried red boards with Chinese characters on them setting forth the deceased's virtues, a great red flag edged with black, a transparency bearing the Masonic emblem, globular funeral lanterns, small flags and standards of every imaginable hue, and two magnificent umbrellas indicative of Ying Hing's rank as a mandarin. Another dignitary on horseback looked after this section of the procession, the rear of which was formed by a score of carriages.

The pageant went twice around by the Bowery through Pell Street, amid the laughter and cheers of an enormous crowd, and then proceeded to the ferry. On the other side of the river the procession took carriages to the cemetery, where it formed again and trailed shiveringly up and down hill over the frost-hardened roads through the dreary abode of the dead, buffeted by a wind which played havoc with standards and lanterns and swept great veils of dust over the weirdly picturesque scene.

Fully 2,000 persons braved the fierce blast to witness the ceremony in the Chinese section, which is situated in a far corner near a bone-boiling establishment. It did not last long. The cold was too much for the most enthusiastic. The food which the deceased is supposed to need on his long journey to the realms of bliss having been deposited, there was a stampede for the carriages, and Ying Hing's body was left to lie in foreign soil until four years hence, when it will be taken for final interment to the land of his forefathers.

Contributions for Lester Livermore.

Lester Livermore and his dog Kaiser remain in the Hudson County Jail, where they were sent for thirty days as vagrants by Recorder Stanton of Hoboken, on Jan. 5, because the man refused to part with the dog and go to the almshouse. Livermore has not decided whether he will apply to Recorder Stanton to be resentenced as a vagrant when he is released or take his chances with the outside world. THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 more, from Mrs. S. K. Bolton of Cleveland, Ohio, to add to the amount already received for Livermore. The money has been delivered to Livermore at the jail.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.
C. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico's.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

SCOPE OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Unitarian Union Discusses Its Relation to the World of Affairs.

The New York Unitarian Sunday School Union, at afternoon and evening sessions in the parish house of All Souls' Church, yesterday, discussed "The Sunday School and the World of Affairs." In the afternoon Rev. W. I. Nichols of Brooklyn read a paper showing how Sunday schools can co-operate to advantage in the work of local charities. Lawyer Sumner B. Stiles of Manhattan read a paper telling how current questions of social reform can be treated in the Sunday school. He said that all "isms" and "fads" should be avoided and questions of the day should be treated in a critical yet sympathetic manner.

At the evening session the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, made an address on "The Sunday School and the World of Affairs." He said our lives were made up of what we do and what we dream. The child was the best type of enterprise. He was never blasé. He was not a little saint, nor a cup to be filled up, nor a blank sheet to be written on. He was not goody or he was not a real boy. The proper way to do was to take the child as he is, and, following the example of Jesus, to build from the ground up.

At the close of the address a Sunday school teacher stood up and asked Mr. Slicer what was to be done with a Sunday school boy who stuck a pin through a grasshopper, tied a string to the pin, and brought the grasshopper to the Sunday school to wriggle about in pain. She said that sort of a boy seemed always to be in a Sunday school. Mr. Slicer replied that the best way to deal with such a lad was to interest him in a more heroic form of cruelty. The cruelty to the grasshopper was only the inheritance from the boy's ancestors, who stuck skewers through larger and more important objects and roasted them over a fire as morsels for a meal.

Flag Presented to School No. 165.

A large silk American flag was presented to the Primary Department of Public School No. 165, in West One Hundred and Ninth Street, yesterday morning, by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., as a part of its plan to give a flag to each department in every public school in the city. Nearly 700 children and many visitors were present. The presentation was made by a committee from the post, consisting of Col. Allen Blakewell, Commander; Adjt. W. F. Brown, Col. Charles F. Homer, Col. A. P. Greene, and others. Col. Homer and Col. Blakewell made addresses.

LEGAL NOTES.

WRONGFUL CONVERSION OF A LIFE POLICY.—Rosa and George Lissner, in July, 1890, borrowed $1,100 from Charles Bauer, pledging in writing, as security, a policy on the life of George Lissner in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made Charles Bauer their lawful attorney. On Oct. 13 following the policy was surrendered to the company, Bauer receiving $1,494. Mrs. Lissner, a few days later, upon receiving information that the policy had been surrendered, called upon Charles Bauer and protested against the act of his brother Louis in surrendering it. Efforts were made to have it reinstated, but the company refused because of the precarious state of health of the insured, who died six months afterward. In a suit by Cecilia Toplitz and another against Louis Bauer and others, as executors of Charles Bauer, for the alleged wrongful conversion of the policy, the Court of Appeals last week affirmed judgment of the First Appellate Divsion, which sustained judgment of the Trial Term in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, that the pledgee, having waived the right to exact strict performance of the contract according to its terms, and given time and indulgence to the Lissners, he could not recall this waiver at his own option, without notice to the pledgor, to the end that the latter might have an opportunity of protecting the pledge. The policy having been wrongfully surrendered by the pledgee without authority, and it appeared that, at the time of the surrender, the insured was dying of paresis, and was unable to procure the policy to be reinstated or to procure new insurance, the reasonable and just rule of damages for the pledgee's wrongful act was held to be the face of the policy less the amount of the pledgor's indebtedness and the insurance premiums, payable on the policy between the day of surrender and the death of the insured, to which the jury, in its discretion, might allow interest from the date of the conversion.

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BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE.—Edward Conroy became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the State of New York in 1888, and in the certificate issued to him, designated his daughter, Margaret M. Conroy, as beneficiary. Then he changed this designation and had his wife named as beneficiary. She having died, he in May, 1895, designated Mary Ann Cecilia Bowe as beneficiary. In February, 1896, he inserted the name of Louis Ungerland as beneficiary. The Grand Lodge of the order, when sued by Margaret Coyne to recover $2,000 upon the beneficiary certificate, admitted its liability to some one, and paid the money into court. Mrs. Bowe and Margaret M. Conroy were then substituted as defendants. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Second Department, rendered in December, 1897, in favor of Mrs. Bowe. The Court held that no valid change in the beneficiary had been effected since the designation of Mrs Bowe.

EX-ALDERMAN IN COURT.

Mrs. Charles Parks's Charges—A Weekly Sum Awarded.

Ex-Alderman Charles Parks of the Thirteenth Assembly District was the defendant yesterday in a charge of non-support brought by his wife and decided in the Harlem Court by Magistrate Pool.

Parks is fifty-six years old. His wife is twenty years his junior. They have three children. Parks has two daughters by his first wife. All lived together until recently in the Parks Hotel, which he owns, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

Mrs. Parks says her stepdaughters got such control of their father as to compel her to move. She secured her husband's arrest for non-support.

The testimony showed Parks to be worth about $150,000, but he had some time ago transferred most of the property to his two daughters by his first wife.

Magistrate Pool awarded Mrs. Parks $8 a week pending action for a divorce.

MR. GARDINER ASKS NO DELAY.

Reply to Mr. Cosby's Remarks—District Attorney Still Suffering.

Acting District Attorney McIntyre flatly contradicted yesterday morning the statements made by Assistant Attorney General Arthur F. Cosby in regard to the District Attorney and the hearing of the charges against him at the City Club the night before.

"This boy Cosby," he said, "has just been admitted to the bar. If he said what is credited to him at the City Club last night, he says what is not so. This office has asked for no delays. In fact, it was only apprised yesterday that Feb. 6 was set as the day for the hearing, and there has been neither time nor occasion to seek delay. We are ready to go on at any minute."

Mr. McIntyre said that District Attorney Gardiner had been examined yesterday by Dr. Robert Safford Newton, who found that the injuries he had received had affected his spine and that he was in danger of spinal meningitis unless he was allowed to rest for some time yet. The doctor recommended a trip to a warmer climate, and it is likely that Col. Gardiner will start for Puerto Rico in a short time. Mr. McIntyre says that no application for a delay in the investigation will be asked on this account, and that he himself will probably act as the District Attorney's counsel at the trial.

"The charges against the office are so trifling that we have not considered them seriously," he said. "We will engage no outside counsel."

New Telephone Company.

Articles of incorporation were filed with County Clerk Fisher at Jersey City yesterday by the Midland Telephone and Telegraph Company. The capital stock is $15,000. The incorporators are Edward J. Hale, Melville Egleston, and James C. Vale of New Jersey, and Alfred E. Holcomb of New York. The purpose of the company is to construct telephone and telegraph lines from Hudson County to the Delaware River. The capital stock may be increased if necessary.

We didn't expect to sell 12,000 shoes in a day, so to-day "every size is still on hand."

$2.25 for $4 and $3.50 shoes; shoes that we stand back of just the same as though sold at the regular price.

Russet, vici kid and black calfskin.

But you mustn't forget the cosy ulster or overcoat, the suit or hat for any and every purpose.

Nor underwear at from $1 to $10, nor—anything, everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET CO.,
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JACKETS.
Entire remaining winter stock,
$5.00, $10.00, $15.00 each.
Automobile Coats, $25.00 each.
Misses' and Children's Jackets,
$5.00 and $10.00 each.

CAPES.
Jetted and fur trimmed velour or braided and fur trimmed cloth, at exactly one-half price.

SILK WAISTS, (2nd Floor)
1,000,—Taffetas Silk. Various colors, black and white,
$2.50, $3.50, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each.
250 China Silk Waists,
75 cents each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

LINEN DEP'T.
Basement Salesroom.

Linen D'Oyleys,—floral designs embroidered in colored silks,—white silk scalloped edges,
6, 8 and 10 inches in diameter.
15, 35 and 45 cents each.

Hand made Renaissance Lace D'Oyleys,—square or round,
15 and 25 cents each.

Centre pieces and large D'Oyleys, — of hand made Renaissance lace, with and without linen centres. Handsome patterns.
32, 50, 75 & 85 cents each.

Renaissance scarfs, table covers, pillow shams, tray cloths, centre pieces, worked with fine linen thread and braid.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FANCY GOODS DEP'T.

Jewelled Side Combs,—set with pearls or rhine stones,
$2.75 per pair.

Jewelled Back Combs,—Empire or fancy shapes,—set with pearls or rhine stones,
$2.75 each.

Gilt Photo Frames,—new designs, Cabinet, Carte de Visite, or Miniature size. Oval or square.
45, 75 and 95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

January buyers of Overcoats or Suits look for bargains.

Here's a list of very attractive ones:

$45 & $40 Silk lined Overcoats, at $25.00.

$30 Silk lined Overcoats, at $20.00.

$18 & $15 Overcoats, at $12.00.

And $20 & $22 Suits, at $15.00.

Stores open this evening.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment."

Our Morris chairs are for "a blink o' rest" and easy reading. Of Flemish or golden oak or mahogany, with backs adjustable to the angle that best suits yours; with loose fitted hair cushions (the lasting kind), covered with art denim or tapestry; with broad, convenient arms—altogether the kind of comfort that is hard to live without. No need to be without one, as our oak ones, with plain tapestry cushions, are only $7.00.

Furniture comforts below factory prices now.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

INSURANCE CASHIER ARRESTED.

Henry Athing, nineteen years of age, cashier of the Prudential Insurance Company at 85 Borden Avenue, Long Island City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Peter Kelly and James McGill on suspicion of robbery.

Athing was arraigned before City Magistrate Connorton and committed without bail to await examination on Monday. The detectives positively declined to say whether they had any evidence against the accused cashier.

Athing, about ten days ago, reported to the police that while he was working on his books at the office two men entered, and while one engaged him in conversation, the other walked behind the rail, and presenting a revolver at his head, warned him not to make any outcery. This man, Athing said, then took $800 from the desk, and placing the money in his overcoat pocket, fled with his companion.

The police have since been at work on the case, and it is alleged that they have discovered evidence against Athing.

It has nearly a seventy year record of cures, certified over the signatures of many prominent people—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Remember, This Is the Last Day of the
SPECIAL HALF-PRICE SALE
In the New Broadway Basement
OF
TOILET ARTICLES,
PERFUMERIES & SOAPS.
The Stock Is Large. The Assortment Is Complete.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

Notable Special Articles
IN
THE NEW YORK TIMES
TO-MORROW (SUNDAY).
Among them will be:

Law of the Household
By JUSTICE DAVID McADAM
of the Supreme Court.

The Evolution of the Seeing Eye
By WILLIAM PATTEN, Professor of Zoology, Dartmouth College

Needs of the Army
By CAPT. E. L. ZALINSKI, U. S. A., retired.

INTERESTING ARTICLES ON THE DRAMA, MUSIC, AND SOCIETY, TOGETHER WITH A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINING MISCELLANEOUS MATTER, WILL BE FOUND IN SUNDAY'S ISSUE OF
The New York Times
A Newspaper for the Intelligent and Thoughtful.
Sunday THREE Cents.
Daily ONE Cent.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Nervous Exhaustion.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Acts as a tonic and nerve food, imparting vigor and strength to the entire system. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Birds Mate now: breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00; Campanini Holden Canary, soft singer, $10. Holden's New Book on Birds, 136 pages, illustrated, all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages, by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Birds sent everywhere. Angora Cats, Pocket Monkeys, Parrots. All kinds singers and talkers. G. H. HOLPEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y. Established 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. "Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées To-day & Wednesday. MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15. 3D MONTH. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. Wm. Gillette In His New Play Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Last 2 Weeks. Matinée To-day & Wednesday. Evgs., 8:30. Mats., 2:15. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS. Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée To-day. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES. Beginning Monday Mrs. Langtry will recite "The Absent-Minded Beggar" at every performance.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30. Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Daniel Frohman's Company. LAST WEEK BUT ONE. The Maneuvers of Jane. Monday, Feb. 5—THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15. "Most original play that N. Y. has had to laugh over this season. Something entirely new."—World. "Aroused the audience, and was refreshingly original."—Sun. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS The Surprises of Love. Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

Koster and Bial's Great Lafayette, Marion Manola, Marie Jansen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornallos Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. TO-DAY, 50c.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. LAST DAY. Open 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. ADM., 50c. 5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES, and ACCESSORIES.

CASINO! Great Matinee TO-DAY 2 P.M. Geo. W. Lederer's Famous London Co. in The Belle of N. Y. Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.

GRAND Opera House A Stranger in a Strange Land Mat. To-day. Nxt. wk.—Ward & Vokes, "The Floor Walkers."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
This Aft., at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
To-night, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Manteili; MM. Saleza, Oceller (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Saléenne and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Emil Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 29, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pini-Corsi, and Campanari. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 31, at 7:45, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Bertram. Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 2, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, Breuer, and Dippel. Conductor, Paur.
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 8, at 2, Extra Matinée of CARMEN.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th.
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
The program includes Walter Damrosch's MANILA TE DEUM.
16 SOLOISTS, ORATORIO SOCIETY CHORUS and ORCHESTRA, an address by GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT, and solos by Madame Nordica and Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Madame Gadski and Mr. Evan Williams.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1899—FIFTY-EIGHTH SEASON—1900.
EMIL PAUR.....Conductor
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27TH, at 8:15 P. M.
PROGRAM.
Overture, "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Ganymed," (Contralto & Orchestra)...L. V. Saar
Composed for and sung by MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Symphony, No. 4, B flat major.....Beethoven
Songs.....Schubert, Schumann, Franz
MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK
Overture, "Prometheus Bound".....Goldmark
Tickets at Carnegie Hall and Tyson's. Seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. LAST TIMES.
The MAGIC MELODY, preceding
AT THE LOWER HARBOUR.
Evs. 8:15. 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,000 seats 25c.
Next Week | Elaborate Production of the Popular CHIMES OF NORMANDY.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Marie Dressler. 20 Min. in Shirtwaists. Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.
PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone. Duncan's Collies. Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. Mat. To-day: Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP. 50c. | Admission to Promenade. | 50c.

COMIQUE B'WAY & 29TH MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50¢ THE PEOPLE THAT JACK BUILT
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville. Tobascoscope—New Sensational Moving Pictures.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. LAST DAY. Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission.....25c. | 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.

Knickerbocker. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT | LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY. Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. Mats. To-day & Wed. BROADWAY to TOKIO. 600 People. Smoking not permitted at Matinées.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS. East 14th st. "A High Ball," Caiceda, The Nawns.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON. Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS CASE, LOUISE GUNNING, JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1900. SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The New York Times
Saturday Review.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

In a very few weeks Herbert Spencer will have passed the fourscore mark. It is therefore with a certain reverence that scholars will examine the second volume of his "Principles of Biology," the revision and augmentation of which has occupied the last few years—years that have been filled for the eminent savant with great bodily suffering and with greater sorrow. The work, it will be recalled, first saw light in 1867. Owing to the great strides that have since then been made in all departments of science, one might imagine that a revision of a work like "The Principles of Biology" must of necessity be of an extensive character. This is not the case, however, although many valuable data are added. At the end of his later preface, which is dated October, 1899, Mr. Spencer has placed this note, which is at the same time pathetic and reassuring: "On now finally leaving biological studies, it remains only to say that I am glad I have survived long enough to give this work its finished form."

Mr. Bird S. Coler, Controller of the City of New York, has just completed an important work, entitled, "Municipal Government," being an illustration of the working of the charter and chief departments of New York. The author will present an exhaustive examination of what he believes to be defects in the charter, and will carefully weigh the pros and cons of his suggested remedies. Among the chief features of the work will also be a discussion of municipal charities and of private charitable institutions and their relations to the public and to the City Government. The water supply of a great city is another important topic, concerning which Mr. Coler has decided views. Persons who have been fortunate enough to peruse the manuscript say that the author has presented his theme with great force and with absolute sincerity.

Elizabeth Luther Cary, whose charming volumes on Tennyson and Browning have presented to the lovers of these poets pictures of great intimacy and sympathy is now engaged on a volume dealing with the lives of The Rossettis, which will be similar in character to the others. This author neither attempts exposition nor criticism of her subjects. It is simply her intention to show them as they were in their intimate life, in their homes, and among their friends. "The Rossettis" will, in binding, letter press, and illustration, be a worthy artistic companion to the other volumes of the set, which bears the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Prof. Brander Matthews has written a novel which will begin its run as a serial in the forthcoming number of Harper's Weekly. It will be entitled "The Action and the World," and is said to be a vivid picture of a certain phase of New York life that reveals a field which has not yet received serious attention from writers of fiction. Prof. Matthews's most recent work, "A Confident To-morrow," published by Harper & Brothers, has just passed into its second edition. It bids fair to become the most popular book by this author. A large number of copies have been sold in the metropolis, or have been ordered by New Yorkers elsewhere.

"Castle or Manor?" we are informed, is to be the title of the novel by Dr. St. George Mivart, which will shortly be published in London. The author is now seventy-three years of age, and nobody will doubt that his full, round life has given him plenty of material for an extraordinary work of fiction if he has only allowed his pen the freedom and employs the precision of diction that have characterized his critical works. "Castle or Manor?" is described briefly as a "story of social life." This may mean a great deal; Dr. St. George Mivart has had it within his power to make it mean a great deal.

Lindsay Swift's book, "Brook Farm: Its Members, Scholars, and Visitors," which is being published by the Macmillan Company, will appeal to the sociologist as well as to the man of letters. It gives a complete history of one of the most remarkable experiments in social reform of the century, together with a biographical and critical account of the distinguished persons associated with it—Dana, Curtis, Ripley, Alcott, Channing, Margaret Fuller, Hawthorne, Hecker, and many lesser lights. A particular feature of the book is the explanation of the causes which led up to that intellectual and social ferment in New England which later found expression in a great literary period. But, although the literary phase of the question receives exhaustive treatment, the religious and the political sides are by no means neglected.

We believe that there has been no popular book hitherto written concerning birds' nests, notwithstanding the fact that this is a subject which particularly appeals to persons who love nature and yet have not the time or opportunity to pursue regular scientific investigation. To overcome this want A. Radclyffe Dugmore has written and illustrated for the Doubleday & McClure Company a book which will bear the title "Bird Homes." Mr. Dugmore, who began his career as a marine artist of considerable promise, will be remembered as the illustrator of Sidney Lanier's posthumous little volume, "Bob, the Story of a Mocking Bird," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. For several years Mr. Dugmore has made a careful study of the habits and haunts of the more common wild birds; he has photographed them in the most interesting attitudes, and these photographs he has colored according to nature. Sixteen specimens of his color work will form part of the illustrations of "Bird Homes." There will also be about forty half-tone reproductions of his photographic plates.

D. Appleton & Co. will shortly publish an important work on "Trusts and the Public," by Mr. George Gunton. This book discusses almost every phase of the trust question, and, while in the main the principle of trusts as an auxiliary of economic development is defended, the abuses of the trust principle are pointed out and criticised with equal frankness.

Charles Johnston, late of the Bengal Civil Service, has a short novel in preparation at Doubleday & McClure Company's. It is his first work of fiction, and, rather than merely showing much promise, is said to have all the characteristics of a work by a trained man of letters. There is, therefore, the supposition that Mr. Johnston has practiced the literary art in private, even as Guy de Maupassant practiced it before he attempted to win public laurels; and, by a singular coincident, too, Mr. Johnston's style is not unlike that of the gifted French conteur. His tale will be called "Kela Bai: An Anglo-Indian Idyl." In it the author strikingly portrays the intimate life of the natives in a small village in India, contrasting their simple existence with that of the governing classes.

FOUR GREAT ART SHOWS.

The Rembrandt in London, the Velasquez in Madrid, the Cranach in Dresden, and the Van Dyck in Antwerp.

I.—REMBRANDT.

Within the twelve months just ended art history has been studied, not made. The past year has become of capital importance, not through the rise of new, but owing to a renaissance of interest in old, masters. It is upon the art of yesterday, not of to-day, that attention has been concentrated; retrospection, not creation, has been the rule. Four great exhibitions—the Rembrandt at London, the Velasquez at Madrid, the Cranach at Dresden, and the Van Dyck at Antwerp—have overtopped all the salons and salonettes of the day. Each achieved its proper triumph; together they constitute an unrivaled quartet.

To have opened an exhibition of Rembrandt's works at the Royal Academy so close on the heels of a similar display at Amsterdam was daring but judicious, for it proved not a redite but the complement of its predecessor. From January until March London saw Rembrandt as he had not been seen even at the Stedelijk Museum the previous Autumn. Barring the great Corporation pictures, the balance of interest fell in favor of the Royal Academy exhibition. While not contributing so much to a synoptic study of Rembrandt's art, while distinctly less documentary, the London display was more homogeneous, more of a unit. Though less complete, it was more characteristic.

It is in his portraits that Rembrandt reveals his overpowering genius, and in these was the exhibition strongest. There were no less than eleven of the forty odd portraits which the master painted of himself. Ranging from 1632 to 1661, they constitute an almost unbroken record of technical as well as psychical evolution. Conceived in a spirit of pseudo-Titianesque splendor, the earlier portraits are full of the pride and the pose of youth. The later show the master stripped of his Dutch studio properties, sad, broken, but a supreme artist.

In the place of honor was the double portrait of "The Shipbuilder and His Wife," a chef d'oeuvre, in the painter's first manner, loaned from Buckingham Palace by her Majesty the Queen. Though the contours are still a trifle hard, and certain details insufficiently developed, this picture already foreshadows that savant mastery of chiaroscuro, that exact rendering of physiognomy, which were to achieve their sovereign expression in the Syndics. From Buckingham Palace came also the miscatalogued "Burgomaster Fancras and His Wife," which is, in reality, a somewhat uninteresting and pretentious portrait of Rembrandt and Saskia. Among the best portraits taken at hazard were Mr. Morrison's superb "Hendrickje Staffels," the soi-disant second wife of the painter; the Earl of Faversham's "Merchant," and Carl Spencer's fulfillingly beautiful and little known "Portrait of a Boy." Two large canvases, "Belshazzar's Feast" and a "Deposition," both of which smacked of Italian inspiration, as well as a few landscapes and several excellent collections of drawings, were also shown.

The Marquis of Lansdowne's "Windmill," not only recalls but advances upon Ruysdael. For poetic feeling, unity of expression, and pure technical mastery this canvas is unsurpassed. Not only is the physical impression of space created, but the haunting, mysterious beauty of nature is here reflected as never before in the history of landscape painting.

The Royal Academy exhibition enjoyed a continuous measure of success. From its walls glowed in warm amber tints the entire comédie humaine. It showed at his best the great master, who through studying the play of light and shadow on the rude features of his kinsfolk gave the world the most profound and penetrating version of life yet given. Deep-rooted in actuality, he had little care for conventional prettiness; he sought beauty in what was homely and common. A physiologist, a psychologist, he reads for us the sad enigmas of not alone a few stolid women and rugged men, but of all humanity. He focuses the light of his genius on the souls of his fellow-creatures. In these canvases, so transfused with sombre beauty, he teaches us to pity, to struggle, perhaps to succeed; but, above all, to realize as he himself did that the drama of life is enacted against a background of darkness.

II.—VELASQUEZ.

As great and in certain minor regards a greater genius than Rembrandt shone with unwonted splendor on June 6 last, when Madrid celebrated the tercentenary of Velasquez. This anniversary was much in the nature of a family or Court affair. Though distinctly

national and local, its artistic significance was, however, universal.

The incidental ceremonies were rich in Old World flavor. In the dark church, solemn mass was said for the dead in the presence of the Knights of the Order of Santiago, robed in white, each wearing on his breast the red cross of the order and carrying in his hand a lighted taper. Out in the bright Plaza in front of the Prado a very uninspired statue of Velasquez was unveiled. Commemorative verses were read by the Duke de Perlos, and speeches were made by M. Carolus-Duran and others. It was all decorous, punctilious, and essentially Castilian.

Within the Prado was reserved the real surprise, the chief lesson of the event. For the first time in the history of art galleries were the masterpieces of one painter permanently installed in a single room. The plan had often been debated, but it remained for Spain to take the initial step. The Tribuna and the Salon Carré contain more treasures than any similar rooms the world over, but they are not dedicated to a single individual, and their effect is splendid but diverse.

Here was a Velasquez room. The great, disdainful, nonchalant painter's master works were marshaled together in one salon. It was Velasquez concentrated, Velasquez telling a continuous and consecutive story of supreme achievement after supreme achievement. There was but one flaw, and that was due to an excess of zeal coupled with a pathetic lack of finesse. The potent restorer had been allowed to show too free a hand. Mysterious time-dimmed canvases were revarnished and reframed. It was Velasquez on dress parade, not the subtle-toned Velasquez of former visits to the Prado. It was Velasquez supreme—but shiny. Only a few escaped—"Los Borrachos," "La Fragua de Vulcano," "Las Hilanderas"—a chance picture here and there.

Saving this pitiable piece of irreverence, the changes were all vastly for the better. "Las Lanzas," the noblest war epic ever imagined, so superb in color, so effective in composition, occupied the place of honor. In a small sanctuary apart hung "Las Meninas," certainly one of the finest triumphs of pure brushwork ever attained. The entire occasion was a rare tribute to the memory of the great master who in his day had cared so little for applause, who "never painted," he said, "save for my own amusement and to obey my King."

Like Rembrandt, he, too, was a pioneer. Born with a sacred contempt for Raphael and for his immediate predecessors, the "Mannerists," he painted after his own fashion, putting on the pigments thinly with swift, simple strokes, unkindly forestalling all the moderns, chiefly, though, Mr. Whistler and Manet. If in Rembrandt we find the apostle of Protestantism and the people, in Velasquez we have the supreme painter of a Catholic Court. The Dutchman's life was sad and checkered; the Spaniard knew no greater privation than being forced by a cast-iron Court etiquette to sit among servants, barbers, and the like while watching bull fights in the Plaza Mayar. Rembrandt died in poverty and obscurity; on hearing of Velasquez's death Philip wrote on the margin of a dispatch "Estoy abatido," ("I am cast down.")

More completely than anything else could have, this rearranged Prado placed in relief the real Velasquez, the painter whose particular achievement was and still is unique—le plus peintre des peintres. The many full-length figures enforced the fact that Velasquez stands alone in his ability to render with convincing naturalism every aspect of a scene. Himself apasentadar, master of ceremonies, he poses his Kings, dwarfs, and maids of honor with equal grace and force. Painted against the luminous gloom of the Alcazar, these sombre garbs and sullen faces embody the most magical effects of art.

Stress of necessity made him a rapid, nervous workman, taught him to give the maximum of truth with the minimum of effort. He who had seen and devised so many pageants learned what was vital and enduring in the eternal pageant which flits before the eyes of all men in all ages.

III.—CRANACH.

Though in no way absorbing to the rank and file, the Cranach exhibition, held last midsummer in Dresden, had unusual interest for the curious. Through the industry and enthusiasm of Dr. Karl Woermann, Director of the Royal Gallery, this project, so long in mind, was finally realized in connection with the recent Künst-Austellung.

After Dürer and Holbein, Lucas Cranach the elder takes place as the chief figure in German art. If not the founder, he was the leader and principal exponent of the Saxon school. Born in that fruitful period when the artist and the artisan were still one and the same, Lucas Cranach was not only pietar ducalis to three successive Electors, but was twice Burgomaster of Wittenberg, besides being engraver, printer, house painter, and proprietor of a pharmacy.

With the present display came the first opportunity for a complete and coherent study of the works of this quaint and many-sided individual, in whom we still find traces of those stiff and unlovely figures which are the heritage of Byzantine art. One large and one small room were devoted to a trifle under one hundred signed and dated pictures, supplemented by over three-score paintings of variable authority, and, for comparison, a few canvases by Lucas Cranach the younger, and Matthias Grünewald's "Beweinung Christi."

In "The Repose During the Flight into Egypt," dated 1504, and his earliest known work, Cranach shows a charm, a naïveté, and a freshness of fancy which he never attained later. Backed by a dark Thuringian forest, Joseph and Mary minister unto the Christ Child. At their feet caper about on the flower-flecked grass little angel-children; one is catching a bird, another is drawing water from a spring. It is all delightful in spirit and thoroughly imaginative in conception.

The Saxon master's ability to treat landscape with minuteness and yet charm is further illustrated by the picture of "Cardinal Albrecht von Brandenburg at the Feet of Christ," in "The Madonna under the Apple Tree," and "The Judgment of Paris."

Throughout his long career Cranach continued to paint, to engrave on wood and copper, and to manage his pharmacy. Though his best achievements were certainly in the field of engraving, his success in depicting hunting scenes, in religious and mythological subjects, and in portraiture was not inconsiderable. Never strikingly original, often intensely banal, he stands as the admirable Bouguereau of his day.

A crashing thunderstorm which drenched the smug Saxon capital and darkened the exhibition rooms prevented a detailed consideration of the pseudo-Grünewald frage and other moot points. This question remains, however, with a certain Venus unadorned save by a ludicrous crimson velvet hat, the most piquant legacy which Cranach has left posterity.

IV.—VAN DYCK.

From a spectacular point of view by far the most ambitious exposition of the year was the tercentenary of Van Dyck, which took place at Antwerp in the early Autumn.

In the Grande Place facing the Hotel de Ville assembled all the Belgian civil, military, and religious authorities—the King of Belgium, Burgomaster Van Ryswyck, (who strongly resembles Van Dyck,) guests from the various art academies of Europe, sightseers, tourists, travelers, fat burghers, and wide-eyed peasants. After a carillon of cathedral bells, began the chief open-air feature of the occasion—the pageant. This was a great lusty colored Rubenian cortége illutrating the "Progress of Art Through the Ages." Headed by colossal figures of the giant Antigonus and his wife, the legendary patrons of the city, it was continued through crooked, flower-strewn streets with representations of Assyrian, Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Gothic, and Renaissance arts, and ended with a "Homage to Sir Anthony Van Dyck."

The objective of the event was naturally the glorification of Van Dyck the painter, and as such the exhibition, which had been installed by N. Pierre Koch in four large rooms of the museum, easily ranked as the most complete and splendid display of Sir Anthony's oeuvre ever held. Though lacking certain features of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition of 1887, it nevertheless gave a far wider view of an artist whose great religious canvases proved something of a revelation to those who had known him in the light of a portrait painter only. It served to crystallize in the mind those multiple influences which helped Van Dyck in his onward course, giving an accurate picture of a man, great, yet never quite able to free himself from the shadows of men still greater.

Each of the four periods into which Van Dyck's art naturally divides itself was characteristically represented. Belonging to the first Flemish period were "Christ Sinking Under the Cross," painted in 1617, when the artist was but eighteen, and the legend-capped "Saint Martin Dividing His Cloak with a Beggar."

So precarious has been the career of this latter picture, so often has it narrowly escaped fire, rioters, and robbers, that for a long time an armed caretaker slept beside it in the Church at Sevensthem, a story which lent color to the suspicion that the Directors had a cot rigged up in the museum each night whereon slept a similar functionary.

A pupil at this date of Rubens, the great glory of Flemish art, it is natural that most of Van Dyck's paintings should have been religious in character. Sir Francis Cook contributed interesting paraphrases of the "Betrayal of Christ" and "The Brazen Serpent," the final versions of which are at Madrid, and a little-known "Good Samaritan" was loaned by Prince Sanguszko.

By no means so well represented was the next (the Italian) period, the gloomy Genoese palaces refusing to part with their treasures even for so brief a space. Though the young and supremely patrician "Paolo Adorno" of the Palazzo Rasso was not there, her place was taken by the even more mellow and beautiful "Paolo" from Hampden House, in whom we see painted with unrivaled brilliancy, depth, and richness of tone, a portrait of the aristocratic woman whose life was linked for a short hour with an artist, youthful, but already petted and world-weary.

Owing to the number of altar pieces which are still in the great Low Country churches, the second Flemish period was amply represented. "The Ecstasy of Saint Augustine" and the "Elevation of the Cross," from Antwerp and Courtrai, respectively, were among the best of these. It was a source of regret that the beautiful and delicate "Madone aux Perdrix" could not have been won from the Hermitage, and to feel that among the portraits Prince Lichtenstein's "Maria Louisa von Tassis" and the Louvre's superb equestrian of "François de Moncado" were among the missing.

To the generosity of British collectors was due the successful showing here made by the last chapter of Van Dyck's art—a period during which he gave himself over to depicting the English King and Court. Though much of Van Dyck's work now begins to show signs of haste, of insincerity, of the waning of a never robust talent, of the effects of an oversuccessful life, a few canvases such as "Lord Philip Wharton," "Thomas Killigrew and Thomas Carew," and, above all, "The Earl of Arundel and One of His Grandsons," prove him in full possession of unimpaired powers. Yet when death came of a bleak morning at Blackfriars, though still a young man, he would seem to have finished his work, to have "carried little with him to the grave."

Like the Rembrandt and the Velasquez, the Van Dyck exhibition contributed much to a better understanding of the artist and the man. It would be enthusiastic and uncritical to place Van Dyck beside either Rembrandt or Velasquez. He was a genius, but not a great creative force. He has no sombre, splendid-hued message for mankind; nor was he the creator of anything comparable to that fine, reticent, nonchalant art which is the achievement of Velasquez. He painted better than any one the grace and elegance of gay cavaliers and courtly dames, but the flower of his genius was delicate, exotic, expatriated. He was a Fleming, but an Italianized Fleming. Directly he found himself among marble palaces and languid fountains, a part of that elegant, indolent world; once he had assimilated the divine suavity of Titian, he became—and remained—il pittore cavalleresco. His art is brilliant, sumptuous, aristocratic, and essentially communicative; it has little of that mystery which is felt alike while watching little "Balthazar Carlos" on his prancing pony or studying "La Gioconda" as she sits beside great rocks and silent waters.

CHRISTIAN BRINTON.

Rare Ruskin Books.

The earliest of Ruskin's books is "Salsette and Elephanta; a Prize Poem, Recited in the Theatre, Oxford, June 12, 1839," Oxford, 1839, a small octavo of nineteen pages, issued in colored paper wrappers, (in some instances drab and in others blue,) at 1s. 6d. It was reprinted the same year, in "Oxford Prize Poems," Oxford, 1839, also in the "Poems," 1850, and in 1879 a "Second Edition" was published by George Allen at Sunnyside, Orpington, Kent. J. H. Slater, in his "Early Editions," 1894, estimates the value of the first editions at "2 or 3 guineas." A copy, in original paper, was sold by Bangs & Co. last March for $0.50.

In 1850 appeared an octavo volume, with fifty-one distinct poems, of which ten were now first printed, and of pages iv.+283, with this simple title: "Poems. J. R. Collected 1850." It was issued in cloth boards, which in some instances were green and in others purple. The cover was lettered across the back, "Poems, J. R.," and was further ornamented by a gilt lyre stamped upon the side. In most cases the edges of the leaves were cut and gilded. It was not published, but merely printed for private circulation, and has now become the rara avis of Ruskin literature. Thomas J. Wise, in his invaluable "Complete Bibliography of the Writings in Prose and Verse of John Ruskin," 1893, says that the present value of an uncut copy in original state is about £50. In February, 1897, a copy fetched £22 in London; in May, 1897, another brought £12 10s., and in February, 1899, a third sold for £22. Each was described as being in "original cloth," but there was reference to cut or uncut edges. Maxwell's fetched $190 in Boston in 1895.

Toward the close of 1850 was published what has now become a rather rare book: "The King of the Golden River; or, the Black Brothers. A Legend of Stiria." The title page, however, reads: "London, 1851." It is a small square octavo of pages viii+56, and was issued in ornamental glazed paper boards. This "imitation of Grimm and Dickens," which was illustrated by Richard Doyle, was written, according to the "Advertisement" on Page 5, "at the request of a very young lady." This little girl was Miss Euphemia Gray, one of the daughters of a Perth lawyer, and later Lady Millais. A copy of the book, in original boards, but wanting back, fetched £2 8s. in 1896; another, in calf extra, gilt edges, sold for £2 in 1894.

The three foregoing books, together with several later publications, strongly appeal, of course, to collectors of nineteenth century literature; but the giants among the Ruskin books, and those which possess greatest value, are "Modern Painters," "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "The Stones of Venice." The first edition of "The Seven Lamps of Architecture" was published in 1849, (the second in 1855, and the third in 1880,) and, though Ives's copy, in morocco extra by Zaehnsdorf, fetched $52.50 and other finely bound copies have sold high, the book, in original cloth, is worth less. The latest quotation is that of November, 1899, when a copy, in cloth, fetched £2 18s. at Sotheby's.

The first edition of "The Stones of Venice" appeared in 1851-3, (the first volume, 1851, the second and third, 1853.) Copies in original cloth have brought £10, £12, and £15, nicely bound copies fetching larger sums, (Ives's in morocco extra selling for $90 in 1891;) but recent quotations have been lower. A copy, in original cloth, fetched £7 5s. at Sotheby's last November.

The first volume of "Modern Painters" appeared in 1843, (second edition, same year, third in 1846, fourth in 1848, and the fifth, sixth, and seventh in 1851, 1857, and 1867, respectively.) The second volume appeared in 1846, (second edition in 1848, third, fourth, and fifth in 1851, 1856, and 1883.) The first edition of the third volume appeared in 1856, (second in 1867,) and in this year also appeared the fourth volume, (second edition in 1868.) The only separate edition of the fifth volume was in 1860. As the first editions of Volumes I. and II. have no illustrations, later editions, with the author's revisions, are sought for by collectors when making up sets, and the fourth edition of Volume I., the second of Volume II., and the first editions of the Volumes III.-V. are chosen, for example. Such a set, in original cloth, is worth from £10 to £25. Ives's, a good set, in morocco extra, brought $155 in 1891. The latest quotation is that of Nov. 13, 1899, when John Kermack's copy, original cloth, fetched £15 at Sotheby's.

Ruskin's "Leoni: A Legend of Italy," an octavo of fifteen pages, issued in gray wrappers, is something of a rarity. There are the following quotations: July, 1898, £2 6s.; February, 1899, £4; April, 1899, $25.50; January, 1900, $17. It was privately printed.

Ruskin as His Own Publisher.

"Problems of Booksellers in England," which formed the subject of an article by Sir Walter Besant in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 21, is a theme which, about thirty years ago, particularly appealed to the late John Ruskin. When, in 1871, his "Sesame and Lilies" was issued, Ruskin inserted the following notice in the earlier copies of the book:

It has long been on my mind to make some small beginning of resistance to the existing system of irregular discount in the bookselling trade—not in hostility to booksellers, but, as I think they will find eventually, with a just regard to their interests as well as to that of the authors. Every volume of this series of my collected works will be sold to the trade without any discount or allowance for quantity, at such a fixed price as will allow both author and publisher a moderate profit on each volume. It will be sold to the trade only, who can then fix such further profit on it as they deem fitting for retail.

Mr. Ruskin then established the price—half a guinea—and added: "Nor do I wish it to be less." The cost to the trade was 7s. But Mr. Ruskin found the trade unwilling to accept his terms. More than that, as an author-publisher he made the discovery that he was losing money. He could not furnish his book at 7s. He modified his plans. In 1875 Mr. Ruskin wrote to The London World a lengthy communication in regard to his "new method of publication." The World had questioned the advantages of his proposed methods. Mr. Ruskin began by asking:

I. How many authors are strong enough to do without advertisements?

None; while advertisement is the practice. But let it become the fashion to announce books once for all in a monthly circular, (publishers', for instance,) and the public will simply refer to that for all they want to know. Such advertisement I use now, and always would.

II. Why had he determined to be his own publisher?

I wish to resist the practice of writing for money early in life. I think an author's business requires as much training as a musician's, and that as soon as he can write really well there would always, for a man of worth and sense, be found capital enough to enable him to be able to print, say, a hundred pages of his careful work, which, if the public were pleased with, they would soon enable him to print more. I do not think young men should rush into print nor old ones modify their books to please publishers.

III. And it seems to me, considering that the existing excellent books in the world would if they were heaped together in great tower overtop their cathedrals, that at any rate a man should think long before he invites his neighbors to listen to his sayings on any subject whatever.

What I do, therefore, is done only in the conviction—foolish, egotistic, whatever you like to call it, but firm—that I am writing what is needful and useful for my fellow-creatures; that if it is so, they will in due time discover it, and that before due time I do not want it discovered. And it seems to me that no sound scholar or true well-wisher to the people about him would write in any other temper. I mean to be paid for my work, if it is worth payment. Not otherwise. And it seems to me my mode of publication is the proper method of ascertaining the fact.

A Letter Ruskin Disowned.

At Chesterfield, in England, on the occasion of a distribution of prizes to art classes in that town, a letter was read to the assemblage as the reply of John Ruskin to an invitation to be present at the meeting. It said:

I have just returned from Venice, where I have been ruminating in the pasturages of the home of art, the loveliest and holiest of lovely and holy cities, where the very stones cry out eloquent in the elegancies of iambics. I could not if I would go to Chesterfield, and I much doubt whether I would go if I could. I have heard of Chesterfield. Hath it not a steeple abomination, and is it not the home, if not the cradle, of that arch abomination, Creator Stephenson? To him we are indebted for the screeching and howling and shrieking fiends fit only for a pandemonium called locomotives, which disfigure the loveliest spots of God's own land. My good young people, this is pre-eminently the foolishest, yes, quite the foolishest, notion that you can get into your empty little eggshells of heads, that you can be a Titian or a Raphael or a Phidias or that you can write like Seneca; but because you cannot be great, there is no reason why you should not aspire to greatness. In joy, humility, and humbleness work together. Only don't study art because it will pay, and do not ask for payment because you study art. Wisdom is more precious than rubies, and is offered to you as a blessing in herself. She is the reward of industry, kindness, and modesty. She is the prize of prizes, the strength of your life now and an earnest of the life that is to come. This advice is better than money, and I give it to you gratis. Ponder it and profit by it. Ever faithfully yours, JOHN RUSKIN.

It was a message of monition and instruction, not lacking confidence in tone, like others conveyed over its appended signature, and the classes received it in a proper spirit of humility. The next morning, however, the paper which had printed the report of the meeting was adorned with this briefer missive, bearing the same autograph, this time authentic:

Sir: The letter you quote in your last night's issue as having been sent by me to the Secretary of the art school at Chesterfield is an impudent hoax from beginning to end, and you will oblige me by letting this be known as soon as possible. I am, Sir, your faithful servant, JOHN RUSKIN.

OUR RECENT WAR.

Capt. Mahan's Volume on Its Lesson.*

Capt. Mahan says that he "has done a little editing" in reproducing the nine magazine articles included in his "Lessons of the War with Spain," but the earliest appeared only eighteen months ago, and was written not quite two years ago, and comparison with the original shows that it needed but very slight revision. This is not because two years have not wrought great changes, but because Capt. Mahan, being one of those uncommon persons able to distinguish an impression from an opinion, is never rash in stating either, and because he reasons, a much less ordinary act than is sometimes supposed. Consequently, when he ventures upon stating a theory, and that is his nearest approach to a prophecy, events generally justify it. It is therefore worth noting and remembering that he regards Japan's altered attitude toward the United States as a Pacific power an alteration from virtually protesting against Hawaiian annexation to an actual welcome of the Philippines, as a striking indication of the degree to which the attention of mankind has been aroused by the character of Russia's progress in Northeastern Asia and upon the Pacific, and also the influence thereby exerted upon the currents of men's thoughts and of international relations.

As to the position of Great Britain and the United States, he says:

> At such a time and on such a scene, the momentous drawing together of the two great English-speaking nations, intensely commercial and enterprising, yet also intensely warlike when aroused, and exceeding all others in their possibilities for maritime greatness, gave reason for reflection far exceeding that which springs from imaginative calculations of the future devastations of war. It was a direct result of the war with Spain, inevitably suggesting a probable drift toward concurrent action upon the greatest question of the immediate future, in which the influence of force will be none the less real because sedulously kept in the background of controversies.

On the other hand, he is persuaded that between the Peace Conference and the hostilities with Spain there was the direct sequence of a corollary to its proposition. Russia found herself confronted with the appearance of the United States in the Philippines under conditions which made inevitable both a continuance of occupancy and a great increase of military and naval strength, and the intrusion was attended by circumstances which caused Great Britain alone among the nations of the world to appear as the friend of the United States in their conflict. That the United States would reciprocate seemed probable, and thence came sudden Russian illumination as to the charms of peace. He might have said that the Irish, both at home and in this country, after protesting and showing their American preference during the Cuban contest, now feel an almost inexpressible longing for peace and spare no effort to discredit the American army in the Philippines from the commander down to the newest recruit, thus indirectly strengthening Russia's hands against Great Britain, and doing their best to bring about that British adversity which is Ireland's opportunity. This he does not say, but he writes significantly:

> If, however, the organic development of military strength could be temporarily arrested by general agreement or by the prevalence of an opinion that war is practically a thing of the past, the odds would be in favor of the State which at the moment of such arrest enjoys the most advantageous conditions of position and of power already created.

He reaffirms his belief in the primacy of the navy in maritime warfare, does not retreat from his position in regard to the utility of coast and inland frontier defenses and their value in conducting the energetic prosecution of offensive war, and he cites in illustration the fears for Washington in the civil war, and for the seaports during the war with Spain, saying that in both instances disposition of the mobile force viewed from a purely military standpoint was imposed by fear for stationary positions believed rightly or wrongly to be in peril.

The articles included in the volume are the five published in McClure's Magazine in 1898 and 1899, and will be remembered as containing some emphatic statements as to the necessity of popular understanding of war. In briefer form these are restated in the preface and their spirit is felt in the paper on "The Peace Conference and the Moral Aspect of the War" reprinted from the October North American Review. This article led to the author receiving permission to print a letter of Gen. Sherman's written to Gen. Meigs in February, 1890, after attending a "grand banquet of 850 lawyers" after the centennial ceremonies in honor of the Supreme Court. "No place for a soldier," said the wrathful chief.

> The Bar Association of the United States has manifestly cast aside the Sword of Liberty. Justice and Law have ignored the significance of the Great Seal of the United States, with its emblematic olive branch and thirteen arrows, "all proper," and now claim that, without force, law and moral suasion have carried us through one hundred years of history. * * * I was in hopes the civil war had dispelled this dangerous illusion, but it seems not. You and I can fold our hands and truly say we have done a man's share, and leave the consequences to younger men who must buffet with the next storms; but a Government which ignores the great truths illuminated in heraldic language over its very Capitol is not yet at the end of its woes.

"Current Fallacies on Naval Subjects," written before the destruction of the Maine; "Distinguishing Qualities of Ships of War," and "The Relation of the United States to Their New Dependencies," the latter written for The Engineering Magazine, and, naturally, much superior to all the others, complete the group. In this article, not being burdened with the necessity of making explanations of definitions, Capt. Mahan considers what must follow the effective and successful use of force, that is, beneficence.

> "Ideals underly action," he says. "If the paramount idea of beneficence becomes a National conviction we may stumble and err; we may at times sin or be betrayed by unworthy representatives, but we shall advance unfailingly. * * * The inhabitants may not return love for their benefits; comprehension or gratitude may fail them; but the sense of duty achieved, and the security of the tenure are the reward of the ruler."

*LESSONS OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN. By A. T. Mahan. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 8vo. $2.00.

Mrs. Moulton's Latest Verse.*

Mrs. Moulton's last volume of poems, "At the Wind's Will," fitly crowns the literary achievement of the century. It is poetry at high-water mark. Her work exhibited in previous volumes has given her a rank among the foremost poets of the world, and much of the work in "At the Wind's Will" exceeds in grasp and in surrender, in strength and in beauty, anything she has hitherto published. Long ago Philip Bourke Marston declared that the "divine simplicity, strength, and subtlety, the intense, fragrant, genuine individuality of her poems, made them imperishable." A poet himself, he found certain of her verses, as he said, possessed by the melancholy yet tender music of birds singing in twilight in some churchyard, through old trees that watch beside silent graves.

Of many of the verses in the present volume one can speak with no less enthusiasm. Great work as we found "The House of Death"—of which the same critic said, "It is one of the most beautiful as well as one of the most powerful poems I know; no poem gives me such an idea of the heartlessness of nature; the poem is death within and Summer without, light girdling darkness"—yet it is wonderfully matched, or should one say rivaled, by the "Aready" of these pages? Aready has been the hunting ground of poets since Spenser and before, but Mrs. Moulton lends it a fine grace of fancy all her own, as the song lilts its way along in full sunshine to perfect music:

I dwell no more in Aready—
But when the sky is blue with May,
And flowers spring up along the way,
And birds are blithe, and winds are free,
I know what message is for me,
For I have been in Aready.

There is the same evasive and tender charm in other of the lyrics, here touching airily a slender string, and there one vibrating with passion; in "The Lure," sweet as the song of some bird that stirs in his nest and pours his strain across the night; in "The Sun Is Low"; in "Bend Low and Hark," as dramatic as poetic; in "To Sleep," and in "The Lost Eden." Who is there gives a sweeter, fuller note than this of "A Winter's Dream":

Wild is my heart, with its hopeless pain—
Oh, for one hour of the past again!
One brief, bright hour—one least little touch!
Do you forgive me the words I said,
As you look back from the realm of the dead?—
Much is forgiven—when one loves much.

And who more lightly touches to heal than this poet in "The Birds and I"?

What matter though sometimes the cup of tears
We drink, instead of the rich wine of mirth,
There are as many Springs as there are years,
And glad or sad, we love this dear old earth.

With all the loveliness of these lyrics, abounding as they do in single fortunate lines—"jewels five words long"—with their atmosphere of music and beauty, their felicitous antique spirit, their captivating personality, they are also full of feeling and of that sympathy with human nature which makes them melt into the heart and become household words.

It is in the masterly sonnets of the volume that the poet reveals her highest power. It is conceded, both here and in England, that Mrs. Moulton's command of the sonnet is absolute. And it seems to me that it would be difficult to name one who, since Wordsworth, has approached the greatness of the best of these—"Though We Were Dust," with its passionate outcry; the heart-breaking "Rose of Dawn"; the large and splendid "Were but My Spirit Loosed Upon the Air"; the intense humanity of "Vain Freedom"; the pathetic and sympathetic tenderness of "A Poet's Second Love"; the lofty insight of "Aspiration"; the magnificence of "When We Confront the Vastness of the Night."

It has been said that Browning's mention of old age in the singing of the gypsy crone in the "Flight of the Duchess" is something that appeals peculiarly to the old themselves; but is it more effective than this, from the sonnet "Shall I Complain"?

To sit alone and dream at set of sun,
When all the world is vague with coming night—
To hear old voices whisper, sweet and low,
And see dear faces steal back, one by one,
And thrill anew to each long-past delight—
Shall I complain, who still this bliss may know!

There is a superb sweep and breadth, indeed, to every one of these sonnets, with a phrasing that has the true Shakespearean ring, fraught with meaning. Many of them signify a rich spiritual growth. One comprehends that the thought has traveled on large meridians when coming upon lines like these:

Shall not the soul, new-born in heavenly spheres,
Forget the paths it traversed, and the night
It journeyed through, and all old hopes and fears,
Caught up into that Infinite Great Light?

Through all the pages of the book there is an affluent variety of theme and treatment; and it is really marvelous that the hand tracing the large lines of "Land of My Dreams," of "Lethe," of "Midsummer," of "Soul to Body," should be able to touch the lute so lightly, so perfectly, with such delicate artistry, as in the translation from Montenaeken, on the last page:

Ah, brief is Life—
Love's short, sweet way,
With dreamings rife,
And then—Good-day!

And Life is vain—
Hope's vague delight,
Grief's transient pain,
And then—Good-night!

The whole book, with its fine workmanship, its purity, its grace and beauty, its deep feeling, the loftiness of its thought, is one to make the reader glad and grateful.

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

*AT THE WIND'S WILL. Poems by Louise Chandler Moulton. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

A Book of the New York Banks.*

When did business, as it is understood in its proper sense, begin in New York? Was it when exchanges were made—so many beads or shells being worth so many beaver skins? Was there ever a corner in sławant or shell currency? There might even have been a Mr. Bryan in those primitive times. The editor of "Financial New York" says that there was. He describes what was the very earliest currency and the beginnings of the banking business in New York.

The work, compiled by Mr. William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook, is a major opus, and gives particular details of all the banks or other financial institutions which have ever been established in New York. The plan of the publication, which is of the widest scope, includes the history of the banks, the trust companies, the savings banks, of the New York Stock Exchange, of the United States Sub-Treasury, and of the Clearing House. There are many illustrations, where may be found the portraits of former Presidents of our important financial institutions, and, when such have been obtainable, the likenesses of those of to-day. Banking houses past and present are also described, and there are reproductions in fac simile of many of the ancient bank bills.

This volume is, then, of the most comprehensive kind, being not only historical, but biographical. To render it accurate, all possible sources of information have been sought both at home and abroad. "Financial New York" is a standard work. As to the typography of the volume, it is of the best, having been executed by the De Vinne Press.

*FINANCIAL NEW YORK. A History. Vol. I. By William Ten Eyck Hardenbrook. New York: Published by the Author.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, NEW YORK.

WOMEN HUMORISTS.

Kate Sanborn, One of Them, Makes a Defense.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW.

Found! A "real" woman humorous writer. I take pleasure in referring to Miss Marietta Holley of North Adams, N. Y., as a "real woman" and a "professedly" humorous writer. She is well known as the creator of Samantha Allen, Betsy Bobbett, &c. Her half dozen books are "permeated" with fun and humor quite equal to Mark Twain or Bill Nye and others.

"Women among humorists" are like mice among cats—severely and summarily dealt with. The writer in last week's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW seems ignorant—or is he indulging in would-be irony? "Sporadic flashes," he says he does find, but all "women humorous writers" (I should say humorous women writers) soon lapse, he complains, into gravity or sentimentality. Does he mean sentiment, or is ality the feminine termination? Is Thackeray to be deprived of his reputation as a humorist because he was also a moralist, a cynic, a man who gave us sad, tender verses full of sentiment? Dickens then we must drop from the ranks of humorists, because he was an earnest reformer, every novel of his having in view the combating of a great public wrong. Is the "Tale of Two Cities" a side-splitting farce? Does the death of Little Nell fairly convulse you with merriment?

And Tom Hood! He was a sad invalid who had to be a lively Hood to make a livelihood. It was with him a case of "broad grins under narrow circumstances." He was professedly a humorist for daily bread. He wrote amusing articles in bed when near death. He wrote the very last one to pay the undertaker Grim business! I open the first volume and am greeted by the haggard face and skeleton form of the wretched seamstress about whom he sang that immortal, heart-breaking "Song of the Shirt," which is not permeated with fun!

> But why do I talk of death,
> That phantom of grisly bone!
> I hardly fear his terrible shape,
> It seems so like my own—
> It seems so like my own,
> Because of the fast I keep.
> Oh, God! that bread would be so dear,
> And flesh and blood so cheap!

"The Bridge of Sighs" is not exactly a rollicking skit! "The Lady's Dream" could not be called fun! One volume is devoted entirely to Hood's serious poems, at his earnest request. He was a great author; his essays are equal to those of "Elia" (Charles Lamb.) Humor and pathos are twins; one alone is a tedious thing. Beecher said that if he wanted to make his audience cry, he first made them laugh. If a man is eternally funny in public or print, he becomes mighty near being a colossal bore! Persons tire of such constant waggishness. Do you want all maple syrup and candies and butter and whipped froth? Not for a steady diet. Kipling's "Recessional" does not bar him from being a wit.

I supposed these facts were universally known. Is a humorous woman to be pronounced in a Helen Kellerish condition because she shows power in other directions? Your critic gives a list of "male humorists" and challenges an equal list among women. Most of Rabelais's wit is too obscene to quote; there is a popular kind of humor that verges on vulgarity. Striking out this maleish factor, also profanity, double-entendres, and heavy, hoary stories, long since in their anec-dotage, (just slightly galvanized by wine,) I offer the following list of "Real Women Humorous Writers":

Lady H. Ashburton.	Lucretia P. Hale.
Susan B. Anthony.	Susan Hale.
Sophie Arnould.	Sarah Orne Jewett.
Jane Austen.	Mrs. Kemble.
Louisa M. Alcott.	Caroline M. Kirkland.
Charlotte F. Bates.	Caroline B. Le Row.
"Sherwood Bonner."	Eliza Leslie.
"Aunt Fanny" Barrows.	Sallie P. McLean.
Isabel F. Bellows.	Mary R. Mitford.
Lady Blessington.	Mme. Mohl.
Mary D. Brine.	Lady Montagu.
Frederika Bremer.	Lady Morgan.
Aphra Behn.	Lucretia Mott.
Fanny Burney.	Martha Morton.
Phoebe Cary.	Marguerite Merington.
E. G. Corbett.	Louise C. Moulton.
Lydia M. Child.	Miss Murfree.
Lady Clarke.	Hannah More.
Mrs. Cleaveland.	"Ouida."
Mrs. Carlyle.	Carlotta Perry.
Mary Clemmer.	Josephine Pollard.
Rose Terry Cooke.	Frances Lee Pratt.
Frances P. Cobbe.	Alice W. Rollins.
Lizzie W. Champney.	Ellen H. Rollins.
Susanna Centlivre.	Lucia G. Runkle.
Helen Gray Cone.	Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Lucretia Davidson.	Julia Schayer.
Mme. du Deffand.	Catherine Sedgwick.
Abby M. Diaz.	Jane Taylor.
Mary Kyle Dallas.	"Octave Thanet."
Mary Mapes Dodge.	Margaret Vandergrift.
M. Eyttinge.	Metta V. Victor.
George Eliot.	Mrs. Whicher.
Fanny Fern.	Lillian Whiting.
Fanny Forrester.	Constance F. Woolson.
Anna Fuller.	Arabella Wilson.
Margaret Fuller.	Mrs. Phelps-Ward.
Kate Field.	Mary Wilkins.
Grace Greenwood.	Kate Douglas Wiggin.
Mrs. Gaskell.	
Mme. de Genlis.	
Caroline Gilman.	
Mrs. Grote.	

I do not hope to convince or even to interest male humorists by this list. The physiologists and psychologists must take up that inability to see wit in the other sex. Talk about the deaf, blind, and stupid! I will close with quotations from two excellent judges:

"Women have more humor than wit."—John Boyle O'Reilly.

"Women have more wit than humor."—Dr. Holmes.

You notice (if not deaf, blind, and dull!) that both qualities in women are hereby acknowledged. KATE SANBORN.

The Clowns All Men—Where Women Show Humor Unfailingly.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Search the list of women writers from Mary E. Wilkins to Mrs. Aphra Behn, and you will not find a single professedly humorous writer." Therefore, "Most, if not all, women are entirely devoid of a sense of humor." And, "It may be that women are deprived of the humorous sense in the same manner that a person may be born without sight or hearing or speech."

This argument of the Literary Person in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, while not "professedly humorous," has a tipsy, top-heavy gravity that certainly does appeal to a sense of humor, however rudimentary. One is reminded of the precarious balance of an elephant on his trunk.

No woman writer has been unmitigatedly funny. No woman writer who is not always funny has a sense of humor. Therefore, most if not all women are entirely devoid of a sense of humor. George Eliot was often serious. Therefore, she had no sense of humor; maybe was born without it. Walter Scott never wrote a jokebook. He probably lost the humorous sense early in life, as, being a man, he was presumably born with it. Mr. Mark Twain has of late years sometimes "lapsed into gravity." When did he part with his birthright? Perhaps in his first visit to England. It is too bad that the Well-known Woman Writer took the Literary Person so seriously as somewhat to impair his exquisite if unconscious humor. She should have answered, "Well, there's Gail Hamilton. She could have been funny all the time if she had chosen. As it is, she is remembered as much for her humor as for any of her fine qualities."

But suppose no woman should ever be unremittingly funny, day and night, week in and week out, year after year, at home and abroad, with tongue and pen? This may be, for the cynicism that has so large a part in present day mirth is not in woman as in man, and "Il Penseroso" presses so close to womankind as sometimes to shut out the jocund face of "L'Allegro."

It had been well had the Literary Person and the Well-Known Woman Writer settled on the spot the definition of "sense of humor." The Literary Person seems to have held the field much as did Tammas Haggart against T'nowhead and Hendry in their symposium on a similar subject.

In order to lay claim to a sense of humor, must one make jokes, and that continually? Or may the sense be shown in the power to see the comic side of domestic losses and limitations, in the light answer that turneth away the wrath among the children; in the graceful badinage that affords a safe and sure descent to the youth who has taken himself too seriously? We all have seen the Howell pair, the scintillating cynic unequally yoked with the serious feminine who views her husband's pyrotechnics with puzzled alarm.

But why overlook the nimble-witted woman whose good man's lumber wagon toils slowly after her Queen Mab chariot? If we may trust our Shakespeare, the woman with a sense of humor was, in his time at least, not an extinct species. What more excellent fooling than that of Portia, Jessica, Rosalind, Beatrice? To be sure, the "professedly humorous" personages, the clowns, are all men.

If the Literary Person has failed to discover the type in his world, it is possibly because of his close attention to his own profession of—logician. There are other questions which tempt one, as, Which lives longer, the humor that "lapses into gravity," or that which flows on and on until it runs into the ground?

For that which "lapses into sentimentality," does the Literary Person forget Thomas Hood and Charles Lamb? Does he repudiate the truism that "the sources of smiles and tears are close together"?

Then, as to the dignity, value, and permanence of "professedly humorous" writing—why, Mr. Bangs himself will not be even confessedly a humorist! B.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1900.

A Cloud of Witnesses.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The following had already been written when your issue of Saturday last came into my hands. Your little citation, "Women Among Humorists," is so irritating that I place the manuscript at your disposal as an answer to the "literary person" quoted.

Several weeks since one of the "essayists" of the metropolitan press absorbed a column and a half of space in demonstrating the absence of wit in woman. It was not a hypothesis, but a determinable quantity, and as the journal for which he caters is one of eminent standing, its authority, of course, made conclusive the pronunciamento that there is no wit in woman. She is incapable of the faculty for the discovery of the apposite. She is imitative, not inventive. She is a reflex of conditions, not a maker of them. Her thought-methods are far too plastic and indirect for the subtle processes of wit-coinage. But if, by chance, a woman is wit-endowed she is an anomaly—a kind of Dr. Mary Walker, of whom the sex are afraid, who never enlists their sympathies or commands their admiration. All of which this promoter of luminous ideas conclusively determined.

Says George Eliot: "There were many crass minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in a lump." Out of Middlemarch our essayist must have come. No American genesis could have been his who places woman on a lower mental plane than man, or who regards her as being, by reason of her sex, a minor factor in our intellectual or inspirational life—for wit is intellectual and inspirational in the highest degree.

What impresses the educated foreigner in his study of American character, manners and thought, if his mind is on the alert for discovery, is the vivacity of American women, their readiness in conversation, their quickness in repartee, their fondness for humor, and their decided preference for the brightest-minded men. Every function he attends evidences this versatility; he soon is aware that it is not exceptional but general or usual in our best social circles; so it dawns upon him, as by a revelation, if he see with extended vision, that in woman's fine apprehension of wit, humor, satire, conceit, and pun, he finds ample proof of sensibilities of the supremest order. Then he the more clearly comprehends why the American woman in Europe has won such marked prominence; and if he reasons ever so little he will discern in that quickness of her perceptions and skill in language a consequent of the self-assertion here made possible to women of all conditions.

That woman has not written for print in the field of humor as fully and freely as man has counts for nothing—in no sense disqualifies her claim to equality with her brothers in creative and spontaneous wit. A dozen all-sufficient reasons restrict and repress this publicity, yet the record of her work in our literature of humor, both in prose and verse, is not scant or insignificant. Indeed, some of the most enjoyable productions along the lines of the humorous are to her credit. Mrs. Miriam Whitcher's "Widow Bedott" is but a type of portraiture that runs through the literature of the past fifty years—New England, Western, and Southern—all from women's pens, and without which the droll vernacular, the inimitable character, the utterly peculiar indigenous life of States and sections would never have had expression, for men, as a rule, do not seem to catch the lights and shades of well-localized life that the woman, with her quicker sensibility, apprehends, enjoys, and takes delight in its exposition.

The list that comes at call of such witnesses of woman's distinction embraces these names: Miss Murfee, (Charles Egbert Craddock,) Mary L. Wilkins, Sara Orne Jewett, Louisa Alcott, Metta Victoria Victor, Mary Mapes Dodge, Rose Terry Cooke, Phoebe Cary, Sherwood Bonner, (Mrs. McDowell,) Clara Augusta, Lizzie Champney, Alice B. Neal, Marian Douglas, Kate Field, Gail Hamilton, Amanda T. Jones, Grace Greenwood, Eleanor Kirke, and Fanny Fern. Each and every one of these has put in print enough to justify her recognition among the wits and humorists who have given to American claimants such world-wide distinction.

Of Miss Dodge, (Gail Hamilton,) Kate Field, Grace Greenwood, and a host of their sisters noted for the brilliancy of their talk, the keenness of their wit, and their entire sufficiency in "holding their own" in any company, it is to be said what Mary Clemmer Hudson wrote of Phoebe Cary:

> Her most brilliant sallies were perfectly unpremeditated, and by herself never repeated or remembered. When she was in her best moods they came like flashes of heat lightning, like a rush of meteors, so suddenly and constantly you were dazzled while you were delighted, and afterward found it difficult to single out any distinct flash or separate meteor from the multitude. • • • This most wonderful of her gifts can only be represented by a few stray sentences gleaned here and there from the faithful memories of loving friends.

And this is one of the "dozen sufficient reasons" why the printed record of woman's wit is so comparatively meagre.

It was a rare treat when John Godfrey Saxe was present (as he often was) at the famous Sunday evening receptions of the Cary sisters, in their New York City home, for when he was one of the goodly company then was Phoebe "at her best," and it was almost unfailingly remarked that the nimble-witted Vermonter more than found his match in the sallies of the "abounding Buckeye," as he had characterized her. Yet Saxe is a "noted American wit" in our autorial biographies and anthologies, while Phoebe Cary is, by the same authorities, spoken of as a writer of poems and parodies—just this and nothing more!

Wherefore, haec fabula docet: That men, being their own editors, critics, and book makers, fail not to exalt that which they themselves are; that which women are is left for the pilgrim to discover—if he can!

ORVILLE J. VICTOR.

"The Terraces," Hohokus, N. J., Jan. 21, 1900.

Sweden Produced One.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You can tell the lady who is looking for a real woman humorous writer that she can find one in the Swedish poetess, Anna Maria Lenngren, who still is considered one of the best humorists known. She was born in Upsala, June 18, 1754, and died in Stockholm March 8, 1817. Her poems "Love and Folly," "My Blessed Husband," "The Boys," "To My Daughter, if I Had One," &c., are jewels read, appreciated, and laughed at as much to-day as a hundred years ago.

ARON INZVALL.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

"Comin' Through the Rye" Cited.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Possibly the name of Helen B. Mathers, author of "Comin' Through the Rye," may with reasonable assurance be suggested as that of a woman humorist. Few people, men or women, have produced books more genuinely humorous than her first and greatest work. The fact that the story is also a serious one, and is touched here and there with dashes of extreme pathos and sobriety of thought, does not alter the truth that as a humorist its author stands well up to the line with others. Even Dickens, the great humorist, is also grave and serious. Ask your perplexed "well-known woman writer" to read "Comin' Through the Rye." I think she will find her answer there. She will also find, in Godey's Magazine for February, 1897, Page 176, an interesting sketch of Helen B. Mathers and her work, with portrait, that cannot fail to prove her claim to a place among the ablest humorists of her time. The sketch is by Maude Andrews, a prominent American newspaper woman, formerly of The Atlanta Constitution staff, and was furnished me at the time I was editing the magazine and was seeking information concerning certain women of mark.

FREDERIC W. PANGBORN.

Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 21, 1900.

Names Several Who Are Famous.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Although the feminine never seems to give itself over to that form of drollery variously exemplified by Mark Twain, A. Ward, P. V. Nasby, &c., it still is capable of producing much humor, satire, and fun of the sort of which Dickens and Thackeray were masters. It must be a dull reader who cannot detect the flavor in Mary E. Wilkins's stories. The touches in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" which relieve the sombreness of the tale are often intensely humorous. Topsy is a distinct creation, a type as good in her way as Sam Weller or Handy Andy are in theirs. Mrs. Burton Harrison gets off many a bit of delicate humor, and humor and wit, too, are not hard to find in the work of many other women novelists and writers of stories for children and short sketches for magazines and newspapers. If most of them are serious in intention this is also true of Dickens, Thackeray, and novelists in general most noted for their humor. But Marietta Holly and her numerous admirers would surely claim that she is a professedly humorous writer, whatever others may think of her humor and the several "purposes" masquerading behind it. There is an almost forgotten book written by a woman who, had she lived longer, might have become a first-class humorist. I am a frank admiref of "Widow Bedott," and Mrs. Whitcher, its author, certainly saw the funny side of some things as keenly as any writer ever did, besides being a pioneer in the American dialect school.

A. G. MARSHALL.

Brooklyn, Jan. 20, 1900.

Finds Them Very Often.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Though I am only a passenger through this city, I hope I am gallant enough to break my lance for the fair sex when they are attacked upon the literary highway.

I therefore beg leave to challenge the accuracy of any one who avers that women writers are destitute of humor. The first exception to the rash statement of your critic that came to my mind was Ruth McEnery Stuart, in whose short stories there is a perpetual bubbling up of humor. In most of the works of Kate Douglas Wiggin there is also a delicious vein of humor. In London Mrs. Roy Devereux furnishes another happy exception to your scoffer's rule. And finally, any one who sees all the current magazines of the day—as the present writer happens to—will find many a promising bit of humor from the pen of woman. Two random instances are "Elton Slade's Auction Habit," (in one of the Summer issues of The Cosmopolitan,) and "The Salt Lake of Literature," by Ellen Burns Sherman, in a Summer issue of The Book Buyer. Lastly, but by no means late, let the scoffer re-read the Essays of Agnes Repplier.

With all due deference, I beg to sign myself yours in the interests of justice.

ERNEST M. HARDENBERG.

New York, Jan. 21, 1900.

Sarah Jeannette Duncan for One.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the man who thinks the gentler sex lacks humor, I presume he has entirely overlooked Sarah Jeannette Duncan, for surely he will admit the humor of "A Social Departure," and many a clever joke in both that and "A Voyage of Consolation."

With many thanks for your weekly treat,

BIRDIE CAHN.

New York, Jan. 21, 1900.

A Word for Miss Holley.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In looking through your issue of to-day, "Woman Among Humorists" calls forth a protest in favor of my sex as I recall the works of Marietta Holley. I don't know that the man referred to would call her or that she calls herself a "professedly humorous woman writer," but the fact remains that her writings many times provoke the risibles to the point of tears. I consider it the surest proof that her works are to the reading public humorous that her advocacy of temperance, equal rights and kindred unpopular subjects is put in a form that is read by so long a list of persons as is indicated by the slips in the volumes by that author that we find in the public libraries. If it is said that chapters in Miss Holley's books are not humorous, it ought also to be said that the same is true of the works of a number of the writers whom the male speaker classed in the "long list of male humorists."

In appreciation of the interest and value of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, I am cordially yours,

CHRISTINE V. WHIPPLE CLARKE.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Two That Easily Refute the Critic.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The old, though unjust, claim that women cannot write purely humorous books is easily refuted by the works of at least two woman authors—Marietta Holley and Lillian Bell.

Miss Holley, author of the "Samantha" books, is best known under the title of "Josiah Allen's Wife"; and, if mirth-provoking books are humorous, hers certainly deserve the name. Who can read the amusing adventures of Josiah Allen and his devoted spouse at Saratoga without a smile, no matter how blue and out of sorts he may feel? and the other books, whether

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they treat of Josiah Allen as a politician, or describe Samantha at the World's Fair or in Europe, are equally amusing. We become quite attached to the homely characters of Samantha and her "pardner," and accept them as good types of the country "hayseed," as indeed they are, without any of that third-rate vulgarity generally pervading descriptions of country folk. The fun in the books, especially in "Samantha at Saratoga," is entirely spontaneous, which is certainly a great point in a humorous work, and a quality which some men humorists sadly lack.

What Miss Holley is to simple country humor, Miss Bell is to the more subtle fun of high society in large cities. But Miss Bell's books are far superior in literary style to Miss Holley's, and her characterizations immediately impress one with her marvelous insight into human nature—especially male human nature. It would do such gentlemen as "Cynic" good to read a few of the different portraits of themselves to be found between the covers of that one book, from a girl's point of view, and to see themselves as one clever, brilliant woman sees them. Perhaps her opinion will be found no more complimentary to the male sex than "Cynic's" is to the female sex, and she voices the impressions of a very large class of women. It is needless to say that one laughs from the beginning to the end of her books—at least the women do.

These two women humorists appeal to all fun-loving people, though perhaps Miss Bell's books find more readers among lovers of satire than among good people who never make fun of anybody. Each writer is admirable in her way, and certainly deserves to be ranked with most of the male humorists mentioned in your article of last week. JOHANNA LOKENZ.

New York, Jan. 24, 1900.

Marguerite Merington Cited.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the SATURDAY REVIEW of this date an article requests the names of "real women humorous writers." I would like to suggest Miss Holley, who has written a series of books under the nom de plume of "Josiah Allen's Wife," which are brimful of humor, written in a dry, quaint, original style that would cause even a chronic hypochondriac to indulge in a hearty laugh. Another humorous woman writer is Miss Marguerite Merington, author of "Captain Lettarblair," a play presented with success by Mr. Edward Sothern some time ago, that is humorous both in lines and action, scintillating with witty jests, and even in the love passages abounds in merry play upon words and laughable situations.

MARIE A. DORNEY.

New York, Jan. 20, 1900.

Miss Kingsley, Kate Sanborn, et al.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In the works of May H. Kingsley, in her "Travels in West Africa" and "West African Studies," you will find a most exuberant humor, a quality supposed to be absent from a woman's mind. In these two works you will find a broad sense of humor combined with vigor and an extraordinary power of endurance. I remember the laughter over "Gala Days" and some other sketches by "Gail Hamilton"; a few years ago—a person highly appreciated by James G. Blaine. Also Kate Sanborn's sketches, "An Abandoned Farm," &c. These are a few works that go to prove the existence of that quality in the serious and sentimental sex. F. P. ROBERTSON.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

Ostensibly Humorous, at Any Rate.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In regard to the query in your last SATURDAY REVIEW as to whether there have been any women writers who have been distinctively humorists, I would mention the name of Miss Marietta Holley, "Josiah Allen's Wife." Whatever one may think of the quality of her humor, her works are ostensibly as purely humorous as many of the works of the authors mentioned.

TRUMAN JOSEPH SPENCER.

New Britain, Conn., Jan. 22, 1900.

One Among German Writers.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Agreeable to your request in the last SATURDAY REVIEW, under the heading, "Women Among Humorists," I beg to mention a German authoress of highly humorous endowment. Helene Böhlau may be considered the foremost among the younger generation of German women authors. It seems to me that, although her best-known work is written in a decidedly serious strain, revealing a general understanding of life's woe and tragedy, still her greatest artistic ability tends toward the humorous. She neither has Thackeray's satirical sting, nor do her characters remind us of Dickens's caricatures.

Hers is an original species of the comic which as yet has not entered literature, as far as I know. She treats her subjects in such a droll and simple manner, that her descriptions, mostly taken from every-day occurrences, possess the peculiar charm always found in works of genuine artists.

It would be very gratifying to me if I could induce some of your German reading subscribers to peruse some of her humorous novels. For this purpose I should propose the following works: "Ratsmädelgeschichten," "Neue Ratsmädelgeschichten," "Alt-Weimarische Ehestandsgeschichten," published in "Engelhorn's Roman Bibliothek; and "Des Bäckerlehrlings Johannisnacht," (the latter is a tragical story, but contains passages of delightful mirth.)

I do not know whether any of Mrs. Böhlau's novels have been translated into English, but I am positive that Americans would greatly enjoy their drollery (although of a typical German kind) just as Germans undoubtedly would appreciate the exquisitely comic American "David Harum." Yours very truly, HANS OTTO.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

More Wit Than Humor Among Them.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It is an axiom among men that women have no sense of humor. While I think women are not entirely destitute of humor, I do think they are more apt to be witty and sarcastic than humorous. There are men to whom life seems all a joke, but I never knew a woman of that description. One of the best jokes I ever heard was by a woman, who was perfectly unconscious of it. I never heard of any professional humorists among women. It is to be hoped if there are any they are something besides mere humorists. Think of a feminine Josh Billings, Petroleum V. Nasby, or Bill Nye! Oh, "Doctors Nausheatus."

ONE WOMAN.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

Several Modern Instances.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In a recent issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW the statement was quoted that women were destitute of the sense of humor, and that you might search the annals of English literature in vain to find a single humorist of the gentler sex.

I beg leave to differ from your authority on this point. I shall only mention a few of the many instances that might be given, as you have requested that the replies should be brief.

Let us first take the greatest writer of fiction of her day, George Eliot. When shall we find a keener or more delicate sense of humor than is displayed in her portrayal of Mrs. Poyser, Lisbeth Bede, the Gleggs and Pullets, and the inimitable Garth family? Mrs. Poyser's sayings fairly sparkle with the brightest humor.

Then I would challenge your authority to produce a book that from beginning to end is more replete with quaint and delicious humor than Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford." Who has not laughed over it, and yet felt at times the unbidden tears spring to his eyes at some sudden turn from mirth to pathos? And this, you remember, is Thackeray's definition of humor.

In our own day we have a host of women humorists, but I shall only make special mention of Kate Douglas Wiggin, Octave Thanet, and Ruth McEnery Stuart. I recommend your critic to read "Penelope's Progress," "The Missionary Sheriff," and "Moriah's Mornin' and Other Tales," and then to make an humble apology to the talented authoresses, who, endowed by nature with a rare gift of humor, are doing so much to brighten the literature of our own day. SALLIE McGAVOCK LACY.

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 24, 1900.

Another Word for Samantha.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20 some "literary persons" assert that "women are devoid of a sense of humor," also that "there are no women humorous writers." Is not "Samantha Allen" a humorous writer? MISS GRAY.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 22, 1900.

Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings.*

A. E. Gallatin, in an edition of one hundred beautifully printed copies, the work of the De Vinne Press, has compiled and published a list of Aubrey Beardsley's drawings, intended to supplement a list published by Leonard Smithers of London, in 1897, prepared by Mr. Vallance, and accompanying an album of Beardsley drawings. Miss Gallatin's list contains no items mentioned by Vallance, and has in addition an interesting and valuable supplementary list of articles on Breadsley and his work that have appeared in various periodicals, none already listed by Vallance being given, so that this little catalogue, in its pretty gray boards and paper label, will be found of much interest and service to the Beardsley collector.

To show the plan and thoroughness of the little list, extracts from the first item in the book—"A Second Book of Fifty Drawings; New York, John Lane; London, Leonard Smithers, 1899"—are here given. After a prefatory note of description, Miss Gallatin enumerates fifteen drawings in this album hitherto unpublished: "These fifteen drawings are in the possession of Mr. R. B. Ross, and reproduced by his permission. Several of these drawings are included in Mr. Vallance's item, 'scrap-book containing various early sketches, studies, &c., unpublished, property of R. B. Ross, Eng.' Then follow three photogravures—'Adoramus Te,' 'A Christmas Carol,' and 'A Head.' These drawings were made in 1892, and belong to the Rev. Alfred Gurney. Two drawings, 'Incipit Vita Nova,' and 'The Litany of Mary Magdalen,' done in 1892. Both by permission of Mr. More Adey. • • • 'La Dame aux Camélias,' a sketch in water colors, painted in 1897 on the fly-leaf of a copy of 'La Dame aux Camélias' which was given to the artist by Alexandre Dumas, fils."

Miss Gallatin also enumerates several American books which contain Beardsley illustrations or reproductions such as "Posters in Miniature," New York, R. H. Russell, 1896, containing seven illustrations; "The Modern Poster," New York, Scribners, 1895, containing one Beardsley drawing, "La Dame aux Camélias"; "The Reign of the Poster," by C. R. Bolton, Boston, W. B. Jones, 1895, containing two Beardsley drawings; "The Land of Heart's Desire," by W. B. Yeats, Chicago, Stone & Kimball, 1897, in which the left-hand side of "The Avenue Theatre" poster, which is among the most successful things Beardsley ever did, is used as a frontispiece, this being one of the two plays for which the Avenue Theatre poster was originally made. In Mr. W. C. Whitehead's "List of Posters," privately printed, Cleveland, 1895, a number of Beardsley posters were catalogued.

Miss Gallatin's book also contains a descriptive list of articles on Beardsley, many of which were illustrated, in which case such drawings are also carefully listed. Many of these articles will be found of much interest to the ordinary reader, who simply desires a fuller knowledge both of Beardsley the man and of his work than he already possesses, the little list thus assuming considerable importance for reference purposes.

For instance, among those so listed will be found an illustrated article by the late Gleeson White, "Aubrey Beardsley: In Memoriam," which appeared in The International Studio for June, 1898. There are also listed three Book Buyer articles, one in the issue for February, 1895, an illustrated paper by Herbert Small, "No. Ten of Book Illustrators, Aubrey Beardsley"; and an illustrated article, October, 1898, by Penrhyn Stanslaw, "Some Personal Recollections of Aubrey Beardsley"; and in the issue for June, 1899, "The Memorial of Aubrey Beardsley," by W. S. M. The New York Tribune, Sept. 20, 1896, and Jan. 3, 1897, contained "Notes on Beardsley," while THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, May 27, 1899, contained "A Review of the Early Work"; THE REVIEW containing through 1898-9 many "Notes" on Beardsley.

The above extracts have been given to show the thoroughness with which Miss Gallatin's work has been done bibliographically, and too much cannot be said for the artistic excellence of the catalogue as a whole.

*LIST OF DRAWINGS BY AUBREY BEARDSLEY. Compiled by A. E. Gallatin. New York: M. F. Mansfield & A. Wessels. 1900. De Vinne Press. One hundred copies.

The Tragedy in "Shirley."

The publication of "Shirley" last week in the Haworth Edition, issued by Harper & Brothers, recalls the circumstances, possibly unknown to the general reader, in which Charlotte Brontë wrote this novel. Miss Brontë, it may be recalled, only revealed her identity as the author of "Jane Eyre" when certain critics charged that in the character of Rochester she had satirized Thackeray. On her making the revelation to her publisher, Mr. Smith of Cornhill, London, she received an order to write another novel. She returned to Haworth and began "Shirley." She had completed a few chapters when her brother Bramwell, who, after having given some signs of literary genius in his youth, had become a drunkard and a victim of opium, died. Charlotte had scarcely recovered from this shock, when, on the 19th of December of the same year, (1848,) her sister Emily, the author of "Wuthering Heights," died from consumption, being nursed through her illness by Charlotte. During the Winter of 1848-9 the author of "Jane Eyre" sought to gain relief from her grief by devoting her entire time to the composition of "Shirley." The novel was almost completed when, on May 28, 1848, her younger sister Anne, author of "Agnes Grey," also died. It was under these painfully mournful conditions that "Shirley" gradually grew into being and was finished. It was impossible that the author should not be influenced in her work by her sad surroundings. The scenes in the sick-room of Caroline are a pathetic yet vivid reproduction of the emotions that stirred the author at this time.

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BOOKS THAT ARE RARE.

What Makes Them So—Mr. Spofford's Excellent Account.

Part of an Address Before the Washington Library Association, at Its January Meeting, by A. R. Spofford, formerly Librarian of Congress.

There is perhaps no field of inquiry concerning literature in which so large an amount of actual misinformation or of ignorance exists as that of the rarity of many books. The makers of second-hand catalogues are responsible for much of this, in describing the books which they wish to sell as "rare," "very scarce," &c., but more of it proceeds from absolute ignorance of the book markets of the world Most libraries have had multitudes of volumes offered for sale whose commercial value was hardly as many cents as was demanded in dollars by their ill-informed owners, who fancied the commonest book valuable because they "had never seen another copy." No one's ideas of the money value of any book are worth anything, unless he has had long experimental knowledge of the market for books both in America and Europe.

What constitutes rarity in books is a question that involves many particulars. Thus, a given book may be rare in the United States which is abundant in London, or rare in London when common enough in Germany. So books may be rare in one age which were easily found in another, and again, books on certain subjects may be so absorbed by public demand when events excite interest enough in that subject to take up most of the copies in market and enhance the price of the remainder. Thus, Napoleon's conquering career in Egypt created a great demand for all books on Egypt and Africa. The scheme for founding a great French colony in Louisiana raised the price of all books and pamphlets on that region, which soon after fell into the possession of the United States. President Lincoln's assassination caused a demand for all accounts of the murder of the heads of nations. Latterly, all books on Cuba, the West Indies, and the Philippines have been in unprecedented demand, and dealers have raised the prices, which will again decline after the recent public interest in them has been supplanted by future events.

There is a broad distinction to be drawn between books which are absolutely rare and those which are only relatively scarce, or which become temporarily rare, as just explained. Thus, a large share of the books published in the infancy of printing are rare; nearly all which appeared in the quarter century after printing began are very rare, and several among these last are superlatively rare. I may instance the Mazarin Bible of Gutenberg and Schoeffer, (about 1455,) of which only twenty-four copies are known, nearly all in public libraries, where they ought to be; the Mentz Psalter of the same printers, 1457, the first book ever printed with a date, and the first edition of Livy, Rome, (1469,) the only copy of which printed on vellum is in the British Museum Library.

One reason of the scarcity of books emanating from the presses of the fifteenth century is that of many of them the editions consisted of only 200 to 300 copies, of which the large number absorbed in public libraries or destroyed by use, fires, or decay, left very few in the hands of booksellers or private persons. Still it is a great mistake to infer that all books printed before A. D. 1500 are rare. The editions of many were large, especially after about 1480, many were reprinted in several editions, and of such incunabula copies can even now be picked up on the Continent at very low prices.

Contrary to a widespread belief, mere age adds very little to the value of any book, and ofttimes nothing at all. All librarians are pestered to buy "100-year-old" treatises on theology or philosophy, as dry as the Desert of Sahara, on the ground that they are both old and rare, whereas such books, 200 and even 300 years old, swarm in unsalable masses on the shelves of London and provincial booksellers at a few pence per volume. The reason that they are comparatively rare in this country is that nobody wants them, and so they do not get imported.

A rare book is, strictly speaking, only one which is found with difficulty, taking into view all the principal book markets of various countries. Very few books printed since 1650 have any particular value on account of their age. Of many books, both old and new, the reason of scarcity is that only a few copies actually remain, outside of public libraries, and these last, of course, are not for sale. This scarcity of copies is produced by a great variety of causes, most of which I shall note.

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1. The small number of the books originally printed leads to rarity. This is by no means peculiar to early impressions of the press; on the contrary, of many of the books printed only last year not one-tenth as many exist as of a multitude of books printed four centuries ago. Not only privately printed books, not designed for publication, but some family or personal memoirs, or original works circulated only among friends, and many other publications belong to this class of rarities. The books printed at private presses are mostly rare. Horace Walpole's Strawberry Hill Press produced some thirty works from 1757 to 1789, in editions varying from 50 to 600 copies. The Lee Priory Press of Sir E. Brydges printed many literary curiosities, none of which had more than 100 impressions. Most of the editions of the Shakespearean and other critical essays of J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps were limited to forty copies, or even less. The genealogical and heraldic imprints of Sir Thomas Phillipps, at the Middle Hill Press, 1819-59, numbering some hundreds of different works, were mostly confined to twenty copies each, and some to only six copies. Some of them are as rare as many manuscripts, of which several copies have been made, and sell at prices dictated by their scarcity. Most of them are in the Library of Congress. The Kelmscott Press of William Morris printed in sumptuous style, improved upon the finest models of antique typography, a number of literary works, which now bring enhanced prices.

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2. Even where many copies have been printed, the destruction of the greater part of the edition has rendered the book very rare. Printing offices and book binderies are peculiarly subject to fires, and many editions have thus been consumed before more than a few copies have been issued.

The great theological libraries edited by the Abbé J. P. Migne, the Patrologie Grecque et Latine, owe their scarcity and advanced prices to a fire which consumed the entire remainder of the edition. All the copies of the first edition of "Twenty Years Among Our Savage Indians," by J. L. Humfreville, were destroyed by fire in a Hartford printing office in 1897, except two, which had been deposited in the Library of Congress to secure the copyright. The whole edition of the "Machina Coelestis" of Hevelius was burned, except the few copies which the author had presented to friends before the fire occurred. The earlier issues in Spanish of the Mexican and Peruvian presses prior to 1600 are exceedingly rare. And editions of books printed at places in the United States where no books are now published are sought for their imprint alone, and seldom found.

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3. Many books have become rare because proscribed and in part destroyed by governmental or ecclesiastical authority. This applies more especially to the ages that succeeded the application of printing to the art of multiplying books. The freedom of many writers upon politics and popular rights led to the suppression of their books by Kings, Emperors, or Parliaments. At the same time, books of church history or doctrinal theology which departed, in however slight degree, from the standard of faith proclaimed by the Church, were put in the Index Expurgatorius, or list of works condemned in whole or in part as heretical and unlawful to be read. A long and melancholy record of such proscriptions, civil and ecclesiastical, is found in Gabriel Peignot's two volumes, Dictionnaire des livres condamnes au feu, supprimes ou censures, &c.

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4. Another source of rarity is the great extent and cost of many works, outrunning the ability of most collectors to buy or to accommodate them on their shelves. These costly possessions have been commonly printed in limited numbers for subscribers or for distribution by Governments under whose patronage they were produced. Such are some of the notable collections of early voyages, the great folios of many illustrated scientific works on natural history, antiquities, local geography, &c. That great scholar, Baron von Humboldt, used jocosely to say that he could not afford to own a set of his own works, most of which are folios, sumptuously printed, with finely engraved illustrations. The collection known as the "Grands et Petits Voyages" of De Bry, the former in thirteen volumes, relating to America, and finely illustrated with copper plates produced in the highest style of that art, are among the rarest sets of books to find complete. The collection of voyages by Hulsius is equally difficult to procure. A really perfect set of Piranesi's great illustrated work on the art and architecture of ancient Rome is very difficult to acquire. The Acta Sanctorum, in the original edition, is very seldom found. But there is no room to multiply examples.

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5. What adds to the rarity and cost of certain books is the peculiarly expensive style or condition in which they are produced or preserved. Some few copies of an edition, for example, are printed on vellum, or on China or India or other choice paper, in colored ink or bronze, on colored paper, (rose-tinted or green, blue, or yellow,) on large paper, with broad margins, &c. Uncut copies always fetch a higher price than those whose edges are trimmed down in binding. To some book-collecting amateurs cut edges are an abomination. They will pay more for a book "in sheets," which they can bind after their own taste, than for the finest copy in calf or morocco with gilt edges. Some books, also, are exceptionally costly because bound in a style of superior elegance and beauty, or as having belonged to a crowned head or a noble person ("books with a pedigree") or an eminent author, or having autographs of notable characters on the fly leaves or title pages, or original letters inserted in the volume. Others still are "extra illustrated" works, in which one volume is swelled to several by the insertion of a multitude of portraits, autographs, and engravings, more or less illustrative of the contents of the book.

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6. The books emanating from the presses of famous printers are more sought for by collectors and libraries than other publications, because of their superior excellence. Sometimes this is found in the beauty of the type or the clear and elegant presswork; sometimes in the printers' marks, monograms, engraved initial letters, head and tail pieces, or other illustrations, and sometimes in the fine quality of the choice paper on which the books are printed. Thus the productions of the presses of Aldus, Giunta, Bodoni, Estienne, Elzevir, Froben, Gutenberg, Fust and Schoeffer, Plantin, Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Bulmer, Didot, Baskerville, Pickering, Whittingham, and others, are always in demand, and some of the choicer specimens of their art, if in fine condition, bring great prices in the second-hand bookshops or the auction room. An example of Caxton's press is now almost unattainable, except in fragmentary copies. There are known to be only about 560 examples of Caxtons in the world, four-fifths of which are in England, and thirty-one of these are unique. His "King Arthur" (1485) brought £1,950 at auction in 1885, and the Polychronicon (1482) was sold at the Ives sale (New York) in 1891 for $1,500.

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7. In the case of all finely illustrated works, the earlier impressions taken, both of text and plates, are more rare, and hence more valuable, than the bulk of the edition. Thus, copies with "proofs before letters" of the steel engravings or etchings, sometimes command more than double the price of copies having only the ordinary plates. Each added impression deteriorates a little from the sharp, clear outlines and brilliant impressions which are peculiar to the first copies printed.

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8. Of some books certain volumes only are rare, and very costly in consequence. Thus, Burk's "History of Virginia" is common enough in three volumes, but Vol. IV. of the set, by Jones and Girardin, (1816,) is exceedingly rare, and seldom found with the others. The fifth and last volume of Bunsen's "Egypt's Place in Universal History" is very scarce, while the others are readily procured. Of De Bry's Voyages, the thirteenth and final part of the American voyages is so rare as to be quite unattainable, unless after long years of search and at an unconscionable price for an imperfect copy.

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9. The condition of any book is an unfailing factor in its price. Many, if not most, books offered by second-hand dealers, or at auction, are shop worn, soiled, or with broken bindings, or some other defect. A pure, clean copy, in handsome condition without and within, commands invariably an extra price. Thus the noted "Nuremberg Chronicle" of 1493, a huge, portly folio, with 2,250 woodcuts in the text, many of them by Albert Dürer or other early artists, is priced in London catalogues all the way from £7 15s. up to £35 for identically the same edition. The difference is dependent wholly on the condition of the copies offered.

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10. The first editions printed of many books always command high prices. Not only is this true of the editio princeps of Homer, Virgil, Tacitus, and other Greek and Roman writers, published in the infancy of printing, but of every noted author of ancient or modern date. The edition printed during the life of the writer has had his own oversight and correction. And when more than one issue of his book has thus appeared, one sees how his maturer judgment may have altered the substance or the style of his work. First editions of any very successful work always tend to become scarce, since the number printed is smaller, as a rule, and a large part of the issue is absorbed by public libraries. The earliest published writings of Tennyson, now found with difficulty, show how much of emendation and omission this great poet thought proper to make in his poems in after years. A first edition of "Ivanhoe," in three volumes, 1820, brings £7 or more in the original boards, but if rebound in any style, the first Waverley novels can be had at much less, though collectors are many.

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11. Another class of rare books is found in many local histories, both among the county histories of Great Britain and those of towns and counties in the United States. Jay Gould's history of Delaware County, New York, published in 1856, and sought after in later times because of his note as a financier, is seldom found. Of family genealogies, too, printed in small editions, there are many which cannot be had at all, and many more which have risen to double or even quadruple price. The market value of these books, always dependent on demand, is enhanced by the wants of public libraries, which are making or completing collections of these much sought sources of information.

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12. There is a large variety of books that are sought mainly on account, not of their authors, nor for their value as literature, but for their illustrations. Many eminent artists (in fact, most of those of any period) have made designs for certain books of their day. The reputation of an artist sometimes rests more upon his work given to the public in engravings, etchings, wood cuts, &c., that illustrate books, than upon his works on canvas or in marble. Many finely illustrated works bear prices enhanced by the eagerness of collectors who are bent upon possessing the designs of some favorite artist, while some amateurs covet a collection of far wider scope. This demand, although fitful, and sometimes evanescent, (though more frequently recurrent,) lessens the supply of illustrated books, and with the constant draughts of new libraries, raises prices. Turner's exquisite pictures in Roger's "Italy" and "Poems" (1830-34) have floated into fame books of verse which find very few readers. Hablot K. Browne ("Phiz") designed those immortal Wellers in "Pickwick" which have delighted and amused two whole generations of readers. The "Cruikshankiana" are sought with avidity, in whatever numerous volumes they adorn.

Finally, that extensive class of books known as early Americana have been steadily growing rarer, and rising in commercial value, since about the middle of the nineteenth century. Books and pamphlets relating to any part of the American continent or islands, the first voyages, discoveries, narratives, or histories of those regions which were hardly noted or cared for a century ago, are now eagerly sought by collectors for libraries, both public and private. In this field the keen competition of American historical societies, and of several great libraries, besides the ever-increasing number of private collectors with large means, has notably enhanced the prices of all desirable and rare books. Nor do the many reprints which have appeared at all affect the market value of the originals, or first editions.

The rise in prices, while far from uniform, and furnishing many examples of isolated extravagance, has been marked. Witness some examples: The "Bay Psalm Book," Cambridge, Mass., A. D. 1640, is the Caxton of New England, so rare that no perfect copy has been found for many years. In 1855 Henry Stevens had the singular good fortune to find this typographical gem sandwiched in an odd bundle of old hymn books, unknown to the auctioneers or the catalogue, at a London book sale. Keeping his own counsel, he bid off the lot at 9 shillings, completed an imperfection in the book, had it bound in Bedford's best, and sold it to Mr. Lenox's library at £80. In 1868 Stevens sold another copy to George Brinley for 150 guineas, which was bought for $1,200 in 1878 by C. Vanderbilt at the Brinley sale.

The numerous and now rare works of Increase and Cotton Mather, printed from 1667 to 1728, though mostly sermons, are collected by a sufficient number of libraries to maintain prices at from $4 to $25 each, according to condition. They number over 470 different volumes.

Several collections have been attempted of Frankliniana, or works printed at Benjamin Franklin's press, and of the many editions of his writings, with all books concerning the illustrious printer-statesman of America. His "Poor Richard's Almanacs," printed by him from 1733 to 1758, and by successors, to 1798, are so rare that Mr. P. L. Ford found a visit to three cities requisite to see all of them. The Library of Congress possesses thirty-eight years of these issues.

Of notable auction sales of books, and of the extravagant prices obtained for certain editions by ambitious and eager competition, there is little room to treat. The oft-told story of the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, carried off at the Roxburghe sale in 1812, at £2,260 from Earl Spencer by the Marquis of Blandford, and repurchased seven years after at another auction for £918, has been far surpassed in modern bibliomania. "The sound of that hammer," wrote the melodramatic Didbin, "echoed through Europe"; but what would he have said of the Mazarin Bible of Gutenberg and Füst (1450-55) sold in 1897, at the Ashburnham sale, for £4,000, or of the Latin Psalter of Füst and Schoeffer, second edition, 1459, which brought £4,950 at the Syston Park sale in 1884? This last sum (nearly $24,000) is the largest price ever yet recorded as received for a single volume. Among books of less rarity, though always eagerly sought, is the first folio of Shakespeare of 1623, a very fine and perfect copy of which brought £716 2s. at Daniel's sale in 1864. Copies warranted perfect have since been sold in London for £415 to £470. In New York a perfect but not "tall" copy brought $4,200 in 1891 at auction. The copy in the Library of Congress, which is "letter perfect," though the title is mounted, cost £310 at a London sale twenty years ago. Walton's "Compleat Angler," London, first edition, 1653, a little book of only 250 pages, sold for £310 in 1891. It was published for 1s. 6d. The first edition of "Robinson Crusoe" brought £75 at the Crampton sale in 1896.

The rage for first editions of very modern books reached what might be called high-water mark some time since, and has been on the decline. In New York some first editions of Shelley's poems brought enormous prices in 1897. Shelley' "Adonais," first edition, Pisa, Italy, 1821, $335; "Alastor," London, 1816, $130. But these were purely adventitious prices, as was clearly shown in the sale at the same auction rooms a year or two earlier of Shelley's "Adonais," first edition, Pisa, 1821, $19, as against $335; "Alastor," London, 1816, $32.

The sales occasionally made at auction of certain books at extraordinary prices prove nothing whatever as to the real market value, for these reasons: (1) The auctioneer often has an unlimited bid, and the price is carried up to an inordinate height; (2) Two or more bidders present, infatuated by the idea of extreme rarity, bid against one another until all but one succumb, when the price has reached a figure which it is a mild use of terms to call preposterous; (3) Descriptions in sale catalogues, though often entirely unfounded, characterizing a book as "excessively rare," "only four copies known," "never before offered at our sales," &c., may carry the bidding on a book up to an unheard-of price.

Of some scarce books it may be said that they are as rare as the individuals who want them; and of a very few, that they are as rare as the extinct dodo. In fact, volumes have been written concerning extinct books, not without interest to the bibliomaniac who is fired with the passion for possessing something which no one else has. Some books are quite as worthless as they are rare. But books deemed worthless by the common or even by the enlightened mind are cherished as treasures by many collectors. The "Pastissier Francois," an Elzevir of 1655, is so rare as to have brought several times its weight in gold. Nearly all the copies of some books have been worn to rags by anglers, devout women, cooks, or children.

When a book is sold at a great price as "very rare," it often happens that several copies come into the market, and there being no demand, the commercial value is correspondingly depressed. The books most sure of maintaining full prices are first editions of masterpieces in literature. Fitz Gerald's version of "Omar Khayyam" was bought by nobody when Quaritch first published it in 1859. After eight years he put the remainder of the edition—a paper-covered volume—down to a penny each. When the book had grown into fame, and the many variations in later issues were discovered, this first edition, no longer procurable, rose to £21, the price actually paid by Mr. Quaritch himself at a book auction in 1898.

The passion for rare books, merely because of their rarity, is a low order of the taste for books. But the desire to possess and read wise old books which have been touched by the hoar frost of time is of a higher mood. The first impression of "Paradise Lost," (1667,) with its quarto page and antique orthography, is it not more redolent of the author's age than the elegant Pickering edition or the one illustrated by John Martin or Gustave Doré? When you hold in your hand Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," (A. D. 1600,) and read with fresh admiration and delight the exquisite speeches of Oberon and Titania, may not the thought that perhaps that very copy may once have been held in the immortal bard's own hand send a thrill through you own?

The genuine book lover is he who reads books; who values them for what they contain, not for their rarity, nor for the preposterous prices which have been paid for them. To him book hunting is an ever-enduring delight. Of all the pleasures tasted here below that of the book lover in finding a precious and long-sought volume is one of the purest and most innocent. In books he becomes master of all the kingdoms of the world.

The Doubleday & McClure Company has received from England a striking photograph of Sir Philip Burne-Jones's picture of "Rudyard Kipling in His Workshop," painted last Autumn at the poet's place in Rothingdean, near Brighton. Sir Philip, it will be recalled, painted "The Vampire," concerning which Kipling wrote some curious verses. In the picture recently completed, Mr. Kipling is represented seated at his writing table—an ironing board resting upon a couple of carpenter benches—while within easy reach lie his pipe, books, and other lares and penates.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—In the recent history of Punch, that was published in Literature, a list is given of the various rivals to Punch which have appeared in London from time to time. It is certainly a curious thing that Englishmen seem unable to support more than one paper of the character of Punch. Several of the rivals of Punch have been quite as good in all respects as Punch itself, but nearly all of them have either died at a very early age, or have lingered on for a few years, and then died of gradually falling circulation. Fun and, I think, Judy are still alive, and doubtless have sufficient circulation to make it worth while to publish them, but although they occasionally contain good cartoons, they can hardly be classed as rivals to Punch, whatever they may have been in their early youth. One would fancy that in a city like London—to say nothing of the provinces—there would be enough people capable of appreciating the sort of humor which Punch supplies to support half a dozen papers of the same type, but it is plain that there is not the requisite supply of such people. This seems to show that the Englishman is as the Frenchman imagines him, a grim melancholy person, who only smiles when he beats his wife.

On the other hand, there is a swarm of professedly comic papers, some of which make fortunes for their owners. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. James Mortimer, in his weekly paper called Figaro, invented a bottle-nosed drunken Londoner, whom he named Ally Sloper, and who was every week represented as getting himself into difficulties, chiefly through too much drink. Ally Sloper became such a favorite among the class which has never heard of Meredith or Stevenson that a comic illustrated paper called Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday was started, part of which is every week devotel to chronicling the deeds of the bottle-nosed drunkard. There is not a gleam of humor rightly so-called in the paper, but it has an enormous sale, and now owns a large building, which it calls with its peculiar humor, "The Sloperies." This is but one of the alleged comic illustrated papers which flourish in London, and its success shows that the Londoner is extremely fond of what he conceives to be humor.

Just at present the sort of person who takes in Ally Sloper's Half Holiday remarks a dozen times a day, "Wot ho! She bumps!" This is regarded as killingly funny. No one attaches the slightest meaning to the phrase, but the Sloperian public has decided that it is wonderfully humorous, and extracts vast delight from it. Some years ago a similar wild delight was achieved by asking the casual stranger in the street, "How's your poor feet"? London is never without some variety of this especial form of humor, and it evokes floods of laughter in the course of the year. Apparently the Londoner who delights in this sort of joke accepts as humor whatever is put up by the publishers and labeled "funny." Punch does not seem to him to be humorous because it does not deal with drunkenness and assault and battery and the other delights to which the Sloperian papers have accustomed him. If it is strange that London cannot support but one Punch, it is infinitely stranger that it can, and does, support a dozen papers in which humor consists in drawing a man with a big nose, or in the repetition of such witticisms as "Wot ho! She bumps." There is no use in trying to solve the mystery of the existence of this state of things. It is a mystery, and an unfathomable one. It shows on the one hand an inextinguishable thirst for humor, and on the other a general incapacity to distinguish humor from the dullest idiocy.

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There is, moreover, a third class of people who care very little for Punch and never dream of looking at Ally Sloper, but, nevertheless, read with eagerness such humorous books as Mr. Jerome's "Three Men in a Boat." These people know and can appreciate genuine humor, but it must be of a certain pattern. They probably would fail to see any humor whatever in Stevenson's letters, and to them the humor of Mr. Birrell is incomprehensible. From all of which there may perhaps be a moral to be drawn, though I confess that I do not know what it is.

Certain people who vainly imagine themselves to be capable of understanding Stevenson are constantly writing to the daily papers, insisting that now that Samoa is a German possession, Stevenson's remains should be exhumed and brought to Scotland. It is true that Stevenson was indignant at some of the acts of some of the German representatives in Samoa, although on the other hand he recognized the honesty and honorable character of other German representatives. But he is now where his saeva indignatio against German stupidity no longer tears his soul. He chose to be buried at Samoa, and of all places on this earth it was the fittest for the purpose. The island where he lies will be his monument forever, and the vast Pacific his cemetery. To take his ashes from Samoa and shut them up in a narrow Scottish tomb would be an injustice to his free spirit. No one can read his letters without comprehending how essentially lonely that lofty and gentle soul was doomed to be. Alone and high is his tomb on the Samoan mountain, and it typifies the man. Let us have a monument to him in his own Edinburgh, and a bust in the Abbey, but let him rest in the place which was his choice. As for the argument that his bones must be taken out of the political jurisdiction of Germany, that is the rankest nonsense. What has he now to do with national divisions and quarrels? He is at home. Is it not written on his tomb that the sailor is home from the sea, and the hunter home from the hill? To disturb him now and bring his bones to Scotland would be at least as sacrilegious as it would be to disturb the bones of Shakespeare and bring them to London to be buried in the Abbey with a brand new monument by the worst sculptor in London.

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I had known that a translation of Turgenieff by Mrs. Edward Garnett was in process of publication, but it was not until to-day that I noticed that it had been completed, and that now, for the first time, a complete edition of the great novelist's works is accessible in English. I am in hopes that there will be a revival of interest in the great Russian's works. Of late years he has been obscured by Tolstoi, although the two men are so essentially different that one ought not in any way to interfere with the other. Turgenieff was a novelist, while Tolstoi is simply a preacher who illustrates his sermons with vivid pictures. Compare "Smoke" with "Peace and War." Certainly there are magnificent pages in the latter, but is it in any sense a novel? Does one person in twenty who reads through its ponderous volumes ever succeed in keeping the characters separate in his mind, or in comprehending what the plot of the book is? Whereas "Smoke" is artistically perfect. Every man and woman in it is alive, and they live out the episode which Turgenieff selected in the only way that it could possibly be lived. Very possibly Tolstoi is the greater genius of the two, though I have never been able to see the proof of it, but it seems to be incontestable that Turgenieff is far and away the greater novelist.

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We have been told so often of late years that Tolstoi is the greatest of all Russian novelists that we have almost forgotten the name of Turgenieff, or, if we have remembered it, we have classed it with the other second rate Russians. I have loved Turgenieff—the author, not the man—for years, and I earnestly hope that now that he can be read in Mrs. Garnett's admirable translation, he will gain his right place in the affections of the English-speaking public. I should not know which to select as the greatest of his books. They should all be read, and the man who wants to make the best possible addition to his library of fiction should add to it this edition of Turgenieff without a moment's hesitation.

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Has Frank Norris's "McTeague" been published in America yet? It is a most unpleasant book, but it is a real book. The author has genuine power, and when he uses it in a less unpleasant way he will assuredly come to his own. In some respects it is the most powerful novel of the year, though it has other faults than that of dealing with an unpleasant subject. There is a future for Mr. Norris if he will only consent to write more for the public and less for himself.

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A book that ought to be in every household is Mrs. Janet Ross's "Leaves from My Tuscan Kitchen; or How to Cook Vegetables." I do not exactly remember ever to have seen a Tuscan or any other kitchen that had leaves, but, then, I am not very familiar with kitchens. Mrs. Ross has lived for many years in Florence, and has learned all the secrets of Italian cookery. The Italian particularly excels in cooking vegetables, and Mrs. Ross has collected no less than 250 receipts for this purpose. To the Anglo-Saxon, whose idea of cooking vegetables consists either in boiling or in roasting them, this book ought to be a revelation of the possibilities of cookery. The Italian cook can make a dozen different dishes from the same vegetable, every one of which will be palatable, and will differ entirely from the other ways of cooking it. The Anglo-Saxon, with plain boiled, roasted, or fried potatoes, will be amazed to learn of the possibilities that potatoes develop in the hands of the Italian cook. Mrs. Ross, however, seems to forget that many delicious Italian vegetables are practicably unattainable in England. For example, the artichoke of the British islands bears about the same relation to the Italian artichoke that the horse chestnut bears to the genuine chestnut. To know all the possibilities of vegetables one needs not only an Italian cook, but also Italian vegetables.

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The Argosy Magazine, which has lived on the memory of Mrs. Henry Wood and her posthumous manuscripts for several years, has changed hands, and a new editor is about to try the task of rehabilitating it. It is a curious delusion that a magazine which has ceased to pay offers more promise to a proprietor than an entirely new magazine would offer. I do not mean to say that The Argosy does not pay, for I know nothing of its financial position, but if the new proprietor intends to make it the efficient rival of the other magazines he will have a more difficult task than would have been his if he had started an entirely new magazine. W. L. ALDEN.

SCRIBNER'S

for FEBRUARY out to-day

THE FIRST STAGE OF THE BOER WAR (the first of the Scribner articles on the war) is by H. J. Whigham, the correspondent who went with the column for the relief of Kimberley. Illustrated with photographs by the author.

TOMMY AND GRIZEL. J. M. Barrie's great novel (begun in the January Scribner) continues—"*Cause for devout rejoicing among novel-weary readers.*"—N. Y. Eve. Post.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1900.

RUSKIN'S PRAISES OF BOOKS.

In all estimates of the life work of John Ruskin particular emphasis must be laid upon a side of his character perhaps not generally recognized—his great influence for good as regards the value and importance of books and reading, which was not at all his life work, which lay in the direction of art, architecture, and kindred subjects. Ruskin never allowed any opportunity to pass by when he reasonably could either speak or write in praise of books or reading. His utterances in this direction were so forcibly put, so clearly stated as well as so widely diffused, that they undoubtedly carried much more than ordinary weight, and are probably more widely known than those of any other writer on bookish subjects.

Leaving entirely out of the question the lasting importance of Ruskin's position as an art critic and writer on art, there can be no question as to the value and interest of his ideas on the position books should assume in men's lives, and the proper spirit in which they are to be approached. It is of course quite unnecessary to say that a certain unusualness in the way in which such opinions are stated makes Mr. Ruskin's obiter dicta all the more impressive and likely to be the longer remembered. Then, too, Ruskin had entirely the courage of his opinions and never hesitated in making a strong point from any fear of hurting or offending his auditors.

In one of his lectures about "books, and about the way we read them, and could or should read them," one of the first points Ruskin makes is an extremely important one. He states that he has received many letters from parents as to the proper education of their children, in which the main question set forth was how best to obtain "the education befitting such and such a station in life," in short that the education oftenest asked for is the one likely to lead to "advancement in life." He adds:

> It never seems to occur to the parents that there may be an education which, in itself, is advancement in life, * * * and that this essential education might be more easily got, or given, than they fancy, if they set about it in the right way; while it is for no price, and by no favor, to be got, if they set about it in the wrong

To explain and illustrate exactly what such right way is seems to be the idea underlying all of Ruskin's many utterances regarding books and reading. And it will, perhaps, never be known how great an inspiration many of his words on this subject have been to young readers. Ruskin points out first how difficult it often is to choose our friends in the flesh as we would like to do, and how entirely such companionship is limited by our environment and circumstances, including lack of time, and perhaps as well the ability to make ourselves interesting to those whose companionship we would choose; for even more than lack of money and other temporal conditions will the lack of these qualifications be found to exert an influence upon our friendships. But Ruskin reminds us that the best society is continually open to us:

> People who will talk to us as long as we like; * * * talk to us in the best words they can choose, * * * and this society, because it is so gentle and so numerous, * * * Kings and statesmen lingering patiently in those plainly furnished and narrow ante-rooms, our bookcase shelves—we make no account of their company. * * * You may tell me, perhaps, that the apathy with which we regard this company of the noble, * * * is that we can see the faces of the living men, and it is themselves and not their sayings with which we desire to become familiar. * * * Suppose you could be put behind a screen in the stateman's cabinet, or the Prince's chamber, would you not be glad to listen to their words, though you were forbidden to advance beyond the screen? And when the screen is only a little less folded in two, instead of four, and you can be hidden behind the cover of the two boards that bind a book, and listen all day long, not to the casual talk, but to the studied, determined, chosen addresses of the wisest of men—this station of audience and honorable privy-council you despise.

Mr. Ruskin, in the best and clearest fashion, points out the difference between the book of the hour and the book for all time; defining also the good and bad books of both classes. A volume may be very bright and interesting—the last book of travels, or a discussion of some question of the day, or even the last good novel may all be quite well worth reading, and properly to be classed among the good books of the hour—but the book for all time is the one written because the author had something to say of lasting importance, and which he sets forth to the best of his ability. The great book, as Ruskin says, is considered by its author as:

> "The best of me—for the rest, I ate and drank, and slept—loved and hated—like another; * * * but this I saw and knew; this, if anything of mine, is worth your memory!" That is his writing; it is, in his small human way, and with whatever degree of true inspiration is in him, his inscription, or Scripture—that is a "book."

Another valuable feature of Mr. Ruskin's teaching about literature is the importance he attaches to the fact that upon ourselves personally depends the position we take toward books and reading. In such measure as we devote ourselves to the best literature will come our reward. That reading must be done in the proper spirit—reverently, earnestly, and with the hope and expectation of mental gain—is self-evident, and to get the most out of a book it must be approached in the right way. We must enter into its author's thoughts, who must of necessity be wiser than we, else why read the book at all? Ruskin reminds us that it is possible, where sufficient time can be found, to read through all the books in a great library, and still remain utterly illiterate and uneducated:

> A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages; may not be able to speak any but his own; may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly; above all, he is learned in the Peerage of words; knows the words of true descent and ancient blood at a glance from words of modern canaille; remembers all their ancestry, their intermarriages, distantest relationships, and the extent to which they were admitted, and offices they hold among the national noblesse of words, at any time and in any country.

Again Ruskin reminds us that no book is worth all it might be to us until it has been read and reread so many times that it comes almost to form part of our very natures, and becomes so intimately known to us that we can lay our hands at need upon any favorite passage, reminding us, too, that the very cheapness of books is making many of us forget that if a volume is worth reading, especially more than once, it is quite well worth buying. Mr. Ruskin also draws an interesting parallel between the sums spent annually for horses, for luxurious eating, for wine, for luxuries of all sorts; men even ruining themselves over horses or kindred sports, but never for books.

> Bread of flour is good, but there is bread sweet as honey if we would eat it, in a good book, and the family must be poor indeed which once in their lives cannot, for such multipliable barley loaves, pay their baker's bill. We call ourselves a rich nation, and we are filthy and foolish enough to thumb each other's books out of circulating libraries.

We all know how, even at the present day, this statement is only too true. How many people do we all number among our friends who with good or even large incomes cannot afford to buy books. Even when fond of reading, they so often depend upon chance loans from friends or from libraries, and upon other accidental gettings hold of the books they wish to read; thinking they have been unduly extravagant if a dozen new volumes are added to their shelves by purchase yearly. And yet these very people will give you a good dinner amid luxurious surroundings without any question of expense entering their minds.

Ruskin points out some of the many privileges pertaining to a love for books—the aristocracy of letters being open to labor and merit and to nothing else. The books of the past, as of the present, have been written by the greatest men of the age; great leaders, great statesmen, great thinkers. He sums up the whole situation clearly and forcibly as follows:

> These books are all at your choice, and life is short—you have heard as much before. Yet have you measured and mapped out this short life and its possibilities? Do you know if you read this that you cannot read that; that what you lose to-day you cannot gain to-morrow? * * * This eternal court is open to you, with its society wide as the world, multitudinous as its days, the chosen and the mighty of every place and time? Into that you may enter always; in that you may take fellowship and rank according to your wish; from that, once entered into it, you can never be outcast but by your own fault; by your aristocracy of companionship there your own inherent aristocracy will be assuredly tested, and the motives with which you strive to take high place in the society of the living, measured as to all the truth and sincerity that are in them, by the place you desire to take in this company of the dead.

RUSKIN AND BLACKMORE.

The passing of Ruskin and Blackmore, so near together in point of time, of the same generation and the same race, suggests a study of the sharp contrast that their attitude toward life exhibits.

Ruskin's was the more subtle intelligence, to whom life appeared always as a province in the domain of art. He saw the world as no other man perhaps has seen it, but it was the world of cathedral lights and solemn and stately presences discerned through mullioned windows, in the iridescent hues that his soul loved.

It was the majesty of a fresco, the contour of an arch, the color of an altar piece that led his mind into regions of sublime thought and gave it its chief delight. The cedars of an Alpine crag were to him the candles flaming upward from the sconces of an altar, and the curling reek from a cottager's chimney ascended through the treetops like incense among the ranks of acolytes.

Not that he used always churchly imagery or forced a sacred symbolism upon his subject, but there was that unfailing suggestion of organ music and rolling paternosters and moving antiphonies, whether he discoursed of the dust or lighted the flame of his inspiration by the lamps of an ancient architecture.

Remember how his love for all that was stately and worshipful and suggestive of exalted thoughts carried its corrollary of loathing for what was low and base. Read, as you read years ago, his brave reproach of sordidness, in "Sesame and Lilies," and the ringing sentences that introduce a picture—a poet's picture—of:

> That mighty granite arch, beyond the moors of Anglesea, splendid in its heathery crest and foot planted in the deep sea, once thought of as sacred—a divine promontory, looking westward; the holyhead, or headland, still not without awe when its red light gleams first through storm. These are the hills and these the bays and blue inlets which, among the Greeks, would have been always loved, always fateful in influence on the national mind. That Snowdon is your Parnassus, but where are its muses? That Holyhead mountain is your Island of Aegina, but where is its temple to Minerva? * * * O ye women of England, from the Princess of that Wales to the simplest among you, do not think your own children can be brought into their true fold of rest while these (of the region of Holyhead) are scattered on the hills as sheep having no shepherd. * * * You cannot baptize them rightly in those inch-deep fonts of yours unless you baptize them also in the sweet waters which the great Lawgiver strikes forth forever from the rocks of your native land—waters which a pagan would have worshipped in their purity and you only worship in pollution. You cannot lead your children faithfully to these narrow axe-hewn altars of yours while the dark azure of altars in heaven, the mountains that sustain your island home—mountains on which the pagan world would have seen the powers of heaven rest in every wreathed cloud—remain for you without inscription, altars built not to, but by, an unknown God.

The keynote of Ruskin's life and work was in that: his love for the pure, the ideal, the unworldly, and his bitter hatred of whatever appeared sordid.

His most famous and forcible utterances were perhaps his gospels according to Giotto or Angelo and his revelation of Turner. Mere realism, mere naturalness, were to him mere worthlessness. Behind everything he must see its meaning, its soul. If there was not one at hand to fit he created it from his imagination, and it breathed and lived thereafter, immortal.

Twenty years ago the death of John Ruskin would have created consternation and grief among his worshippers. To-day the sensation is much less marked, but his influence is still a living one. Even in the obscurity of retirement his eclipse displayed the penumbra of a great light, and if his influence waned when his pen was laid down it did not disappear, but will be revived again as surely as beauty and truth are immortal.

It is as a word painter that we may contrast the author of "Modern Painters" with the author of "Lorna Doone"; this and the fact that they may almost be imagined as companions in their journey from earth has suggested an association which might otherwise seem forced.

Blackmore needed no translator of physical beauty into spiritual or ethical significance to make him appreciate it. He loved the green earth and the things which grow out of it with no alien affection. His days, we are told, were spent largely among the fruits and vegetables of his market garden—the growing things that had their hold on his care and his heart. The "flower in the crannied wall" may not have told him what "God and man is," but it told him beautiful secrets of its own gracious nature. We are reminded of Wordsworth, who, as his old housekeeper said to a visitor, used to go about the garden with head down and hands behind his back, "boom-boomin' after the bees."

It was Blackmore's habit to write with the utmost deliberation. His words were fitly chosen to convey the thing that he knew best. The human life that he pictured grew as really out of the soil as the natural life that encompassed it, and few men in their generation have done better work than he, who has portrayed them both. He was not a realist as we count realism to-day, though his idealism was of a type essentially different from that of Ruskin. He gave us spirits in natural bodies, moving in a real world; but Ruskin drew aside a gorgeous curtain to reveal presences and ideals and conceptions, draped in majestic vestments and colored by the radiance that is shed through stained glass.

Ruskin's Titles to Remembrance.

Which is sadder, the sudden passing of the full-blown rose, whose velvet petals fall, still clothed with color and laden with perfume, or the slow death of the goldenrod, lingering weary weeks upon its stalk, the stiff, gray ghost of its former sunclad self?

As it steals upon the goldenrod, so death has come to some of the great ones of the world. Form has survived color, and a cold silence muffled the prelude to enternity. Such has been the passing of Ruskin, art critic, reformer, and man. For he was one whose last years were wrapped in stillness, so that, on our side of the deep, many would need to think twice, during the last few years, to assure themselves that the author still held any carnal title in the "pale glimpses of the moon." It is perhaps because his title to remembrance was at any time so little carnal that the sense of his bodily presence or absence was lost or merged in the more vivid consciousness of his spirit still abiding with us, clothed in the mundane immortality of type.

Of the various manifestations of that spirit, this paper can give but a brief and faulty survey. For it would require a regiment of reviewers to make anything like an accurate estimate of the intellectual and moral dimensions of a man like Ruskin, who, in his capacity of art critic, or rhetorician, was always, in an interlinear way, a moralist and reformer. Perhaps no man who, like Ruskin, has felt an ecclesiastical clutch at his sleeve, can ever get entirely over a clerical bend of the elbow. Whatever his line of activity, the air of the pulpit hangs round him still. This fact has accounted for much of the adverse criticism on Ruskin's works on art. To him art was good or bad according as it produced certain emotional or moral effects. Naturally such a theory would find little favor with those whose shibboleth is "art for art's sake." A sentence from "Modern Painters" will give Ruskin's idea of the true purpose of art: "That which ought to have been a witness to the omnipotence of God has become an exhibition of the dexterity of man, and that which should have lifted our thoughts to the throne of the Deity has encumbered them with the inventions of His creatures."

While it may be possible that Ruskin is justified in expecting a "moral end" and a "permanent good" from a landscape painting, it is an attitude that will always be opposed by those who like to see the lilies arrayed in all their glory, but resent the notion of making them toil and spin in the cause of morality. If it is a sense of the omnipotence of God that Ruskin would have impressed upon the world, why should it not be gained directly from nature herself. If there is anywhere any intelligent human being who could not get such a message from the myriad of miracles by which he is surrounded, he certainly would not be likely to get it from such a tiny, imperfect copy of one of nature's infinitesimal parts as any man could put on canvas.

It is sometimes difficult to determine how much of Ruskin's vehemence in bestowing praise or blame was due to an enthusiastic temperament and how much to a natural incisiveness of diction and an overflowing vocabulary. Speaking of a critic in Blackwood's Magazine, Ruskin remarked that "writers like him deserved the respect due to honest, hopeless, helpless imbecility." The same amount of arduous feeling welling up in the bosom of a man devoid of oratorical gifts might have passed off in a comparatively mild and impotent sputter of words. Any one who will carefully note the different expressions used by his friends and acquaintances when their emotional mercury is in the nineties will perceive that it

is the man with incisive rhetorical gifts who makes the deepest gashes, though his temperature may be no higher and his moral attitude no more reprehensible than that of another who has at his command fewer choice pungent and assorted adjectives. The latter may use just as much muscle in delivering his blow, but his battleaxe will not cut if it has no edge.

But the enthusiastic tone of Ruskin's praise was as objectionable in certain quarters as his censure in others. The world has for so long practiced the obituary method of appreciation that it feels a slight sense of impropriety and insecurity in any contemporary plaudits. Wait till he is well dead and four or five decades of daisies have bloomed over him, says the world; then, if there is any virtue in his works we will tag and label them and confer immortality upon him. In open defiance of such precedents, Ruskin boldly came forth and dared to be enthusiastic about an artist upon whom the world had at that time bestowed hardly any distinguishing tags and labels. For ten long years Ruskin continued to proclaim the laws of light and shade and justify the ways of Turner's art. In his fifty-first year, looking back at his undaunted efforts in that artist's behalf, Ruskin made the pathetic confession that those ten years were lost so far as their chief purpose was concerned, and a similar avowal was made concerning his researches in the byways of architecture.

So after innumerable discouragements Ruskin reached the stage where men sigh and quote Pope, especially the lines

> One pleasure past, another still we gain,
> And not a vanity is given in vain.

Ruskin learned that the power of appreciation cannot be transferred to the masses. He had also made some valuable, but painful discoveries concerning some of his earlier work, which he frankly imparts to his readers in the preface to "Sesame and Lilies." He acknowledged that some of his criticisms were "disfigured by affected language, partly through the desire to be thought a fine writer and partly in the notion of returning to the better style of old English literature." Page after page of what he himself has called "fine writing" may be found in "Modern Painters," but one sentence or two will serve as an illustration:

> Between these two ridges the fire of the sunset falls along the trough of the sea, dyeing it with an awful but glorious light, the intense and lurid splendor of which burns like gold and bathes like blood. Purple and blue, the lurid shadows of the hollow breakers are cast on the mist of the night, which gathers cold and low, advancing like the shadow of death upon the guilty ship as it labors amidst the lightning of the sea, its thin masts written upon the sky in lines of blood, girded with condemnation in that fearful hue which signs the sky with horror, and mixes its flaming flood with the sunlight, and, cast far along the desolate heave of the sepulchral waves, incarnadines the multitudinous sea.

This description, and many others like it, were rhetorical color conflagrations, in their effect very much like Turner's blazing landscapes. Whether nature would recognize her own portrait in either case, or whether she could ever materialize in all its luxuriance one of Ruskin's verbal landscapes, is still a matter of doubt with many.

But it would be ungracious, as well as unnecessary, to dwell upon such features of Ruskin's work. In pleading guilty to the charge of "fine writing," Ruskin made further criticism unnecessary, and left to others the more grateful task of appreciating the wondrous beauty and sublimity that have made his works classic. Though it is now read on a well-thumbed page, will the following paragraph ever cease to delight us? "Who saw the narrow sunbeam that came out of the south and smote upon their summits until they melted and mouldered away in a dust of blue rain? Who saw the dance of the dead clouds when the sunlight left them last night, and the west wind blew them before it like withered leaves? All has passed, unregretted as unseen; or if the apathy be ever shaken off, even for an instant, it is only by what is gross or what is extraordinary; and yet it is not in the broad and fierce manifestations of the elemental energies, not in the clash of hail nor the drift of the whirlwind that the highest characters of the sublime are developed. God is not in the earthquake, nor in the fire, but in the still, small voice."

Times have changed since Ruskin wailed over the indifference of mortals to the charms of nature. Nowadays the "puny person," with only a bowing acquaintance with the birds and buttercups, rushes into printed ecstasies, or, as Lowell plaintively puts it, people "blab" till it becomes "refreshing to find a man as supremely indifferent to Nature as she is to him." From the time of Job down to the present day it is probable that many a high message has been delivered to man from mountain and sky almost too sacred to be divulged to the dull ears of the multitude. From nature, as from art, Ruskin always forced a text, and candor compels the admission that his sermons were generally worth hearing. There are critics, indeed, who maintain that Ruskin's proper province was the pulpit. But the kingdom of might-have-beens may be left to the ah me! poets who find in it rich material for moistening lines that sigh alas! and nevermore! The hard prose point of view would rather seem to be that Ruskin, like Emerson, only indefinitely enlarged his audience and multiplied his influence by being an author and lecturer, instead of a clergyman. The preacher is more or less manacled—sometimes muzzled—by the dogmas or deacons, or both, of the church with which he is connected. He must be very careful, if he wishes to remain in his pulpit, even in these days of enlightenment, not to disturb any of the crusts of prejudice and fallacy that have gathered on old truths and still more careful not to discover any new aspect of old truths. Many clergymen, because of certain temperamental qualities, have no difficulty in keeping within the "safe" ecclesiastical palings set up by those who think

> The cisterns of those Hebrew brains
> Drew dry the springs of the all-knower's thought.

But Ruskin was not of these. His light was never busheled. He believed that in the province of morality and religion, as in the material world, there was as wide opportunity and need of improvement as lay between the pine-knot light and tallow candle of other days and the brilliant electric illuminations of to-day. His own contribution to the moral illumination of the world was of the electric-light order. He exposed and denounced especially those self-complacent sinners who luxuriate in an emotional pseudo Christianity that ignores the wants and woes of the world, and spends itself in incense and "artistically modulated Dios." To Ruskin all this was "dramatic Christianity" that began and ended at the church doors, and against it he used all his store of rhetorical artillery. Naturally, dramatic Christians and all those who do not like to have their attention called to painful facts, found little soothing in Ruskin's works. But soothing people is not the only mission which life offers. Some people need unsoothing. Jeremiah was not precisely soothing, but his remarks had their own excuse for being.

But it was not always as a prophet of fire and smoke that Ruskin addressed an ignorant and erring world. Listen to him in "Sesame and Lilies," as he talks in his dear, motherly, sometimes almost grandmotherly, way, making out the most exact time tables on the pleasant roads to piety. Notice, also, how adroitly he follows up a gift of bitter herbs with a nosegay of pinks and mignonettes.

The unintentional humor of what has been irreverently called grandmotherly advice to young women is unique and delicious. For instance, he counsels young women "to make every day some little piece of useful clothing sewn with her own fingers," and accumulate the articles until she hears of some person in need of such things. Wayward fancy can scarcely contain itself at the thought of the mammoth stack of misfits turned out at the sweating rate of "a garment a day." Many of Ruskin's admonitions to the young must be read with indulgent tenderness and adopted with latter-day discretions. But when he leaves the realm of details and sets before women the goal toward which they should strive his tones have in them the reverberations of Sinai.

In all modern literature is there a more inspired and inspiring tribute to women than in the chapter on "Queen's Gardens" in "Sesame and Lilies"? And it is a significant fact that this volume of Ruskin's has the widest sale—in America, at least—of all his books. Probably few clergymen, in the course of a long life, have found and "touched to nobler issues" larger audiences than "Sesame and Lilies" has found among us. In this book and "Fors Clavigera" Ruskin, the man, over and above the art critic and rhetorician, stands revealed. The man as his friends knew him, pure, noble, compassionate, and tender, capable of the most heroic sacrifice for those whom he loved or for the justice of the cause in which he believed; capable also of impulsive unkindness, always regretted afterward and frankly acknowledged. These and many similar traits have been called "feminine" by Ruskin's masculine critics—a point which the present writer waives, leaving perfect liberty of conscience to every reader to decide whether impulsiveness is an exclusively feminine trait.

One might go on indefinitely cataloguing the virtue and foibles of a man like Ruskin and still be far from giving anything like a portrait of the man himself, for a critical composite of a hundred critics would still present but an indistinct and blurred image of the subject. "A man is known to his dog by the smell, to his tailor by the coat, to his friend by his smile." Each of these knows him, but how little or how much depends on the dignity of the intelligence? That which is truly and indeed characteristic of the man is known only to God.

ELLEN BURNS SHERMAN.

When George Eliot Was a Popular Theme.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"Paradoxical as it may seem," said Dr. Emily Blackwell in a lecture last week, "change is the only fixed fact in life!" The truth of this dictum is microscopically clear to the reader of books. Authors come and go, novels have their short hours of life and die, the idol of yesterday is buried and forgotten. This reflection carries me back to the time when George Eliot's novels were the popular theme. Every hand was lifted, every voice raised, for or against. While the discussion was ripest I went for a day to an Eastern Chautauqua, where in one of the hours a popular minister occupied the query chair. According to the general vogue, the question soon went up, "Should we read George Eliot?" "No," thundered the ministerial voice, "not unless you want to be steeped in pessimism!" (Before you hasten with your acquiescence, let me tell you that the good man has long since recanted. Progress is a law of life!)

"What do you think of that?" I said to my neighbor. "I think," she answered, with expressive deliberation, "that the longer I live the more I value silence."

At dinner that day we had a George Eliot discussion. The young college girl contributed the interesting bit of information that she had no respect for people who read George Eliot, and was told in reply that she was too young for an opinion on weighty subjects. She and the good minister were in the same orthodox boat, a good boat, by the way, and thoroughly seaworthy, but hardly large enough.

The next Summer, while in London with a bright little girl of fourteen, we went to the grave of George Eliot. Noticing that the little girl carried a tall English lily, I said "Patty, what are you going to do with your lily?"

"I am going to put it on George Eliot's grave for grandfather," she said. "He thinks she is next to Shakespeare!"

Coming down the Rhigi the next afternoon, the mountain world all aglow with snowlight and sunlight, the same little girl filled my lap with Alpine roses. "I shall press them," I said, "I shall write against them your name, this date, and the best thought I can find in English books."

"I bet (!) it'll be from George Eliot," she said, with an assertive toss of her head. How well she knew her grandfather and her teacher.

At Christmas of the same year one of the travelers received a small gift, with a card bearing the words, "In testimony of my admiration of your admiration of George Eliot." The writer was a man of distinction, and these were the words of a great soul. In reply to my double thanks he said: "I place the George Eliot books next to the Epistles of Paul!"

A traveler, writing from Texas a few years ago, said that he had found the unexpected on a lonely Texan stretch of prairie land—an old woman doing all her household work and finding recreation, refreshment, and strength in "Middlemarch."

A friend recently returned from California reported that she met on a ranch far removed from town or settlement the most brilliant and interesting woman she had ever known, "but," she said, in a half-apologetic tone, "she is literally the woman of one book. She reads nothing but George Eliot!"

From these special observations, I make the following generalization: These great masterpieces of fiction make no appeal to those who are snugly tucked away in a cozy, orthodox corner, but to the bewildered seeker after truth or the honest mind befogged by the mists of many creeds they are a sure and steady beacon light in the darkness. "Janet's Repentance" is an epoch maker in the life of spirit. Better that one little story for "sweetness and light" than all of the books of —— or —— or ——! It makes you feel the life that might be pulsing beneath the life that is.

And "Silas Marner" is the perfect literary model, to say nothing of the sweetest child that ever lived in fiction, child of George Eliot's heart and brain, toddling Eppie.

If you are holding up your hands in pious or impious anathema, I do not say under the breath, as in the old days, "You dogmatist! You ignoramus!" I only say to myself, with a little sigh, "He has not the temperament!" For I, too, like the friend in the early part of the story, have learned the value of silence. Another paradox! The truth lies somewhere between this word and that other, "The way to be tiresome is to say everything." CLARA CONWAY.

New York, Jan. 21, 1900.

Another Word with Mr. Newberry.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE REVIEW of Dec. 30 appeared a "Call to Arms" from "C. H. M.," one of the lonesome anti-Hugoites. With Mr. Newberry's "gem of humor" shining on his shirt front, he marches straight out before the vast army of Hugoites and throws down his lionskin gauntlet, the while he brands the enemy as caitiff hypocrites, yet kindly admitting that there are some "who genuinely admire 'Les Miserables.'" But Mr. Newberry says there are "millions" of sincere admirers of the book. Even the native Nyacker to the manner born would admit that that is "quite some." I envy the mind-reading powers of "C. H. M." that enable him to separate the honest sheep from the hypocritical goats.

At the next roll call Mr. William H. Keller is the sole recruit, bringing with him a protest against the Hugoites for resenting Mr. Newberry's fiery onslaught that by implication rated them as blind worshippers of an insane literary mountebank. "C. H. M." is quite right, with a qualification, when he says that "grown people should receive an honest opinion with equanimity," but one may be pardoned for squirming a little if an opinion, no matter how honest, is presented through a cerebral surgical operation with a jagged-edged meat axe. Even the good Quaker whose throat was being cut by a robber objected to the unbusiness-like manner. "Friend," said he, "if thee must cut my throat, do so; but thee haggles."

I am pleased to learn that the Christian Science treatment by means of "thoughts of arnica and court plaster" is proving so efficacious with Mr. Newberry, after being laid up so long for repairs. His calling my attention to the fact that "The Scarlet Letter" has a preface containing humorous features was well meant, but superfluous. Hawthorne's story, per se, is, I still maintain, as free from humor as "Les Miserables," and properly so. I can hardly think, however, that what Mr. Newberry would seem to imply would be true—that "Les Miserables," depicting, as it does, heart struggles, the development and final triumph of a tempest-tossed soul, only needed a humorous preface to have made it a masterpiece equal to Hawthorne's. How strange that the earlier "Imitations of Christ" has had such a vogue among so many millions for more than 400 years—with no humorous preface.

As for criticism in general, it is illogical and unfair to exhaust the vocabulary of vituperation while wholly ignoring the good points in book or picture, (new or old;) but especially so when the work has stood the test of time, and won its way with multitudes quite able to judge of its merits and demerits. We all have a right to our own opinions, but it is the judicious criticism of literature and art—in the spirit of fairness—that is valuable. Haggling with a venomed pen is not criticism; it is mere abuse.

BENJAMIN LANDOR.

Nyack, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1900.

THE PUBLISHER'S POINT OF VIEW.

NEXT week our spring publishing season begins, when we issue Miss Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln," Mr. Frank Norris's "A Man's Woman" and Prof. Goldwin Smith's "Shakespeare: The Man."

* * *

AT the opening of a new term of activity perhaps the time is opportune to state again our theory of book publishing: to issue only the books which have a real reason for existence. There are thousands of books put out each year which merely clog the booksellers' shelves—indeed, one publisher, who has recently gone out of business, used to announce that he got out "a book a day." Last year we put forth about 85 volumes: if this year we can reduce the number to 60 and have the average in standing and success twice as high, our ambition will be attained. Only by being honestly enthusiastic himself can a publisher communicate enthusiasm to book buyers; and only with a reasonably small list can the personal and individual attention which is so essential be given to each volume.

* * *

LAST week we printed an elaborate advertisement in The Times about M. Bloch's "The Future of War," a splendid, timely, and really necessary book which doesn't sell. The lengthy advertisement failed to bring an order—so we try a small item this time. If the reader won't pay $2.00 for a book as good as this, we hope he will go to the library and get it there.

* * *

BY purchase from Way & Williams we have just secured a book which we have long believed in and hope to get others to believe in. The most delightful way of learning history is through the historical novel. The book we speak of is a novel of the Stone Age by Stanley Waterloo, "The Story of Ab"—a tale of the time of the cave man. It pre-empts a great field absolutely. There is not a tree nor bush nor bird nor beast nor conformation of land nor climatic condition mentioned in it which has not been proved scientically accurate. Unless some telling scientific discoveries take place, the book will need no revision for a quarter of a century. It has, even in its brief exploitation, proved a successful romance as well. We hope that it may not make the book seem less attractive when we say that it has been taken by many high schools as "required reading," giving as it does the most faithful and interesting picture of the cave man. The Chicago Board of Education has, among others, just "adopted" it.

$1.50; Illustrated; 5th Printing.

* * *

FOR January our best selling books are:

"The Gentleman from Indiana," by Tarkington; "Bob, Son of Battle," by Ollivant; "The Man with the Hoe," by Markham; Stalky & Co." and "The Day's Work," by Kipling; "Blix," by Norris; "Dracula," by Bram Stoker; "Bandanna Ballads," by Weeden, and "Bird Neighbors," by Blanchan—but it's a dull month at best.

* * *

All our publications are sent on approval, to be paid for, if desired, after examination, (a postal will bring any volume.) We have at least the courage of our own convictions as to our books.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

An Old-Time Bookseller.

It is possibly not an exaggeration to say that the last of what might be called the old-time booksellers has just passed away in the person of Alexander Williams, who, for many years, was identified with the famous "Old Corner Book Store" of Boston, where, in 1800, he succeeded E. P. Dutton & Co., now of this city. Nowadays the head of a large bookselling establishment usually sits in his office leaving customers to be waited upon by clerks. Mr. Williams always stood on the floor of his store where his broad knowledge of books and his taste in selection were at the disposal of the customer. The late Bernard Quaritch and Daniel Macmillan also sold books in this way. Perhaps it is owing to the very fact that the modern bookseller secludes himself in his office that certain pieces of modern fiction have reached such a high figure. The book store clerk of to-day simply informs the customer what books are being sold and who buys them. He has a certain knowledge of literature, past and current, to be sure, but he rarely imparts it to the customer unless requested to do so. Particularly in the field of fiction, the general reader selects the book about which people are talking. It is the decreasing demand made upon the special knowledge of the old-time bookseller that has caused him gradually to retire to his sanctum in the rear of his store, where, however, the genuine book collector is still an eager visitor.

Mr. George P. Brett, President of the Macmillan Company, has many pleasant recollections of Mr. Williams. Their acquaintance began in the early seventies, when Mr. Brett was traveling salesman for the Macmillans. "Many times," said Mr. Brett to us the other day, "I have seen 'old man Williams,' as we younger men by no means disrespectfully called him among ourselves, standing on the floor of his shop discoursing to an eager little group of customers on the varied merits of his books—books that were soon purchased on the strength of his brief yet comprehensive criticisms. Owing to the gruff exterior which he turned toward the men who wanted him to buy books, we did not always appreciate him at his full worth. Nevertheless, he had a warm place in his heart for young men. He sympathized with their ambitions, even though he did not always feel justified in ordering as liberally as they thought he might. Later, when I was obliged to go to California for my health, I met him again. He visited me at my little farm, where, between devouring insects and a blanket mortgage, I was experiencing the joys and sorrows, especially the sorrows, of fruit raising. It was then that, possibly for the first time, I fully began to realize the many amiable qualities of the man and the interest that he took in the aims and ambitions of a younger generation. He very soon showed me that I could never make a success as a fruit raiser, and that my proper place was among books. He placed at my disposal the good will of his many friends in the East, and advised me to return here at once. Mingled with his admonition, he contrived to give me the latest gossip of the bookmaking world—what publishers were doing and what they hoped to do—and soon the enthusiasm for my old calling returned to me, and I became eager again for the very sight of the crowded shelves and the chatter of the book shop."

BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS.

Robert W. Chambers was recently asked by a publisher for some news of a personal nature. He wrote: "There is nothing in particular to tell since I last saw you, except that the shooting has been pretty poor—or, rather, my shooting has been pretty poor—and my small kennel has turned out probably the worst dogs west of Constantinople." It is said that when Mr. Chambers has nothing more inspiring to do, he takes his blue pencil and hacks away at the manuscript that he happens to have in hand. In one of these "editing" moods he cut out 30,000 words from the manuscript of "The Cambric Mask," which is being published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company. When not "cutting copy," this author is supposed to be at work on the fourth and last volume of his Franco-Prussian series of novels, which will round out the ideas so ably conceived in "Ashes of Empire," "Lorraine," and "The Red Republic."

Collectors of the portraits of celebrities will be sorry to learn that there is only one picture of the late R. D. Blackmore known to be in existence. This is a line drawing which was reproduced some years ago in that London periodical, The Publishers' Weekly. Here we see the gifted author of "Lorna Doone" with clean shaven upper lip, with a round, full neck beard, and looking for all the world like the skipper of a Channel trader. It may interest the lovers of Mr. Blackmore's novels to know that "Lorna Doone" was published by Harper & Brothers after several eminent critics had declared that it was a most unpromising novel for American publication. As everybody now knows, this turned out not to be the case. Mr. Blackmore numbered his readers in America by the hundred thousands.

A short time ago we had occasion to comment on the fact that the London literary journals, in speaking of Dr. Conan Doyle's volunteering for service in South Africa, appeared ignorant of the fact that the creator of the famous Sherlock Holmes was also a military strategist and a surgeon of recognized standing as well; and we added that in the last capacity the services of the author-scientist would very likely be much in demand. It seems that it as a surgeon that Dr. Doyle will go to South Africa, where he will be attached to the Langman Field Hospital.

While the readers of "The Adventures of Gavin Hamilton," the latest book from the pen of Molly Elliot Seawell, which was published by Harper & Brothers, go on multiplying, a touch of sadness may mingle with their pleasure when they learn that the eyesight of this author is rapidly leaving her. Her affliction, however, has not so far caused her to abandon her literary industry. She now dictates to her secretary, who, in turn, reads aloud what has been taken down, that the author may suggest changes.

Unquestionably publishers have the right to dedicate certain works of their press, although it is a right that is not usually availed of. The new edition of Gilbert White's "The Natural History of Selborne," which John Lane of the Bodley Head has just published, bears this inscription on the title page: "To A. E. L., in Commemoration of Aug. 13, 1898, This Edition is Dedicated by the Publisher." Nobody will question the appropriateness of the dedication, however, when it is learned that the initials "A. E. L." stand for the present Mrs. Lane, who on the date set down was married to the proprietor of the Bodley Head in the historic church of Selborne.

Arthur Paterson, the author of "Cromwell's Own," which was published by Harper & Brothers last July, is also the writer of no less than seven novels of life and character as found in the Western States. Mr. Paterson will visit this country next season for a lecture tour. He is a nephew of the Rev. Brooke Herford. A brochure published by the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., devotes considerable space to him and to the significance of his work on Cromwell's famous regiment. This brochure is illustrated with the reproduction of many Cromwellian relics and portraits and also contains a carefully compiled Cromwell bibliography. It is entitled "The Cromwell List: Being Notes for the Study of Oliver Cromwell and His Times, with Special Reference to Arthur Paterson's Novel, 'Cromwell's Own,' Together with Various Other Writings Relating to the Life of the Lord Protector."

Appreciation differs so much. Mr. H. Sutcliffe in his "By Moor and Fell" tells of his meeting an old gamekeeper who had known the Brontë family. He remembered Charlotte distinctly. He seemed to have been annoyed because visitors were constantly asking questions about the Brontë sisters. He could not understand it. This was what he said to an inquirer:

Can ye tell me what hes brought yond so far across the moor? Why, nowt no more nor Charlotte Brontë—little Charlotte o' the Parsonage, as weakly, undersized a piece o' goods as iver I clapped een on. Her write printed books? I'll niver believe it. She got some cleverish sort o' chap to write 'em for her, an' then put her name to 'em for pride; an' that's Gospel truth, for I've seen her myseln often, an it war plain to ony man 'at it took a bigger nor her to mak a printed book.

Let the sound of alarm be raised. The forger is around. There having been a great demand for the early editions of Kipling, there are a number of rascals who are prepared to manufacture Kiplings. There are many book cranks. The forger, if he has the chance, will batten on such. There is said to exist in India quite a stock of early Kiplings, and that the possessors of these are keeping them in reserve. Not so long ago a copy of Kipling's "Schoolboy Lyrics" fetched £135, and quite recently another copy only £46. Somebody had found out that there were more "Schoolboy Lyrics" to be soon put on the market.

If there is sluggishness in the English book trade to-day, just as soon as the war is over there will be a huge demand for publications of a military character. As it is, the large libraries in London can hardly supply readers, who ask for the histories of former English campaigns. There will be in the time to come Col. Baden Powell, who will tell of his gallant defense of Mafeking. We are sure to have books galore, called "With White," or "With Methuen," or "With Buller," or "With Gatacre." Will not Kipling write? Poor Steevens! How unfortunate was his death! The field of military action has been so wide, that the opportunities for description will permit of the most varied treatment.

In Longman's Mr. Andrew Lang is quite put out because he is an object of interest to Americans who visit St. Andrews. When Mr. Lang appears (so it has been printed) the American blurts out "That's him." Then American journals insist that Mr. Lang plays golf, with a white ball in Summer and a black one in Winter. Another peculiarity, so it is reported of him, is that he lunches on scones, which his caddie carries around, and that he eats these scones in the most public manner. Mr. Lang writes: "As I have not played golf for years, never carry scones, or eat them in public, and, of all things, never played with a black ball, I conceive that some one has hoaxed the inquiring American."

ITEMS OF THE DAY.

A Popular "Swinburne" Desired.

The sentiment voiced by The Academy of London must find a response in the hearts of the admirers of good poetry in this country. They say in London that the poems of Mr. Swinburne cost too much. The Academy notes that Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to bring out a new edition of this author's poems, "revised and rearranged by the author, who may prefix to it a new essay on his work." It is then inquired whether Messrs. Chatto & Windus, who issue all Mr. Swinburne's works in England, would publish this edition for British readers. The writer in the London journal thus continues: "I have, I think, suggested before now in this column that the poems of Mr. Swinburne should be made more accessible to the great public by a substantial lowering of the price. Personally, I should like to see a liberal selection from the lyrics and sonnets issued in the form of half a dozen cheap and handy volumes. This selection would be addressed to the average English reader, and would therefore contain none of the semi-political poems. In my opinion, Mr. Swinburne's poetry has yet to be popularized."

An Important Franklin Discovery.

Dr. Moncure D. Conway, who is in Paris looking for material for a forthcoming work on demonology, has made an interesting discovery concerning the last words of Benjamin Franklin. Parton's description of the scene in the death chamber has generally been accepted as authentic. According to Franklin's biographer, when the dying man was asked to change his position that he might breathe easier, Franklin replied: "A dying man can do nothing easy." Mr. Parton adds: "These were the last words of his that have been recorded." Dr. Conway finds this statement to be erroneous. He recently wrote to a friend in London that he had found in the archives of the Department of State in Paris a letter from Louis Otto, French Chargé d'Affaires in Philadelphia, dated May 10, 1790, (Franklin's death occurred April 17, 1790,) in which he says:

Peu de momens avant sa dissolution il répéta encore ces paroles, fondées sur la religion qu'il s'etoit fait à lui même qu'un homme n'etoit parfaitement né qu'après sa mort.

Dr. Conway adds: "Otto, who married in America, (Miss Livingston of New York,) was well acquainted with the Franklin family, and there is little reason to doubt that he had good authority for the incident reported to his Government."

The Author of Primitive Love.

Henry T. Finck, whose new book, "Primitive Love and Love Stories," was recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a graduate of Harvard of the Class of 1876. He was born in Missouri in 1854. When he was a lad his parents moved to Oregon, where he passed his youth. After he was graduated he spent several years in Germany studying comparative psychology and giving much time also to music, a love for which he inherited from his father. For many years he has been the musical editor of a New York paper. It has been Mr. Finck's custom to spend the Summer in traveling, and several of his books, "Lotos Time in Japan," "Spain and Morocco," and "The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour," are the fruit of these journeys. "Primitive Love and Love Stories" is the result of thirteen years' labor—ten years in the collection of the material from original sources in Europe and America and three years in giving this material form. The work is expected by those who have read it to create a new epoch in the sociology of marriage and love, and to be of great scientific value as well as of extraordinary interest to collectors. It is an entirely different book from Mr. Finck's "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty."

Lady Randolph Churchill's Quarterly.

The third volume of Lady Randolph Churchill's quarterly, The Anglo-Saxon Review, will be ready at John Lane's early in February. There are six elaborate portraits in the number: Paderewski, Napoleon Bonaparte, Percy B. Shelley, Mary Shelley, George Canning, and Marie de Guise-Lorraine, Queen of Scotland. The principal literary features will be "War Memories," by Stephen Crane; "Spain: Financial and Political," by Señor Moret Prendergast; "Some Letters of George Channing," (mostly unpublished,) edited by the Rev. Canon Raven; "Lucretius on Life and Death," by W. H. Mallock; "Talbot of Ursula," by Gertrude Atherton; "Our Sea Fights with the Dutch," by David Hannay; "The Merciful Soul," by Laurence Alma Tadema; "Notes on the Venezuelan Arbitration," by G. R. Askwith; "Paolo and Francesca," by Richard Garnett, LL. D.; "Four Poems Written in Norway in 1899," by Edmund Gosse; "Changes in Parliamentary Speech," by the Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, M. P.; "On the Art of Going to War," by Spenser Wilkinson; "The Unflinching Realist," by H. D. Traill; "Past and Future in South Africa," by Lionel Phillips; "The Outcasts," by H. De Vere Stacpoole; "Chinese Doctors and Medical Treatment," by Isabella L. Bishop, and "Sikhs and Boers: A Parallel," by Stephen Wheeler.

Mr. Howells on Frank R. Stockton.

The February number of The Book Buyer will contain an article, "Mr. Stockton and All His Work," from the pen of the eminent novelist William D. Howells. This is written as an appreciation of the Shenandoah edition of Mr. Stockton's works, which Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing. Mr. Stockton's action is "loved," not "liked," says Mr. Howells. People "like it first, not for the story which nearly always amuses, not for the character, which under whatever fantastic disguise is commonly native American; not even for the humor, which is of as new a kind as any I know, but for the delightful personality which imbues it all." How many readers of Mr. Stockton's tales will find in the above words what they have always thought yet have never been able to express! Concerning the fact that the library of the late Augustin Daly will be sold at the American Art Galleries in March, an article, also in the February number of The Book Buyer, entitled "A Group of Rare Lambs," will be read with much interest by collectors. In the same number Archdeacon Cyrus Townsend Brady reviews two recent books concerning the American Navy, "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," by Prof. E. K. Rawson, and "A History of American Privateers," by Edgar Stanton Maclay.

Dr. Johnson's Capacity for Tea.

It will always be turning up. And the question is: If tea is to be measured by quarts, how many of these did Dr. Johnson absorb at one sitting? The record is that the lexicographer drank during one evening from twenty-four to twenty-five cups; let us say twenty-four cups. We have it in black and white that Jonas Hanway chided the Doctor for such excessive dissipation, and the great man owned up, and called himself a hardened and shameless tea drinker. A collector of the teacups of the past, though not disputing the tale of the cups, is of the opinion that the cups of 150 years ago were very much smaller than they are to-day. The question then narrows itself down to the gauge of the cups of say 1750. Some one in Notes and Queries writes that the cup in the Johnsonian period held a third of a pint. Then twenty-four helpings of tea would represent four quarts. If only those who brewed Bohea for the doctor had told us how many teapots had been filled, then some positive conclusions might have been arrived at. Miss Alice Morse Earle, as an authority on old china, might settle this vexed question. Tending toward the solution of the matter the capacity of a teapot known to be one hundred and seventy-seven years old has been taken. This teapot holds exactly a pint and a gill, United States measure. A party with Gargantuan capabilities with such a teapot would have had a great deal of trouble before thirst was appeased. If the Doctor had faced such a little teapot he would have shown impatience. Anyhow, the Doctor wrote to Miss Reynolds:

"Thou cans't not make the tea so fast,
As I can drink it down."

The probability is that the great man could take down his four quarts at a single sitting.

Books Mr. Tirebuck Wrote.

There died last Monday a writer who, if he never attained any considerable degree of fame, had yet done a great deal to popularize art and was the author of a number of novels far above the average of the last twenty years. William Edwards Tirebuck was a native of Liverpool, and as a boy and young man had no opportunities to study art other than those afforded by the ugliest of English cities. Nevertheless he succeeded in educating himself to an appreciation of the beautiful and a remarkably complete knowledge of the various schools of painting, especially those of the Italian pre-Raphaelites. He was, as the phrase goes, "destined fer a commercial career," but, after working for some time as a clerk, succeeded in obtaining a position as one of the sub-editors of The Liverpool Mail. From there he went to The Yorkshire Post, and, having written two or three books which sold well, decided to devote himself entirely to literature. The best known of Mr. Tirebuck's books on art is "Dante G. Rossetti: His Work and Influence." This was published in 1882, and, though it was rather severely handled by the critics, attained a wide circulation. "Great Minds in Art" appeared in 1888, and was also successful, at any rate from a financial point of view. Mr. Tirebuck wrote a large number of novels, the best known of which are "Dorrie," "Sweetheart Gwen," "Meg of the Scarlet Foot," and "The White Woman."

Charles A. Kip has opened an office in this city at 156 Fifth Avenue for the exhibition and sale of the popular Copley prints. One of the most charming of the newest things is a series of five heads illustrative of the five senses by J. Wells Champney. The soft tone of the Copley print brings out in admirable light the beauties of famous paintings, among those from which copies have been made being selections from Corot, Daubigny, Millet, Inness, Dupee, Thompson, and John La Forge. The Copley prints won their first high favor from the reproductions of Sargent's frescoes in the Boston Public Library, and to these have since been added copies of the rich mural paintings in the Library of Congress, and some of William M. Hunt's frescoes in the State Capitol at Albany.

It seems that Mr. Hillaire Belloc, whose "Life of Danton" was published last Spring by Charles Scribner's Sons, is a humorist as well as a distinguished historian of the Freeman school. His book on the great Frenchman of the Revolution has rightly become an authority on the subject, and has taken its place for supplementary reading in the historical courses given at several American colleges and universities. Some London reviewers, it appears, have believed that the Hillaire Belloc who wrote "The Bad Child's Book of Beasts" was altogether a different person from the author of "The Life of Danton." He is one and the same person, and now all academic England is laughing at Mr. Belloc's recently issued skit on Oxford University dons, entitled "Lambkin's Remains."

People interested in old New York will be glad to make note of a new book that will shortly be published by Francis P. Harper. It is a complete "Historical Index to the Manuals of the Corporation of the City of New York," better known as "Valentine's Manuals." For a number of years the editor of the forthcoming volume, whose identity is concealed behind the initials "O. H." on the title page, has been a close student of the early history of the city, and found the "Manuals" most valuable guides, if only one could get at the material distributed, without any idea of system, throughout the twenty-eight volumes. He was thus induced to undertake the compilation of an index. By means of the index articles of the highest importance are made readily accessible to the student of old New York.

A new volume of short stories from the pen of Owen Wister, entitled "Jimmijohn, Boss," is in preparation at Harper & Brothers, for publication early in the Spring.

A translation of Mme. Blanc's latest novelette, "Malentendus," will shortly begin its course as a serial in The Critic.

Although the fact, by an inadvertence, was not noted on the title page, Mr. Joel Benton's book "Emerson as a Poet," issued by Mansfield & Wessels, is the second edition, much enlarged. The later poems are treated in a separate essay, and the bibliography is extended over several new pages. The portrait of Emerson which the book contains represents him in middle life, not far from his fiftieth year, and is altogether the best and most satisfactory one of him extant. It was taken subsequent to the

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Rowse portrait, and it is said that Emerson, having committed himself to that, did not, from a delicate sense of honor, lend encouragement at that time to the circulation of any other. The result has been that Rowse's picture, which has an unnatural twist in the face, and certain others, taken when senility had made its mark, are those most usually seen by the public.

The new edition of "Briton and Boer," which will shortly be presented by Harper & Brothers, will contain three new articles and a number of new illustrations. The articles will be entitled "Sir Redvers Buller," a character sketch by Edmund Gosse; "Great Britain on the Warpath," by Prince Olsthomsky, and "England and the European Powers."

"The Nerve of Foley, and Other Railroad Stories," by F. H. Spearman, will be published Feb. 8 by Harper & Brothers.

Norman Hapgood's "Abraham Lincoln" has just passed into its second edition at the Macmillan Company.

The current number of The International Studio contains an article on "The Work of Alfred Sisley," by Burnley Bibb; "Wilhelm Leibl," by Georg Gronau, and "Religious Plays in Japan," by Osman Edwards. All the articles are elaborately illustrated in a way that is usual with The International Studio.

"Madame Dreyfus," an appreciation, by Josephine Lazarus, has just been published by Brentano's. It is intended as an introduction and companion volume to the book of "Capt. Dreyfus's Letters to His Wife," published last Summer by Harper & Brothers.

D. Appleton & Co. will publish next week "The Gentleman Pensioner," by Albert Lee, author of "The Key of the Holy House"; a revised edition of Herbert Spencer's "The Principles of Biology," Volume II.;) "Stories from the Arabian Nights," by Adam Singleton, and George Eliot's "Silas Marner," edited by Richard Jones.

The contents of The International Monthly for February, published by the Macmillan Company, will be as follows: "Art as a Means of Expression," by W. J. Stillman, London; "Japan's Entry into the World's Politics," by Garrett Droppers, University of South Dakota; "The Opera in America and Europe," by H. T. Finck, New York; "The Future of the Short Story," by E. Charlton Black, Cambridge; "Recent Work in the Science of Religion," by C. H. Toy, Harvard University.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. find themselves with a list so long that its division is almost unavoidable, and accordingly they have prepared a "Catalogue of Publications in General Literature," arranged alphabetically by authors and titles. The recent purchase of the publications of Messrs. Roberts Brothers has contributed many series and authors to this catalogue, and circumstances make certain of them especially noteworthy at present. There is no better picture of the utter ugliness and squalor of Boer farm life than is given in "The Story of an African Farm." The description of wedding festivities reads like one of Mr. Garland's searching studies of disagreeable folk. In its discontented skepticism, this story and the other books written by its author are among the most conspicuous embodiments of that "modern" spirit which Mr. Clement Scott declares impossible to neglect. The author's other books are more visionary, more characteristic of her Dutch blood, more suggestive of a nature resembling that of the women in the novels of Maarten Maartens.

Three Martineau books are in the catalogue, the two series of "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things," by the Rev. James Martineau, who died the other day, and Mrs. Fenwick Miller's very curious biography of his sister, the cause of lively discussion when it appeared sixteen years ago. It elicited newspaper letters not only from Dr. Martineau himself, but from Harriet Martineau's friends, and from a flock of writers quite ignorant of both brother and sister and of the cause of their disagreement, but with endless theories about Woman and Emancipation and Thought and other things beautified with capitals. Mrs. Oliphant's "Stories of the Seen and the Unseen," including "Little Pilgrim" and "Old Lady Mary," almost the only pictures of a future life quite free from the ludicrous element; Emily Dickinson's strange verses, the "Great Speeches" of Webster, and the complete works of "H. H." Miss Ingelow, Miss Alcott, and Mrs. Ewing are only the beginning.

The catalogue is indexed by titles and illustrated with portraits, many of which are of authors whose faces appear for the first time in such a setting, among them those of Miss Lagerlöf and "Sheppard Stevens" and Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin.

A work of no small importance to teachers and students of design is published this week by Mr. W. B. Clarke under the title, "Illustrations of Balance and Rhythm in Design," by Mr. Denman W. Ross, Harvard lecturer; Mr. Edgar O. Parker, and Mr. S. Clifford Patchett. It is a large portfolio, accompanied by a circular which is small but quite large enough for those for whom the book is prepared. The grouping of the elementary forms is very ingenious, and the study of the designs is a real refreshment in a world which, after enduring the distortions of Beardsley, now seems anxious to seek consolation in the irritating symmetries of M. de Monvel. It may be that the angels can endure the sight of his childish figures, smug, stiff, with pinpoints for eyes, combinations of the graces of the paper doll and the tailor's model; but regarding them long, the mere mortal becomes ready to canonize King Herod. Luckily, no real child can be coaxed to stand like those which he draws, much less to sit on a piano stool with his feet hanging on each side at precisely the same angle, and his hair arranged so as to look exactly like those table mats which country housewives slip under dishes of hot vegetables.

Reading accounts of the "marvelous circulation" of this or that book novel and comments thereupon, one might fancy that our grandfathers never bought books; but, in truth, they bought quite as many as their descendants. In 1840 Boston was a very small place, but when Mr. James Brown of the present house of Little, Brown & Co. published the "Letters" of Mrs. John Adams, the first edition disappeared almost immediately, and of the second edition of 1,500, 200 were sold the first day. Nobody waited "to get it from the public library," or to "take it in turn at the book club"; it was bought.

A Comedy by de Bergerac.*

The publication in accessible form of Cyrano de Bergerac's "Le Pédant Joué," as it was recently produced on the amateur stage by the members of the Cercle Français of Harvard University, is not only a valuable addition to the reprints of the Cercle, but it is a notable contribution to the literature of that man whose strangely absorbing personality inspired M. Rostand to write one of the most notable plays of the century. As an introduction to "Le Pédant Joué" we have a brief, comprehensive preface by Prof. Böcher, head of the French department at Harvard, and a biographical sketch of Cyrano by Mr. H. B. Stanton, (Harvard, 1900,) which is without doubt the most complete and authoritative that has ever appeared on the subject, even in France.

In order to make "Le Pédant Joué" intelligible, if not amusing, to a modern audience M. Charles N. L. N. Bernard was obliged to apply the pruning knife rather freely. He has performed his task in a judicious and artistic manner. He has perceptibly augmented the histrionic qualities of the original; he has emphasized its literary merits; but he has in no way dwarfed or rendered insignificant the peculiar charm of the comedy as it came from Cyrano's pen.

Mr. Stanton, after the most careful research in Paris, has failed to find confirmation of the story that the play was first produced in 1645. It is doubtful, he says, whether the play was ever produced at all. Still, he does not insist on this point, for it may be argued that, if "Le Pédant Joué" were not produced, how could its two features which mark it as an epoch-making comedy have been handed down through a long line of French dramatic commentators with the invariable observation, "une comédie qui eut un grand succès"? Until M. Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" took Paris by storm, causing all known data concerning the model to be placed under particular examination, "Le Pédant Joué" had been a mere title with a tag attached. Few students of literature had cared to take the trouble to examine it. The tag was sufficient, for it read, "C'est la première comédie en prose et ou un paysan parle son jargon." These attributes have been handed down by literary historians without question. They are probably just. Mr. Stanton gives proper emphasis to the second when he says: "He [the peasant Gareau] stands pre-eminent in his time as the first true representation of his class in French comedy, and the ancestor of almost every peasant on the French stage."

As has already been said, Mr. Stanton's life of Cyrano is most noteworthy. How he collected most of the material for it Prof. Böcher tells us in the preface:

Last Summer he ran over the whole dossier of the Cyrano family, now deposited in the National Library in Paris; sixty-one pieces in writing of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—often difficult to decipher. He went to Chevreuse, near Versailles, and took a personal view of the estates from which Cyrano drew his name, Bergerac, near Dampierre. Thus he has been able to state correctly Cyrano's ancestry, and to prove the fact that he was not of noble family, and also that he had never been at the College of Beauvais. I think he has at last successfully made clear that there was no schoolboy collaboration between Molière and Cyrano.

Mr. Stanton's discoveries indicated by Prof. Böcher are particularly important, as they upset the theories of the French commentators who have recently been writing on the subject, and whose essays in translation or adaptation have been widely circulated in this country. Of course M. Rostand was at liberty to treat his hero as the exigencies of his art required. The wonder is that he has been able to introduce so much actual data into "Cyrano de Bergerac." Still, Mr. Stanton's research has brought forth quite a different person from the poet's creation. And the real Cyrano is quite as interesting, if less romantic and fateful.

TO KIPLING: ENGLAND'S UNOFFICIAL LAUREATE.

Suggested by the Editorial Article, "Kipling and an Old Assistant," in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 20.

There's meaning in his method
And music in his mirth;
A purpose in his poems,
With promise in their birth.
There's magic in his singing,
A daintiness of choice,
With grace-notes in the setting
That warble in his voice.

Free as the wind—there cometh
His message 'cross the sea;
With pathos and with passion
He strikes a minor key.
As tender oft as brilliant,
As quietsome as strong,
This song bird of young England
In virile sea-set song.

Life moves in all its phases,
With thought in every theme;
Swift to its mark it flieth,
Without a halt between.
He sways us to his singing
By the genius in his soul.
He lifts us in his soaring
Till we reach the poet's goal.

BLANCHE WOODYEAR.

*LE PEDANT JOUE. Comedy by Cyrano de Bergerac. With a Life of Cyrano by H. B. Stanton, and Preface by Prof. Ferdinand Bocher. Published under the auspices of the Cercle Francais of Harvard University.

Putnam's New Books

North American Forests and Forestry

Their Relations to the National Life of the American People. By ERNEST BRUNCKEN, Secretary of the late Forestry Commission of Wisconsin. 8°, $2.00.

Those readers who are interested in the vigorous young science of American forestry will find in this book a philosophical and historical view of the subject, presented in an attractive manner.

The Tears of the Heliades

or, Amber as a Gem. By W. ARNOLD BUFFUM. First American, reprinted from the third English, edition. Revised by the author. Illustrated, 12°, $1.50.

This graphic description, setting forth the beauty of the many colored ambers and of the brilliant hued objects made from these "tears of Heliades," which are commonly supposed to be "amber-colored" only, has been widely read in England. This, however, is the first American edition.

A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage

By Sir BERNARD BURKE. 62d edition. Revised and brought up to date. Large 8°, *net*, $12.00.

An indispensable work to all those desiring full information respecting the Families of the Titled Aristocracy of Great Britain and Ireland. The edition for 1900 has been enlarged and recast, and will be the finest and most complete work on the subject ever issued.

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Being a supplementary volume to "A History of the English Poor Law," by Sir George Nicholls, K. C. B. By THOMAS MACKAY, author of "The English Poor."

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Vol. II. from 1714 to 1853, *net* $5.00.
Vol. III. from 1853 to the Present Time, *net* $6.50.

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Mr. Mackay has brought up to the present time the History of the Poor Law left unfinished by the author of the two earlier volumes. His success with this difficult task is thus attested by the London Speaker: "Every reader who has tramped with Nicholls along the highways and byways of Poor Law history, * * * will be grateful for the easier and more attractive route provided in the philosophic treatise of Mr. Mackay."

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THE WEEK IN ART.

The week has been a busy one in the New York art world. In addition to the continuing exhibitions of the National Academy of Design, (which closes to-night), of the Chartran portraits at Knoedler's, the Childe Hassam drawings and sketches at Macbeth's, the Hamilton pictures at Clausen's, and numerous other little displays, there have been exhibitions of two good collections, the Reimann and Isaac Walker at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms and Art Galleries respectively, and the sale of the same at the same places, while as a climax Wednesday brought the press and private view of Mr. W. T. Evans's notable collection of American pictures at the American Art Galleries, and which is to be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next. The week brought also a sensation in art circles, namely, the arrest on a charge of criminal libel of Mr. David C. Preyer, editor and publisher of The Art Collector and Critic, preferred by Henry Ranger, the well-known American landscape painter, and which as it bids fair to open up the old and still disputed question of the relations of painter and art critic, has deep significance.

***

The exhibition of a number of pictures by E. S. Hamilton at the Clausen galleries is the first of a series of similar exhibitions by American artists which are to be held there. Edgar S. Hamilton is a painter comparatively new to the New York art public. He was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1869, is the son of a clergyman in Trenton, N. J., and studied at the Art Students' League, and under George de Forest Brush in New York, and later in Paris under Laurens, Benjamin Constant, and Gérôme. He returned to New York in 1894, and his work has been seen at the local exhibitions. Mr. Hamilton is essentially a colorist. The examples of his work shown at the Clausen gallery are decorative, soft, and pleasing in color. They are figure works, and strange to say, with all his instruction under such good draughtsmen, the artist has not learned to draw the figure. One can forgive, in many instances, defects in drawing and foreshortening when one looks at Mr. Hamilton's work simply as that of a decorative colorist, but some of his drawing is so faulty as to be insistent and to spoil the effect of individual examples. It is only kindness to recommend to Mr. Hamilton a further and diligent course of study in the life classes. He is represented in the Evans collection by an example "Slumber," which is subdued and forceful in color, and which has two figures of young girls gracefully posed and not badly drawn. This picture is so much better than anything he shows at the Clausen gallery in draughtsmanship as to evidence that more care and study would enable him to overcome the faults so apparent in that display.

***

The collection of modern French paintings owned by Austin H. King, a well-known collector of Providence, R. I., and which is to be sold at auction in Chickering Hall on Monday evening, Feb. 5, is to open to-day at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue. There are fifty-seven pictures in the collection, painted by forty-six artists, and all the masters of the Barbizon school are represented, together with Jules Breton, de Neufville, Detaille, Gérôme, Zamacois, Alma Tadema, and other modern painters of note. This sale, which will follow immediately that of the Evans collection of American pictures, will have added interest in that it will give some idea of the effect of the sale of the Clarke and Evans representative American pictures on the market for foreign canvases in America.

***

An exhibition of some recent work of Augustus St. Gaudens, reproduced in bronze, is now being held at Tiffany's, on Union Square. Mr. St. Gaudens, who has virtually become a resident of Paris, where he has a handsome studio, and who has received several honors from the French Government, including medals, the Legion of Honor cross, and the purchase of two of his sculptures for the Luxembourg galleries, has not shown for a long time any work in New York. Among the pieces in the present display are two of the original experimental models for the Madison Square Garden tower Diana, a reduced model of his statue of the Puritan in Springfield, Mass., reproductions of "The Angel with the Tablet," and of the portrait bas relief of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, the originals of which last were the pieces purchased by the Luxembourg galleries. The friends of Mr. St. Gaudens and lovers of the art of sculpture in general should not fail to visit this little display, which is filled with convincing evidence that Mr. St. Gaudens's hand has not lost its cunning, and that his natural artistic force and skill have not abated.

***

The annual display at the Lotos Club of pictures painted by members of the club is now being arranged by Mr. W. A. Fraser of the Art Committee, and will open at the club with a private view on Thursday, Feb. 22.

***

The Black and White Club will hold its second annual exhibition in the rooms of the National Sculpture Society in the American Fine Arts Building from Saturday, Feb. 10, to Saturday, Feb. 24, inclusive. Only members of the club can exhibit, and original works in any monotint never before shown will be received on Feb. 5 at the building.

***

An exhibition of thirty-five paintings by Frank T. Hutchens opened on Monday in the members' room of the Art Students' League in the Fine Arts Gallery, and will continue there until Feb. 5. Mr. Hutchens, who was formerly a student of the league, has for several years been painting in Paris, Florence, and Holland. The present display is mostly composed of pictures painted in Holland, and which show the influence of the Dutch masters.

***

Thomas Shields Clarke, the sculptor, gave a press and private view on Thursday at his studio, 343 West Seventy-seventh Street, of his recently completed model for a monument entitled "To Alma Mater," which it is proposed to erect on the campus at Princeton University. Mr. Clarke is a graduate of Princeton, and has resided there much of the time during the last few years. Further notice of the work will be made later on.

***

The Salmagundi Club gave an exhibition of works in black and white by its members at the clubhouse in West Twelfth Street last night. The monthly dinner will be held to-night at the clubhouse.

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The March and April numbers of The International Studio will contain articles written with the sanction and approval of the artist by A. L. Baldry, and which will be copiously illustrated. Biographies of other American artists will follow during the year.

***

The annual display of portraits by M. de Madrazo will open to-day in the Oehme galleries, 384 Fifth Avenue. M. de Madrazo's portraits to be shown include those of Mrs. F. B. Jennings, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Lamont, Mrs. F. S. Smithers, Mrs. E. Lyman Short, Miss Rice, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Berry Wall, Mrs. G. L. Winthrop, Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. H. J. Chisholm, Mr. H. M. Flagler, and Mr. F. S. Smithers.

***

The annual exhibition of the work of the students of the American Art Association of Paris has just closed at the Durand-Ruel galleries in that city. Comparatively few of the artists represented are known here, with the exception of H. O. Tanner and V. D. Brenner, who showed a bas relief of Mr. G. A. Lucas, well known in New York. Mr. Brenner is a medallist, and went from this city to pursue his sculpture studies in Paris. The first prize in the sculpture department, of 600 francs, was won by H. A. McNeil, the second, of 400 francs, by S. H. Borglum, a Scandinavian painter and sculptor now working in London, but who lived and worked for some years in California, and the third, of 200 francs, by V. D. Brenner, for his bas relief of Mr. Lucas, above mentioned.

***

A collection of drawings by F. O. C. Darley, loaned by Mrs. F. O. C. Darley, with additions loaned by Mrs. William T. Blodgett, the American Bank Note Company, and Mr. Alfred Jones, is now on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Darley was born in Philadelphia, of English parentage, on June 22, 1821, and died at his residence in Tremont, Del., March 27, 1888. From the age of eighteen he became a professional artist, chiefly self-taught. He confined himself almost entirely to outline drawing and black and white, and mainly to illustrations. As is well remembered, he illustrated the works of Cooper, Irving, Judd, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Simms, and other American authors, and also executed a number of large drawings relating to the history of the Revolution and to the civil war. Some of his best work was done for the American Bank Note Company, mainly in vignette form, which comprised commercial, Indian, and domestic incidents. Many of his happiest inspirations were drawn upon the wood, were frequently spoiled in the engraving, and are buried in innumerable volumes which he illustrated. The exhibition includes thirty drawings in India ink, illustrating Shakespeare's plays; sixteen pen and ink drawings, very elaborate in finish, illustrating Longfellow's "Evangeline," never published and never before exhibited, some landscape studies in pencil, and water color, made at Mount Desert, &c., in 1871, and other illustrations of Dickens's and Cooper's works. This exhibition should be particularly interesting to art connoisseurs of an older generation, for it will recall many memories of their youth.

***

The centre of art interest for the next few days lies in the exhibition and sale of Mr. W. T. Evans's collection of American pictures. This was reviewed in general in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday morning, Jan. 25. No review, however, can give to the art student and lover an adequate idea of the richness of the collection and its splendid exemplification of the progress and present standing and promise of American landscape art. There are a few figure works, notably a large assortment of the decorative figure pieces of F. S. Church, some of the colorist Mowbray, and examples of such figure painters as Broughton, Maria Brooks, J. G. Brown, C. C. Curran, Kenyon Cox, T. W. Dening, F. Dielman, Wyatt Eaton, Gilbert Gaul, S. J. Guy, W. St. John Harper, Thomas Hovendon, F. C. Jones, W. H. Low, F. D. Millet, Louis Moeller, R. L. Newman, P. P. Ryder, Walter Shirlaw, E. C. Tarbell, A. H. Thayer, C. Y. Turner, C. F. Ulrich, H. O. Walker, and I. R. Wiles. While these painters are all well represented, the work of the landscapists so predominates that it gives the chief character to the display. The landscape showing is a dignified and noble one, and the groups of Innesses, Wyants, Homer Martins, and Murphys would alone make the collection a remarkable one. When all this, however, is said, it is evident that the collection as a whole is not as broadly and thoroughly representative of American art as that of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke sold last Winter. This is not to be wondered at, for Mr. Evans as a collector of American paintings has followed along in the footsteps of Mr. Clarke, and it is not his fault if he has perforce been obliged to be content now and then with secondary work in certain fields through which Mr. Clarke had previously passed and thoroughly gleaned.

***

Some criticism has been expressed of the laudation of Mr. Evans in the introduction to his catalogue, as a patron of American artists, and the emphasizing of "the assistance he has given to the artists of the city and country by the mere fact of seeking out those workers whom he considered most promising." It is said that he has "paid for his pictures always a fair and reasonable price; that he has been acting the part of a patriot," and that "his exclusive passion for the work of American artists has materially aided in giving the latter heart and in stirring hope among our painters generally." The same criticism that lies against this laudation of a picture buyer who it is also said "is a shrewd business man" was leveled last year against a somewhat milder laudation of Mr. Clarke, also voiced, if memory serves aright, in the introduction to the catalogue of his pictures. While it is undoubtedly true that both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Evans have aided the cause of American art by buying American pictures, it is questionable whether it is in good taste for a collector's catalogue to sound his own praises as an altruistic collector. There would seem to be a good deal of "fudge" in this. Mr. Evans, like other collectors, has probably at times driven sharp bargains, and has, perfectly legitimately, bought American pictures not only for his pleasure and possibly to encourage American art, but also to realize a good profit from them at a fitting period. The sale of the collection is more a matter of business than of American art encouragement, and catalogue makers should bear this in mind. There is a proper time for sentiment, and also a proper time for business. This would appear to be the time for business.

***

The arrest of Mr. David C. Preyer, publisher of an art journal, and also an art writer and critic, on the charge of criminal libel preferred by Henry W. Ranger, the landscape painter, has astonished the art world of New York. The opinion is generally expressed that Mr. Ranger could hardly have proceeded to such extreme measures simply because Mr. Preyer spoke disparagingly of his work, and that there must have been some motive not yet disclosed, other than the mere resentment of an artist offended by a critic's publicly expressed opinion. If this principle is allowed there will probably be frequent arrests for criminal libel of art writers and critics everywhere, while even musical and dramatic critics might be haled into court by aggrieved musicians and actors. This arrest raises the question of what is the value of criticism, if it is to be muzzled by threat or fear of the stigma of an arrest. The case comes up to-day in court, and its outcome will be watched with the greatest interest, for it involves a broad and wide-reaching question.

***

Henry W. Ranger was born in Central New York in 1858 and is self-taught. He belongs to no art societies, either at home or abroad, with the exception of the American Water Color Society. He has never been a competitor for official honors or medals. He is a man of aggressive, forceful personality, which is shown in his canvases, whose chief characteristics are depth and richness of tone, synthetic method and fullness and strength of color. He is in close sympathy with the masters of the Barbizon school, and his work of recent years, while virile and attractive, has been freely criticised as too directly influenced by the French painters, and especially Dupré, Rousseau, and Diaz, whom he greatly admires. It has been said of Thomas Moran that "he would have been a great master had he not studied Turner too closely." It might also be said of Ranger that he may become a great artist if he will try to paint other than under the influence of the masters of the Barbizon school.

***

Commissioner Peck has appointed Mr. Charles Volkmar, Mr. Marshall Fry, Jr., Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, and Mme. Le Prince to act as judges for the ceramic exhibition of the National League of Mineral Painters to be sent to Paris on Feb. 1.

***

The members of the National League of Mineral Painters will give a reception to Mrs. Mary L. Wagner of Detroit Thursday afternoon at the studio of Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, 28 East Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Wagner sails on Saturday next for Europe.

An Alpine Rose.

Sweet rose that blooms in higher air,
On Alpine cliffs, by fields of snow,
Go thou to her I love, and bear
A breath from lands where roses blow.

Tell her my joyous feet have climbed
To heights where only eagles were,
To cliffs and rocks, that I might find
One little flower most worthy her.

Tell her, that by a little brook
I found thee growing one sweet day,
And when I, stooping, rose and took
Thee from the stem thou heardst me say:

"Sweet rose, dear rose, come go to her—
She'll press thee on her snowy breast,
And thou wilt feel her warm heart stir—
Oh, happy rose to be so blest!"

"And, if she give a kiss to thee,
And question with her eyes of blue,
Say yes, dear rose, say yes, for me,
He kissed me when he found me, too."

—S. H. M. BYERS.

BOOKS ON SOUTH AFRICA

A Woman's Part in a Revolution

By Mrs. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND
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"It will be recalled that in the troubles at Johannesburg (Dec., 1896) an American citizen prominent at home and abroad, John Hays Hammond, was implicated and imprisoned. His wife proved a faithful friend and stood by him through it, and now gives her experience. It is a concise, clear review of the situation, sharp and pointed in its criticism, and withal lenient and lacking in the bitterness that would be expected. It is an interesting story, told with great vivacity and directness."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

SWALLOW

A Tale of the Great Trek.

By H. RIDER HAGGARD. With 12 full page illustrations. Crown 8vo, $1.50.

This is a story of life in South Africa, the period being that of the great "Trek," or migration of the Boers from British territory into a vast unknown land peopled by savages and swarming with wild beasts.

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LIFE AT SEA.

Mr. Bullen's Autobiographical Volume "The Log of a Sea Waif."*

Mr. Frank Bullen, the author of these reminiscenes, is too well known as a writer of delightful sea stories to need any introduction. His present book is autobiographical, and covers the first four years of his sea life, which began when he was only a lad of twelve. The story of his life is written in such a strong, truthful, and convincing manner that it is more than probable his readers would have discovered for themselves that the book had a solid foundation in fact had its author not assured us that he had written—

Nothing but the truth, and, in most cases, gives the real names of ships and individuals. If the book, then, does not please it will be owing to my lack of discrimination between interesting and commonplace details, and not because the pictures given of life at sea in the forecastle are not faithful.

Mr. Bullen's preface shows most conclusively the too modest estimate he puts upon his literary ability, which is in reality very remarkable—asking himself in reference to writers of other sea stories, "Who, then, are you, that presumes to compete with these master magicians?" He thinks that our own period has been unusually full of books filled with the most charming sea pictures:

Writers like Kipling, Cutlyffe Hyne, Joseph Conrad, and Clark Russell, each in his own style, has presented us with a series of sea pictures that need not fear comparison with any nautical writer's work of any day, although they deal almost exclusively with the generally considered unromantic merchant service. * * * Having been for fifteen years a seafarer in almost every capacity except that of a master, * * * it has often occurred to me how little landsmen really know of the seaman's actual life. "Two Years Before the Mast," although written by an American, and of life on board an American merchantman, has long held undisputed sway as a classic upon the subject. And for the only reason, as it seems, that no serious attempt has been made by a Britisher to do the same thing for life in British ships.

Mr. Bullen closes his preface by "commending this 'Autobiography of a Nobody' to that tremendous tribunal, with whom lies the verdict of success or failure, and from whose fiat there is no appeal—to the public."

The opening chapter, "My First Ship," gives an extremely fascinating picture of a boy who did not choose the sea because of a prevailing epidemic of "going to sea," which sometimes runs through a community and is so hard upon those parents who have made other plans for their children. Mr. Bullen, indeed, "belonged to the ignoble company of the unwanted. In spite of hard usage, scanty food, and overwork, I ridiculously persisted in living, until at the approach of my twelfth year an eligible opening presented itself for me to go to sea. Being under no delusion whatever as to the prospect that awaited me, since I had known intimately those who had experienced all the vicissitudes of a sailor's life, I was not unduly elated at the idea."

The boy knew he would be sure of shelter and enough to eat, even though not of the best, so he shipped, not unwillingly, on a clumsy, worn-out vessel, a survival of an earlier age, commanded by his uncle, who was willing to take young Bullen as a cabin boy. The former was a thoroughly capable and perfectly honest old seaman, but stubborn and surly—soured by misfortune and cross-grained by nature, his honesty and good seamanship could not counterbalance his atrocious temper.

The whole chapter is unusually interesting, being full of details of the boy's first impression of the ship—his first ship. "Her cutwater was sunken between two swelling bows, like the cheeks of a conventional cherub. * * * Her bowsprit and jibboom soared into the air exactly like those of the galleons of old, and her three skimpy masts stood like broomsticks at different angles—the foremast especially, which looked over the bows."

There was so much dirt and confusion on deck—which had not been swept for a month—that the boy would have retreated had it been possible. Below, it was even worse, dark and dirty, the air so bad—a compound of bilge water, moldy stores, and unventilated sleeping quarters—that the boy was forced to get on deck again as rapidly as possible, but first having pointed out to him "a small locker by the ladder's foot, reminding me curiously of a rabbit-hutch, which was pointed out to me as my berth, but I naturally supposed it to be a place for my bag. How could I have dreamed it was also to be my chamber!" Later, after getting under way, and finding no other place to sleep, the boy "made just such a lair as a dog might, in the hutch that held my scanty stock of clothing, and, crowding into it, was soon in the land of perfect peace."

And so the chapter goes on, now describing the dividing of the crew into watches, now the pumping of the ship—always a decidedly hard and disagreeable operation. Again, telling of the cook, or "doctor's" coffee, "unlike any beverage called by that name ashore, even the funny mixture sold at halfpenny a cup at street corners being quite luxurious in comparison with it; yet it was a godsend, boiling hot, with plenty of sugar in it, to those poor wretches with the quenchless thirst of many days' indulgence in the vilest liquor, making their throats like furred old drain pipes."

Mr. Bullen seems to have been a most unusual boy. Busy a great deal of the time, he yet felt miserable because there was no one he could ask the numberless questions about navigation and other sea matters that were constantly perplexing him.

But the sea itself was full of interest, * * * hanging spellbound over the side, gazing with evergrowing wonder and delight upon this marvelous world of abounding life. * * * There were no books on board, or reading matter of any kind, except the necessary works on navigation on the Captain's shelf, so it was just as well that I could take some interest in our surroundings, if I was not to die mentally, as most of the sailors seemed to have done. * * * I found to my amazement that they could tell me nothing of what I wanted to know; * * * they seemed totally ignorant of everything connected with the wonders of the ocean.

Mr. Bullen's description of the Sargasso Sea is most fascinating:

The constantly increasing masses of Gulf seaweed that, with all its delicate beauty of branch and bud, came drifting past our sides; * * * through the bewildering mazes of that aquatic forest moved an innumerable multitude of fish of every shape, size, and hue; while the branches themselves swarmed with crustacea. * * * I could have wished the day forty-eight hours long, but I was the only one on board that derived any pleasure from the snaillike progress we made.

The arrival at their destination—Demerara—on this first voyage gives Mr. Bullen a chance for a beautiful bit of descriptive writing, especially in his account of the natural scenery there:

The nights rival the days. During the absence of the moon the blue-black vault appears like a robe of imperial purple, besprent with innumerable diamonds of a lustre unknown to earth's feeble gems. * * * But when the full-orbed moon in a molten glow of purest silver, before which the eye shrinks almost with pain, traverses the purple concave, * * * the night becomes a sweeter, softer day, in which the men may sit at ease reading or working, as fancy dictates. They dare not sleep in that white glare, lest with distorted features and sightless eyeballs they vainly regret their careless disregard of the pale beam's power. And as the stately satellite settles slowly horizonward, or ascends majestically toward the zenith, how dazzling the mile-wide pathway of shimmering radiance she sheds along the face of the deep! The whalers, with more poetic feeling than one would expect, call it the "moon glade," as though she must needs spread a savannah of splendor for her solemn progress over the waste of ocean.

So far only the pleasanter side of life at sea has been touched upon in these selections, but the book is full of all sorts of stirring incident, the first voyage, indeed, ending in a mutiny, which resulted in the members of the old crew involved in it receiving a sentence of two months at hard labor, a new crew being shipped. Later a curious illness attacked all on board, causing the legs and feet to swell enormously, the trouble culminating in a suppurating wound, horribly painful and hard to cure. Next followed shipwreck, the old Arabella going ashore on a coral reef and becoming a total wreck. Here the men spent a number of days happily enough, until, one of the small boats having been repaired, they finally reached the nearest port.

So the book goes on, from one adventure to another, the boy experiencing all sorts of hardships and all kinds of brutal treatment, all of which will be found as exciting as a novel, but it is impossible to even attempt mentioning them all. At last came a time when the boy was adrift in Liverpool, "still so puny in size and delicate in appearance, I knew it would be no easy matter to persuade any one to employ me. * * * Besides, I was penniless. I had so little clothes, but what I was wearing, that I felt sure no boarding master would take me in on the chance of my paying him out of my advance note here." A dreadful time followed, but a happy chance meeting with the Captain of a fine ship not only proved the temporary help the boy so much desired, but was in reality the beginning of better days.

Those who follow Mr. Bullen through these four years of a varied and eventful career will find themselves amply repaid not only by the incidents described, but by the clear, forcible style of his narrative. Space must be found for Bullen's concluding words; his summing up of a sailor's—an ordinary seaman's—mental condition:

With the close of this voyage, I felt I was a boy no longer. I was getting more confident of my ability to hold my own in the struggle for life, and although I saw nothing before me but a dreary round of the drudgery of the merchant seaman's career before the mast, the prospect did not trouble me. I had no plans, no ambitions, nobody to work for, no one to encourage me to try for better things. I lived only for the day's need. My only trouble, the possible difficulty of getting a ship. Of the future, and of what it had in store for me, I thought nothing—cared nothing—and yet I was not unhappy.

Mr. Bullen, even as a boy, was wise enough to keep away from the ordinary pleasures of the sailor's life; visits to museums, picture galleries, and the theatre keeping him occupied while in port, at other and all times finding in good books an ever-increasing satisfaction. It is without doubt to these unusual tastes for a boy, and especially so in one who was also a sailor, that Mr. Bullen owes his present culture and prominence.

If the author's later adventures are as interesting as those contained in the present volume, may we not hope for a continuation of this story? The book is a well-printed volume of about 400 pages, containing several illustrations, the story being a worthy successor to "Idylls of the Sea" and "The Cruise of the Cachalot." Indeed, the present story may be said to exceed them in interest, which is certainly high praise.

*"THE LOG OF A SEA WAIF: Being Recollections of the First Four Years of My Life. By Frank T. Bullen, F. R. G. S., author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot," "Idylls of the Sea," &c. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1899. $1.50.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

"A Seeker After Knowledge" in your issue of this date takes considerable pains and more pleasure in ridiculing "When Knighthood Was in Flower," one of last year's successes, and asks for an explanation of what he calls a phenomenon—the immense sale of that book.

I confess to such a deplorable taste as to have been able to enjoy not only "Richard Carvel" from a standpoint of pure English, "Janice Meredith" and "David Harum" for their excellences, but also "When Knighthood Was in Flower," in spite of its nineteenth century slang, its bad English, and its lack of artistic literary finish.

The author of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" apologizes for its English and its history to start with. Dumas never apologized for his French, and yet "The Three Guardsmen" still lives. Many generations have read it, and more generations in the future will read it, in my opinion, than will read "Richard Carvel," in spite of that book's tremendous immediate popularity. "When Knighthood Was in Flower" has power, virility, strength. It is not a finished poem nor an exquisitely delicate picture. The paint is put upon it with a rough brush, but it interests one from beginning to end. As to its history—it does not claim historical correctness; it is not a history, but a romance, and no one will be deceived by its history, except such as study history in romances and never indulge in the occupation of reading history itself. Such lazy people deserve to be misinformed. The modesty of the author's preface shows his limitations as to English, but he has written a live romance. If to be able to enjoy it is to be ignorant and uncultured, I belong to that category, but, like Agnes Repplier, I still enjoy Dickens and Thackeray, although Howells and James live, and Howells is so willing to teach me what I should read. I am glad to say I am one of the many who are able to enjoy undiluted romance, even in poor English, fully as well as magnificent English covering old ideas. The history of Mary Tudor is interesting when read in Froude, and is more correct, probably, than it is in "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and Prof. John Fiske's "Old Virginia" and "Her Neighbors," Ford's "True George Washington," and Fiske's "American Revolution" are more correct history than "Richard Carvel," but incidentally neither novel is as correct historically or as entertainingly written as "Janice Meredith."

CHARLES H. YOUNG.

New Rochelle, Jan. 20, 1900.

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GOLDSMITH.

Austin Dobson's Memoir Amplified and Reissued.*

First issued by Walter Scott in 1888 in the Great Writers Series, edited by Prof. Eric Robertson, this perhaps the most thoroughly interesting brief life of Goldsmith has just been published again, and is, we believe, the first American edition. It is the work of Austin Dobson, whose familiarity with and love for eighteenth century authors and knowledge of the literary history of that period make him particularly fitted to write of the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield." Beginning with Goldsmith's ancestry, the family being of English origin but emigrating to Ireland some time in the sixteenth century, it is said that the Goldsmith family have a marked mental likeness, being "all equally generous, credulous, simple, and improvident."

Oliver was the son of the Rev. Charles Goldsmith of Pallas, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. At the time of Oliver's birth his father, who was curate to his wife's uncle, the Vicar of Kilkenny West, had an income from his farm and curacy amounting in all to only £40 a year, "And passing rich on forty pounds a year." Later, on Mr. Green's death, Charles Goldsmith succeeded to the vacant rectory of Kilkenny West, taki ; up his residence at Lissoy, a little village between Ballymahon and Athlone. His house was connected with the highway by a long avenue of ash trees, and had a pleasant garden and orchard at the back. The new living was worth £200 a year, and here Charles Goldsmith lived in a kindly, hospitable way, which his son sketched later in the "Man in Black."

His education was above his fortune and his generosity greater than his education. Poor as he was, he had his flatterers still poorer than himself; for every dinner he gave them they returned him an equivalent in praise. * * * He told the story of the ivy tree, and that was laughed at; he repeated the jest of the two scholars and the one pair of breeches, and the company laughed at that, but the story of Jobby in the sedan chair was sure to set the table in a roar. Neither his practice nor his precepts were those that make rich men. Learning, he held, was better than silver or gold, and benevolence than either. In this way he brought up his children to be "mere machines of pity" and perfectly instructed them in the art of giving away thousands before they were taught the more necessary qualifications of getting a farthing.

Growing up under such influences, is it at all wonderful that Oliver Goldsmith was in money difficulties all the days of his short life? His happiest school days were those passed under the care of the Rev. Patrick Hughes of Edgeworthtown, a friend of the older Goldsmith. Mr. Hughes understood the boy and recognized his morbid, sensitive nature, under its disguise of superficial obtuseness. It is said that returning once from some holidays the boy unfortunately asked a practical joker as to the best house—meaning best inn—in the neighborhood, and was gravely directed by him to the abode of the local magnate, Squire Featherston; the succeeding events, for the boy did not discover until he was about leaving the next morning that he was at a private house, were afterward utilized in "She Stoops to Conquer."

Owing to his father's having mortgaged his farm and tithes until a marriage portion of £400 for his daughter Catherine could be paid, Oliver had to go up to Trinity College as a "sizar" or poor scholar, who at that time was educated, lodged, and fed for nothing, but had to perform certain menial offices, which were not pleasing to Goldsmith. His career at college was not at all remarkable, but after various ups and downs he finally received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1749, his college days coming to an end.

When Oliver returned home his father had lately died, his favorite brother, Henry, was curate and teacher of the village school, and his mother, who lived in a small cottage at Ballymahon, too poor to do anything for him. It was decided he must enter the Church, and, although Oliver raised many objections, he finally agreed to make the needful preparations. But, for some reason, he was refused acceptance as a clergyman, and must try a new vocation. He next became tutor, but with equally small success. Then it was decided the law was the proper calling, but on his way to London he met a sharper at Dublin, who won all his money—£50, which had been given him for the expenses of his journey—at cards, Oliver returning once more to the arms of his family. But now a relation, Dean Goldsmith of Cloyne, suggested medicine, and a new purse was made up by Oliver's uncle, brother, and sister, and in 1752 he once more set out to seek his fortune. His destination was Edinburgh, which he reached safely, becoming a member of the Medical Society of Edinburgh in 1753, attending lectures, &c., "but the record of his social qualities, his tale-telling, and his singing, is richer than the record of his studies." This residence in Edinburgh was followed by wanderings over the Continent, the journey lasting an entire year:

At the time of Golsmith's arrival in England * * * his previous career could certainly not be described as a success. If his school days had been but moderately promising, his college life might almost be called discreditable. He had tried many things and failed. He had estranged his sole remaining parent; he had sorely taxed the patience of the rest of his relatives, and he had latterly been living as a wanderer on the face of the earth. This was his record in the past. And yet read in the light of his subsequent story, he had unconsciously gone through a course of training and accumulated a stock of experience of which little or nothing was to be lost. He had looked at sorrow close and learned to sympathize with poverty; he had known men and cities; he had studied character in its undress.

So the memoir goes on from Goldsmith's first employment in London as an apothecary's assistant, and then, through the assistance of friends, "setting up as a physician in an humble way" in Bankside, Southark. It is claimed that through one of his patients, a working printer, Goldsmith met the author of "Clarissa," Samuel Richardson, at whose shop in Salisbury Court he was afterward employed as corrector to the press. Next Goldsmith became assistant in a boys' school, which employment was terminated by the fortunate accident of meeting Griffiths, the bookseller, who frequently visited this school. He also published The Monthly Review, and Goldsmith was employed at a fixed salary to furnish copy for this periodical.

From this time on Goldsmith's efforts were all in one direction—that of literature, and one is tempted to linger over the next fifteen years of a life so familiar and interesting to us all, but the compass of a short review will only allow a simple mention of a few of the interesting events with which those years were crowded. "The Man in Black," "Life of Nash," "The Traveler," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Beauties of English Poetry," "The Deserted Village," "The Good-Natured Man," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "Retaliation," to mention a few only of the literary events of which Mr. Dobson writes so sympathetically.

Then, too, the friendships of "Nolly" Goldsmith are here recorded; the Hornecks and particularly "The Jessamy Bride," Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Dr. Johnson, as well as Burke, Garrick, the immortal Boswell, and many others. We all remember how Garrick's impromptu

Here lies Nolly Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel, but talked like poor Poll!

was followed by "Retaliation," which contains such fine pen portraits of Garrick:

On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting,
'Twas only that when he was off he was acting.

That of Burke and Reynolds was equally fine. Then, too, one would like to dwell upon the Chambers, 2 Brick Court, Middle Temple—"a couple of reasonably sized old-fashioned rooms, with a third smaller room, or sleeping closet, * * * wilton carpets, blue marine festoon window curtains compleat; Pembroke tables, 'a very large dressing glass,' and his friend Sir Joshua's 'Tragic Muse' in a gold frame," all suggesting the necessity for frequent visits to "Filby" so Goldsmith might be attired suitably to live up to his rooms.

Nor can we touch upon his many friendships, only adding one story of Dr. Johnson, perhaps the most devoted of them all. After Goldsmith's death, Johnson, hearing some busybodies running down the former's work, "rose with great dignity, looked them full in the face, and exclaimed, 'If nobody was suffered to abuse poor Goldy but those who could write as well, he would have few censors.'" American readers who have never seen this memoir have before them a great pleasure, as may be seen from Mr. Dobson's final summing up of Goldsmith's character:

Let not his frailties be remembered; he was a very great man; and, what is perhaps more to the purpose of the present memoir, he was assuredly a great writer. In the fifteen years over which his literary activity extended he managed to produce a record which has given him an unassailable position in English letters. Apart from mere hack work and compilation—hack work and compilation which in most cases he all but lifted to the level of a fine art—he wrote some of the best familiar verse in the language. In an age barren of poetry he wrote two didactic poems which are still among the memories of the old, as they are among the first lessons of the young. He wrote a series of essays which for style and individuality fairly hold their own between the best work of Addison and Steele on the one hand and the best work of Charles Lamb on the other. He wrote a domestic novel, unique in kind and as cosmopolitan as "Robinson Crusoe." Finally, he wrote two excellent plays, one of which, "She Stoops to Conquer," still stands in the front rank of the few popular masterpieces of English comedy.

*OLIVER GOLDSMITH: A Memoir. By Austin Dobson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1900. $1.25.

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FRENCH PORTRAITS. Being appreciation of the writers of Young France by Vance Thompson. 8vo. Pp. xi.-241. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co. $2.50.

LETTERS OF BENJAMIN JOWETT, M. A. Master of Balliol College, Oxford. Arranged and edited by Evelyn Abbott and Lewis Campbell. With portraits. 8vo. Pp. 262. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

TENNYSON, RUSKIN, MILL, AND OTHER LITERARY ESTIMATES. By Frederic Harrison. 12mo. Pp. vii.-302. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN YORKSHIRE. By Arthur H. Norway. Illustrations by Joseph Pennell and Hugh Thomson. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-384. New York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

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STATISTICS AND ECONOMICS. By Richmond Mayo-Smith. Science and Statistics. Part II. 8vo. Pp. viii.-467. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

HEREDITY AND HUMAN PROGRESS. By W. Duncan McKim, M. D. 12mo. Pp. viii.-279. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

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TELEPHOTOGRAPHY. An Elementary Treatise on the Construction and Application of the Telephotographic Lens. By Thomas R. Dallmeyer. With 26 plates and 61 diagrams. 8vo. Pp. xv.-147. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

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FLAMBOROUGH HEAD AND OTHER POEMS. By St. James Cummings. 18mo. Pp. 55. Published by the author, Charleston, S. C. Paper.

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NEW EDITIONS.

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THE STAGE AS A CAREER. A sketch of the actor's life; its requirements, hardships, and rewards; the qualifications and training essential to success; expert opinions from famous actors, &c. By Philip G. Hubert, Jr. 12mo. Pp. vii.-102. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

BENDER'S LAWYER'S DIARY AND DIRECTORY for the State of New York, 1900. From Jan. 1, 1900, to Feb. 2, 1901. Published annually, about Jan. 10. 8vo. Pp. 642. Ninth year. Albany: Matthew Bender, law publisher, 511 Broadway, New York. $2.

GARDENS, ANCIENT AND MODERN. An epitome of the literature of the garden art; with an historical epilogue by Albert Forbes Sieveking, F. S. A. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-423. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

A BOOK FOR THE COOK. Old-fashioned receipts for new-fashioned kitchens. Published under the auspices of the Village Improvement Society of Greenfield Hill, Conn. 8vo. Pp. 100. Bridgeport, Conn.: The Hurd & Taylor Company. Paper.

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BUSHIDO. The Soul of Japan. An Exposition of Japanese Thought. By Inazo Nitobe, A. M., Ph. D. 18mo. Philadelphia: The Leeds & Biddle Company, 1,019-1,021 Market Street. $1.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION. Held at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 5, 6, 7, 1899. With Constitution and By-Laws and Appendices. Also list of officers and members of the association. 12mo. Pp. xii.-411. New York: Published by the American Bankers' Association.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE, 1899-1900. 12mo. Pp. 716. Cambridge: Published by the University.

CATALOGUE OF YALE UNIVERSITY. 1899-1900. 8vo. New Haven: The Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Press.

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S YEAR BOOK AND DIRECTORY, 1900. Second Year of New Issue. By Emily Janes. 12mo. London: Adam & Charles Black. New York: The Macmillan Company.

PEPYS'S GHOST. His Wanderings in Greater Gotham; His Adventures in the Spanish War, together with His Minor Exploits in the Field of Love and Fashion, with His Thoughts Thereon. Now Deciphered and Here Set Down, with Many Annotations. By Edwin Emerson, Jr. 18mo. New York: Richard G. Badger & Co. $1.50.

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PUBLISHING A BOOK. Being a few practical hints to authors as to the preparation of manuscript, the correction of proof, and arrangement with the publisher. By Charles Welsh. 24mo. Pp. xiii.-45. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

COALS AND COKE IN WEST VIRGINIA. A handbook on the coals and cokes of the Great Kanawha, New River, Flat Top, and adjacent coal districts in West Virginia. By William Seymour Edwards. 8vo. Pp. iii.-162. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

CRITICAL CONFESSIONS. By Neal Brown. 8vo. Pp. 245. Wausau, Wis.: The Philosopher Press. $1.50.

THE PRESERVATION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR FOOD. By Charles H. Stevenson. 8vo. Pp. 563. Washington Printing Office.

Kipling and Buchanan.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Let me express my pleasure in the editorial comment in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW on Mr. Buchanan's article in The Contemporary. It was to be hoped we should have to seek far for such a lack of fine feeling as is shown, for example, in Mr. Buchanan's allusion to the "Dedication" to the "Ballads." If Mr. Kipling lacks deep feeling, where among living writers may we hope to find it? You quote as an example of his strong feeling the envoi to the "Departmental Ditties." Let me suggest another, the verses beginning:

And they were stronger hands than mine
That digged the ruby from the earth.

It would give me pleasure to see in your columns a word of protest against the lightly assumed attitude of depreciation which certain reviewers have adopted toward what Mr. Kipling has published within the year. Whether or not he has touched his highest level, is the tone of this criticism kindly or even discriminating? Mr. Kipling's work can assuredly stand or fall on its own merits, but is this attitude quite creditable to the American people, and will not its chief effect be to suggest the worthlessness of an interest so quickly changed to ill-considered condemnation?

H. M.

New York, Jan. 23, 1900.

The current number of Harper's Bazar contains an article on Miss Mary E. Wilkins, with portrait, by Margaret Hamilton Welch.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

Readers will permit us again to remind them of the necessity for inclosing their full names and addresses with letters intended for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW. Our mails are now heavily freighted with "queries and answers." We are glad to get them and shall welcome all that our readers are pleased to send—all, that is, that are not trivial.

"M. C. S.," New York City: "Writing in answer to James Price, New York, I would say that, judging from the comments of English periodicals at the time of her death in 1893, Miss Emily S. Holt's historical stories were exceptionally accurate in their presentation of the life of the times of which she wrote. In answer to another correspondent (P. Cornell) I inclose these verses, written by E. R. Sill:

In the deep night a little bird
Wakens, or dreams he is awake;
Cheerily clear one phrase is heard,
And you almost hear the morning break.

In the deep dark of loss and wrong
One face like a lovely dawn will thrill,
And all night long at my heart a song
Suddenly stirs and then is still.

Miss E. St. J. Seaman, 123 Pacific Street, Brooklyn: "What is the value of Mrs. Rowson's 'Charlotte Temple,' published by Fisher & Brother of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with no date?"

The first edition of "Charlotte Temple" was published in London in 1790. The first American edition appeared in Philadelphia in 1794. ("Printed by D. Humphreys for M. Carey.") These editions have some little value; the edition owned by our correspondent (and probably printed about 1810) has none.

Adam Weiffenbach, 2,039 Washington Avenue, New York City: "Please inform me in what public library I could find 'New York in the Revolution'?"

The New York Public Library, Astor, or Lenox branches.

T. L. Watson, 93 Sheperd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the value of a German Bible of 1656?"

About $10. Only the very earliest editions of the Bible in German possess value.

"F. J. M.," Newark, N. J.: "You would oblige me greatly by informing me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW whether or not the following volumes are of any particular value: 'Chartism,' Thomas Carlyle, London, 1840; 'Black Riders,' Crane, limited edition, London, 1896; 'Countess Kathleen,' W. B. Yeats, London, 1892; 'Catalogue of the Library of H. B. Humphrey,' Cambridge, 1871, priced; 'Nothing to Wear,' William Allen Butler, New York, (Rudd & Carleton,) 1857, illustrated by Hoppin; 'Two Millions,' William Allen Butler, New York, (Appleton,) 1858; 'Selections from the Works of Sylvester Genin,' 8vo, New York, 1855, engravings; 'De Animi Immortalitate,' Isaac Hawkins Browne, London, 1811, presentation copy, and 'Cottoni Posthuma,' (reprint Goldschmid) of Cotton's 'Antiquarian Researches,' 1679.) Edinburgh, 1884."

They would bring at auction an average of 75 cents apiece.

A. Von W. Leslie, Waco, Texas: "H. H. Waldo, Rockford, Ill., who wishes a copy of Dwight's 'Columbia, Columbia, to Glory Arise,' will find the poem printed in Stedman and Hutchinson's 'Library of American Literature,' which is easy of access in almost any public library."

"L. D. B.," New York City: "Has a clean copy of Zola's 'L'Accuse,' which was printed in the Paris Aurore of Jan. 13, 1898, any value to amateurs?"

At the time of the Dreyfus trial it would have had considerable interest. Now its interest is only slight.

"A. L.," St. John's College, Washington, D. C.: "I would like to know where I can get works or articles on the late John Gilmary Shea. I am writing an essay on him, and find it difficult to obtain matter even at the Congressional Library."

There is an article on Shea by M. F. Vallette in The Catholic World for April, 1892. Our correspondent has probably such sources of information as Allibone and Appleton.

Miss Elizabeth Kellogg, Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio: "Will you kindly direct me toward such information as is accessible to the reading public about Kenneth Grahame, author of 'The Golden Age,' &c., and very greatly oblige?"

There is little to say about Kenneth Grahame, save that he is Secretary of the Bank of England and a delightful author.

"Blue Grass," Louisville, Ky.: "Please tell me where I can get James Lane Allen's books and the prices?"

"The Choir Invisible," Macmillan, illustrated edition, $2.50; "A Kentucky Cardinal," illustrated edition, Harper & Brothers, $1; "Aftermath," (continuation of "A Kentucky Cardinal,") Harpers, $1; "Flute and Violin, and Other Kentucky Tales and Romances," Harpers, 75 cents; "Two Gentlemen of Kentucky," Harpers, 50 cents; "The Blue Grass Region of Kentucky," Harpers, $1.50.

"E. F. J.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is a recent book on manners, &c., for men?"

Mrs. Humphrey's "Manners for Men," Mansfield & Wessels, 1,135 Broadway, 1898, 50 cents.

L. Otway, St. Louis, Mo.: "Kindly tell me something about Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet?"

He was born in London March 14, 1844, and educated privately. In June, 1861, he was appointed an assistant in the library of the British Museum, and in August, 1863, was promoted to the natural history department. His first literary success was his "Epic of Women," 1870, a volume of exceptional promise. His "Lays of France," 1872, was followed by "Music and Moonlight," 1874, and a posthumous volume, "Songs of a Worker," 1881. In 1875 appeared "Toyland," written with his wife, Eleanor Marston, (whom he married in 1873,) the daughter of Dr. Westland Marston, and sister of the blind poet, Philip Bourke Marston. A memoir of him, by Dr. Garnett, appears in Vol. VIII. of Miles's "Poets and Poetry of This Century," and in 1894 Mrs. Moulton published his "Life, with Selections from His Poems." A sketch and appreciation, by William Sharp, may be found on Pages 304-5 of "Lyra Celtica," Edinburgh, 1896, where his lovely "Fountain of Tears" is reprinted. His full name was Arthur William Edgar O'Shaughnessy. He died in London, Jan. 30, 1881.

Wanted and to Exchange.

It is still necessary to remind readers who send letters for this department of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that their full names and addresses should be given. We are pleased to note the wide interest taken in the department and are glad always to receive our readers' letters, but their contributions should be brief and should deal with books of value and interest. Most letters do this already, but some do not.

C. Walter Cushier, 308 West Twenty-second Street, New York City: "I would like to obtain 'Handbook of British Fungi,' by M. C. Cooke. 2 volumes."

John Hossack, 105 Princeton Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "I would like to hear from any one having pictures illustrating methods of work and machinery of production in use during the first fifty years of the present century."

O. S. Haas 42 East Ninth Street, New York City: "I would like to dispose of an extremely scarce book, 'Obsequies to the Memory of Mr. Edward King,' 1638. Th. Buck & R. Daniel, Cambridge, 1638, containing Milton's 'Lycidas,' first edition."

Our correspondent should not part with his "Lycidas" for a song. Two copies were sold at auction in 1897. One brought £60, the other £70.

Clifton B. Gates, Jamestown, N. Y.: "I wish to sell an artist's Japan edition of Triumphs of Modern Art, Copy No. 103, and the same of World's Masterpieces of Modern Painting, Copy No. 58, in portfolios, with etchings and water colors as published."

J. Orr Kyle, 59 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City: "I have duplicates of some numbers of the following magazines: 'Magazine of American History,' 'Philistine,' 'Chap-Book,' 'The Bibelot,' 'English Ex Libris Journal.' I will exchange or buy in order to complete my sets. I have also a lot of early copies of Harper's Magazine in numbers that I would exchange for any of the above."

Maurice H. Rosenzweig, 212 Clinton Street, New York City: "I wish to exchange with any of the readers of the SATURDAY REVIEW the following books, all bound in cloth: Charlotte Bronte's 'Vilette,' (illustrated;) Cooper's 'Sea Tales,' (first few pages torn out,) and 'Last of the Mohicans,' Disraeli's 'Lothair,' Hope's 'Father Stafford,' Benjamin Harrison's 'Speeches,' A. C. Lust's 'A Tent of Grace,' (just published;) Mrs. Burnett's 'His Grace of Osmonde,' Louis Pendleton's 'Lost Prince Almon,' Verne's 'Mysterious Island,' Munchausen's 'Tales.' I would like to exchange these for standard authors. No novels. Essays and poetry preferred."

READY TO-DAY.
FEBRUARY CENTURY
Midwinter Number.

NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA.
The Original Record made by Napoleon's Physician, Dr. O'Meara.

DR. O'MEARA, author of the famous volumes, "Napoleon at St. Helena," left a journal of his daily intercourse with Napoleon in exile, less than half of which was drawn upon in his published work. The original journal, containing upwards of 180,000 words, was bequeathed by Dr. O'Meara to a friend, by whose heirs it has been placed in the hands of the Editors of The Century, and extracts from its pages will appear, beginning in the present number. The journal abounds in passages of the greatest interest, as bearing on the character and opinions of Napoleon, including matter which was suppressed by Dr. O'Meara at the time of the publication of his book in 1822. It details the life and conversation at Longwood without reserve.

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First Chapters of a Novelette by Henry B. Fuller,
Author of "The Chevalier of Pensieri Vani," etc.

"MIDWINTER IN NEW YORK." By Jacob A. Riis. Illustrated by Hambidge.

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THE CENTURY CO. - NEW YORK.

Essays by Prof. Trent.*

Professor Trent, like Mr. Burroughs, has been stirred to a criticism of criticism by M. Brunetière's formal and austere philosophy. Like Mr. Burroughs, too, he accepts Arnold's idea of disinterested search after the excellent as the critic's most important function, and decides with him that it takes all sorts and conditions of critics to appreciate literature as a whole, but for self expression in criticism he would substitute self-effacement. His ideal critic is one who can put himself in the place of readers differing in culture and intelligence and discern the appeal made to them by their favorite books. This method makes it difficult to cherish vital preferences or a stimulating personal view of books; on the other hand, it is possible to gain from it the impartiality and emancipation of taste at which Mr. Burroughs says we should aim. The point upon which Prof. Trent lays most stress is the necessity of considering what he calls the "emotive" quality of a book without much reference to its intellectual qualities or deficiencies, "not much positive thought or intellectual power pure and simple" being necessary to literature as distinguished from "stuff," he thinks. Briefly this means, we suppose, that a book is "literature" if it move hearts, whether the hearts happen to belong to university professors or to Bowery factory girls. The Divine Comedy may be a higher grade of literature than the ballad of Little Billie, but neither excludes the other, and if the critic sees the charm of both he is the better guide for the public; or, in Prof. Trent's own words, he "sympathizes with the literary tastes of people of inferior culture" to "be able to help them to rise in the scale of taste and intelligence." Provided the critic's intellectual standard can bear the strain, this benevolent intent can at least do no harm to his readers, and he himself can get much more fun from his work for adopting a democratic method. If, however, he cannot claim the "broad culture" of which, as Prof. Trent truly says, "our teachers and journalistic critics are rarely possessed," he is in some danger of losing his perspective and falling into the Duke of Arden's mistake of seeing good in everything. Nor would Prof. Trent's formula for determining the presence of the literary quality in a composition help him materially toward just estimates. This amazing formula is worth quoting in full and runs as follows:

> Nothing belongs to real literature unless it consists of written words that constitute a carrying statement which makes sense, arranged rhythmically, euphoniously, and harmoniously, and so chosen as to connote an adequate number of ideas and things the suggestion of which will call up in the reader sustained emotions which do not produce undue tension and in which the element of pleasure predominates, on the whole, over that of pain.

Every term of this description, Prof. Trent adds, should be kept in mind, "so that we may consciously apply it as a test to any piece of writing about the literary character of which we are in doubt."

We confess to some degree of doubt as to the literary character of Prof. Trent's essay on Shelley, certain passages of which certainly produce "undue tension" of emotion on the part of the reader. When we read "Here, alas! was the rock on which Shelley split—he had no common sense," or, "Poor Shelley—he was always, to use a homely metaphor, jumping from the frying pan into the fire with regard to the 'company he kept,' especially the women," or "Shelley is like an aeolian harp—the winds of his sad fate play upon him and immortal, weird, sad, and haunting melodies float away to us and enter our souls and abide there," we feel that Prof. Trent has at least escaped the defect of a too "intellectualized" mode of expression, to run perhaps to the other extreme. His impressive reiteration that Shelley—himself like his own maniac, "a nerve o'er which did creep the else unfelt oppression of this earth"—lacked common sense, reminds one of Mr. Froude's admission that Henry VIII. lacked delicacy.

On the whole, Prof. Trent's ideas about criticism seem to us rather more sound than his application of them. His paper on "The Spirit of Literature" is the embodiment of excellent advice to teachers and critics, and his conviction that teachers of literature would succeed better if they read more and criticised less, can hardly fail to carry weight with the more intelligent of his readers.

*"THE AUTHORITY OF CRITICISM, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By William P. Trent. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1899.

FRANCIS LIEBER.

A Biography That Is a Thesis Upon His Work and Influence.*

This biography of Dr. and Prof. Lieber is more than a mere account of his life; it is a thesis upon the work and influence of one of the profoundest scholars and most substantial public counselors that ever was lost to Europe and gained by America. Born in Berlin in 1800, as one of the younger sons of a prosperous iron dealer, who was soon overwhelmed by sacrifices he made for the country, his youth was passed amid the turmoil that followed Napoleon's onslaught upon Prussia, and he imbibed as a mere child that intense hatred of tyranny and despotism and that passionate desire for personal and political liberty which were the mainsprings of his long and active life. It was the stress of soul as well as the bodily hardships that he was compelled to endure in his youth that made him, as writer and teacher, the living force for liberty and the higher law that he was.

As one of the earliest students of Jahn, the originator of the Germar Gymnasia and Turners movement, he imbibed the ardency of that enthusiast for patriotism. At the age of only thirteen he saw his elder brother going off to resist the new uprising of the French power, and within a year, when scarcely fourteen, he himself marched with the Colberg regiment, only to be struck down at Waterloo, where his life was saved in the hospital almost as by a miracle.

Then followed the terrible rule of Austria and the effort of Metternich to crush out of Germany every thought of freedom. The lad's education was restricted and interrupted by governmental decrees and police hounding, increasing in annoyance and severity year after year, until it became almost unbearable, and occasional periods of imprisonment were welcomed as periods of peace for study. When Greece made its abortive rising for liberty in 1822, Lieber was one of a crowd of young enthusiasts who stole out of Germany and ran to her aid, only to be cruelly disappointed in the temper and substance of the people and cause which they sought to champion. Struggling in illness and penury to get home again, young Lieber fortunately secured the friendship of the great Niebuhr in Rome, and this resulted in years of association and the highest guidance in the direction of the historical studies in which afterward he himself became so eminent. Upon his return to Berlin he found himself so watched and harassed by a suspicious Government that the conditions finally became unendurable, and he fled from the country to England. Here he supported himself by teaching, &c., and made acquaintances which led to an offer of a position at Harvard, where he was to conduct the newly organized gymnasium and evening school. This was gladly accepted, and with vast enthusiasm this young, poetic lover of freedom entered the New World, and found himself not only welcomed, but lifted to heights of joy by the atmosphere of liberty, which he could now breathe unrestrained.

The Harvard work soon came to an end, and then Lieber proposed and found a publisher for the "Encyclopedia Americana," which he edited, largely wrote, and carried to success during the next few years. Among his contributors and co-editors were the leading men of letters in the country at that time, and this encyclopedia was for a long time the most authoritative American work of reference. It was finished, and again Lieber, now married to an English lady, was out of employment, and earnestly seeking a permanent place where he might have leisure enough beyond gaining a livelihood to write the books upon history and economics which had already taken shape in his busy brain, and for which the years of varied study of American institutions required by his editorial work had been a most fertile preparation. This opportunity came when he was elected to the chair of Political History and Economics in the South Carolina State College. In this position, which he regarded as an intellectual exile, and where the admiration and honor in which he was held as a scholar became more and more tempered with hatred for his anti-slavery and anti-Calvinism views, he remained twenty years, and during that time wrote three great books, "Political Ethics," "Legal and Political Hermeneutics," and "Civil Liberty and Self-Government." "It is upon these," says Mr. Harley, "that his fame will chiefly rest." The disunion sentiment rampant in South Carolina and other things finally made Dr. Lieber's position intolerable, and in 1857 he came to New York and entered upon that brilliant career as Professor of History and Political Science at Columbia which had so large a part in establishing the status of the modern university. This appointment was a source of great pride and satisfaction to him, and he worked with extraordinary assiduity as well as largeness of purpose to make it all that his high ideal of education demanded. Nevertheless, his department was abolished ten years later, and Dr. Lieber was given the Chair of Constitutional History and Public Law in the newly founded Law School, where he remained until his sudden death from heart disease in 1872.

Mr. Harley devotes a special chapter to Lieber's views on education, a high ideal of which he regarded as of great political significance. One of his earlier essays was upon the relation between education and crime, and he was in favor of the State undertaking the utmost possible breadth of public instruction. This chapter ought to be of great interest and value to teachers, and no publicist can afford not to read Lieber's philosophy of history, an admirable statement of which is contained in the present volume.

It was, however, in the more practical field of law, and especially of military law, that Lieber made himself publicly felt. He was constantly consulted by the Presidents and leading politicians of his time, and at the time of his death was umpire in the tedious settlements of the vast Mexican claims affair. His patriotism was mightily aroused by the civil war, and not only were his voice and pen forcibly on the side of the Union, but two of his sons were officers in the Northern Army, one of whom is now Judge Advocate General, United States Army. Great need was soon felt for a code of legal instructions for the guidance of officers in their conduct of military operations, small as well as great. Nothing of the sort existed, and the Government requested Dr. Lieber to prepare something. His success was so great that this code has remained, not only the military law of this country for its soldiers in actual service, but has formed the basis for similar European codes. It is founded upon the broadest principles of justice and equity, and insists upon the need of recognizing and preserving individual rights and responsibilities beneath the temporary relation of a soldier to his flag, or a belligerent to his foe.

Mr. Harley tells us that so universal were its principles and conclusions that but a single case arose in the course of the Franco-Prussian war that could not be settled by the rules of those "Instructions." This critical review of Dr. Lieber's work is timely and valuable.

*FRANCIS LIEBER: His Life and Political Philosophy. By Lewis R. Harley, Ph. D. New York: Columbia University Press. 1899. $1.75.

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The February Number

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The Fish We Eat.*

A very handsome volume, and well illustrated, with the title, "The Preservation of Fishery Products for Food," has just been issued by the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. There are the six processes for the preservation of fish: The keeping of them alive, refrigeration, desiccation, canning, pickling, and smoking.

Certain fish, such as the cod, are taken at great depths. When brought to the surface, the water pressure no longer existing, the cod may be said to burst. The air bladder explodes. The cod are, then, dead as soon as they come to the surface. Of course, as food they are excellent; but the question arises, How can this strangulation be prevented? There seems to be no remedy for the cod, but this method for keeping the life in certain deep-swimming fish, as the red snappers and groupers, is most ingenious. Actual trachyotomy is carried on. A metal tube ¼ inch in diameter is forced into the fish, a little beyond the pectoral fin, the pressure on the air bladder is lessened, and the fish, thus relieved, can be kept alive. The method is ingenious, but certainly cruel.

A curious way of keeping alive an oyster is to muzzle it. Wire-bound oysters have, so it seems, a fairly long lease on life. Philadelphians will be glad to learn that the terrapin may be frozen in a cake of ice and be quite comfortable. Many are the methods in use for the preservation of shad. There are not less than 32,500,000 pounds of shad marketed annually coming from the Atlantic Coast of the United States. A very large proportion of these fish is sent into distant parts of the country. Cold storage has been brought to a great state of efficiency in this country. In regard to natural and artificial ice, the following, coming from the United States expert, is worthy of notice:

Natural ice being less cold, is generally more desirable for shipping fish than artificial ice, since it gives off its coldness quickly, and the moisture coming in contact with the fish, acts as a good conductor, and the fish is more rapidly cooled. But as artificial ice lasts longer, it is better for long distances, providing the fish have been thoroughly chilled before being placed in the shipping box.

The duration of the ice in the family refrigerator follows the same rules.

The world's annual production of dried codfish amounts to about 600,000,000 pounds. We have been every year exporting codfish worth some $737,000. Many curious fish products are mentioned in the volume under notice. There is the industrious Chinaman on the California coast, who prepares dried shrimp for his home market. He is so little wasteful that he keeps the shells of the shrimps and sends them to China, where they are used for manure. In Oregon we used to manufacture a very toothsome product made from the spinal column of the sturgeon. It found a market in Russia. The sea slug some years ago was prepared on the coast of Florida for the Chinese and Japanese. Fancy a business done in dried or smoked catfish! The "bloater" is the most appetizing of all methods of preparing the herring. How may you "bloat" a herring? The entire mystery is divulged in the work before us. Very clever was that party who tried to convert menhaden into sardines. But the menhaden was obstinate and refused to be converted.

It is an eminently wise thing to know what you eat and how food is prepared and as far as fish go Mr. Charles H. Stevenson tells all that is discoverable. Are we to disdain that perfect gentleman, Pliny? Did he not give us the method in use in his time for the preparation of "garum"? Anchovy paste sinks into utter insignificance when compared with garum, for Pliny quotes its price. Twenty pounds of it were worth "a thousand pieces of money."

*THE PRESERVATION OF FISHERY PRODUCTS FOR FOOD. By Charles H. Stevenson. United States Fish Commission. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Links Between Shiplake, England and the United States.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 23, 1899, your editor said some unsolicited but kind words of me and my works. A previous introduction to my brethren in the United States was from the critique of my book, "Passages from the Diaries of Mrs. P. Lybbe Powis," in the same paper, of Nov. 4. These sort of wireless telephonings between Shiplake and the United States being established, I fancy the readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW may be interested to learn that between this small but romantically situated parish in the Old World and the mighty New World across the seas exist links of intense interest in their history.

In the year 1620 Edmund Plowden of Shiplake and his wife, Mary, née Marriner, sailed for America with a numerous company of emigrants, to establish the plantation of New Albion, as it was called. Edmund Plowden was the second son of Francis Plowden of Shiplake Court, Oxon., and Plowden, Salox, a very ancient Roman Catholic family, the first member of whom, who was seated at Shiplake, was Edmund Plowden, the celebrated lawyer, he being granted the estate and manor of Shiplake by Queen Elizabeth on the seizure of Sir Francis Englefield's estate, Shiplake forming a portion of it.

Edmund Plowden returned to England from Virginia in 1630. During his absence from England his sister, Anne, had married Sir Arthur Lake, son of Sir Thomas Lake, who had been Secretary to James I. and previous to that Clerk of the Signet to Queen Elizabeth. The influence of his new brother-in-law procured Edmund's introduction to Lord Strafford, and he appears to have accompanied Strafford to Ireland. In the year 1632 Edmund Plowden petitioned King Charles I., through Lord Strafford, for a grant of the territory of New Albion. The petition runs:

Near the continent of Virginia, sixty leagues from James City, without the Bay of Chesapeake there is a habitable and fruitful island, named Plowden, otherwise Long Isle, about sixty leagues from the main, near Del a Warre Bay, whereof your Majesty nor any of your progenitors were ever possessed of any estate, &c., * * * to enable the petitioners, their heirs, and assigns forever to enjoy the said isle and the forty leagues square of the adjoining continent, as in a nature of a County Palatine, or body politick, by the name of New Albion, to be held of your Majesty's Crown of Virginia, and with such additions, privileges, and dignities therein, to be given to Sir Edmund Plowden, like has been heretofore granted to Sir George Calvert, knight, in Newfoundland, together with the usual grants and privileges that other colonies have for governing, &c., and we agree to settle with 500 inhabitants.

This petition was favorably received, and a royal warrant at Oatlands July 24, 1632, was issued under the Great Seal of England and signed by Sir John Coke, granting all that had been asked for. Between 1632 and 1634 Sir Edmund Plowden was engaged in fulfilling the conditions of the warrant, and various indentures for colonizing the territory in question were executed and enrolled in Dublin and in St. Mary's in Maryland, America. Having completed the conditions, Edmund Plowden was granted a charter, enrolled in Dublin, in seventeen pages folio, bearing date June 21, 1634. In this charter, after grant of land was specified, Edmund Plowden was permitted to confer honors upon the well-deserving citizens and inhabitants of the new province, and "to cut and stamp different pieces of gold such as shall be lawful, current, and acceptable to all the inhabitants." He was made a peer of Ireland as Earl Plowden, and Governor of the New Province of "New Albion." He was termed in the charter "Earl of Albion," also "Earl Palatine," and remainder was made to his eldest son, Lord Francis Plowden, and his two younger sons, George and Thomas. Earl Plowden now proceeded to New Albion and remained there several years. He resided principally at the Manor of Watsesset. He seems to have made an excellent Governor, as it is stated—

Plowden offered the fullest freedom and protection to all, and gave his voice in favour of mildness, charity, and love, and he deserves to be ranked with the benefactors of our race and New Albion is entitled to a higher place in the human progress than is often allotted to older and greater and more fortunate States.

How Edmund Plowden came to be dispossessed of New Albion, the few remaining relics of those days left, and other events relating to another link between Shiplake and the States must be left to another day.

EMILY C. CLEMENSON.

Shiplake Vicarage, Henley-on-Thames, England, Jan. 8, 1900.